

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: North Carolina
COUNTY: Perquimans
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE AUG 7 1974

**1. NAME**

COMMON:  
Cove Grove

AND/OR HISTORIC:

**2. LOCATION**

STREET AND NUMBER: *E of Hertford near*  
Southwest of junction of S.R. 1301 and S.R. 1302

CITY OR TOWN: *Hertford vicinity*  
Parkville Township

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: First  
The Hon. Walter B. Jones

STATE: North Carolina      CODE: 37      COUNTY: Perquimans      CODE: 143

**3. CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____ _____

**4. OWNER OF PROPERTY**

OWNER'S NAME:  
Elizabeth S. Jethro, Sallie S. Halsey and Joshua H. Skinner

STREET AND NUMBER:  
c/o Elizabeth S. Jethro, Route 3, Box 19

CITY OR TOWN: Hertford      STATE: North Carolina      CODE: 37

**5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:  
Perquimans County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Church Street

CITY OR TOWN: Hertford      STATE: North Carolina      CODE: 37

**6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

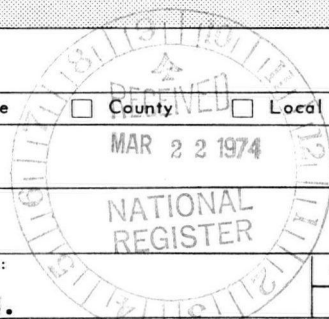
TITLE OF SURVEY:  
Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE OF SURVEY: 1940       Federal       State       County       Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:  
Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:  
East Capitol and Independence Avenue

CITY OR TOWN: Washington      STATE: D. C.



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: North Carolina
COUNTY: Perquimans
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE AUG 7 1974
FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Cove Grove is a large transitional Federal-Greek Revival plantation house in an undisturbed wooded setting on Old Neck Road, an early road lined by a number of plantation houses. The house is one of a regional group of houses related by form, detail, and family. It combines the overall masiveness and boldness of forms of the Greek Revival with the delicacy of detail characteristic of the Federal period. The two-story frame structure is five bays wide, and is dominated by dramatic full-height porticos that extend across the front and rear facades and are covered by extensions of the main gable roof. The facades are flush-sheathed, the sides covered with lapped weatherboards; the latter are covered over with asbestos siding. Both porches feature tall, somewhat attenuated unfluted Ionic columns separating the five bays; those on the front rise uninterrupted, but the rear porch has a second-level gallery with lateral steps between the levels in front of the central doorway. The columns, which rest on a sturdy brick round-arched arcade, are handsomely executed, with well-molded bases and capitals with an egg-and-dart echinus resting on a bead molding. The simple entablature features a modillion cornice that carries about the house.

The treatment of the central entrance bay is consistent with the dramatic scale and fine detail of the porch. Visually framed by the two central columns are a first-level fanlit entrance and a second-level doorway with transom and sidelights, opening onto a small balcony. The lower entrance provides a focal point for the facade: the double door is flanked by sidelights flanked in turn by pairs of symmetrically molded pilasters that carry a striking, outsized fanlight with a bold molded arch and keystone. The large area of the fanlight is articulated only by six simple muntins radiating from the central hub. The door at the second level is a single one, with sidelights beneath a full-width transom, each with geometric tracery. These elements are outlined by well-articulated Greek Revival surrounds consisting of symmetrically molded bands with corner blocks at each intersection and a double greek key motif at top center. The delicate iron balcony, with railings composed of elongated lozenges joined by floral bosses, is supported on curvilinear brackets. The remaining bays of this facade contain windows with molded frames and sills, with nine-over-nine sash at the first level and six-over-nine at the second, an arrangement consistent throughout the house.

The side elevations have a striking configuration characteristic of the group of houses to which Cove Grove belongs: on each side rise two chimneys; the wide gable roof has two planes of slope, steep between the chimneys, and less steep from the chimneys in unbroken lines to the cornice of each porch. The west side has four bays at the first level, two beneath the chimneys and one to front and rear; the rear bay at the second level is blind; and two windows occur in the gable. The east side has only two bays marked, one between the chimneys and one to the front with a single gable window; the rear first-story bay is covered by a small shed entrance wing of later construction. The rear facade has a central entrance at the first level and at the second, doors in the second and fourth bays; there is an exterior transverse stair to the central second-level entrance.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE North Carolina	
COUNTY Perquimans	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	AUG 7 1974

(Number all entries)

The interior, which follows a center-hall plan two rooms deep, continues the combination of Greek Revival and Federal elements. The plan, with the two parlors joined by wide sliding doors framed by an arch, some of the detail, and the paneling scheme of the doors themselves, are characteristic of the Greek Revival and relate to the other houses of the group, which are more thorough-going Greek; the mantels, the door and window frames, and the treatment of the stair, however, are Federal in feeling--far more so than in the other houses. The first-floor rooms feature simple molded chair rails and baseboards.

The west parlors are the most elaborately treated, having full-blown three-part Federal mantels. That in the front room has symmetrically molded pilasters carrying a frieze with sunbursts in high relief on end blocks and center tablet, beneath a double dentil cornice and shelf adorned with gouge-work; the cornice breaks out over all three elements, the shelf only over the end blocks. Joining the two rooms is a large arched doorway containing sliding double doors with vertical ranges of horizontal raised flat panels outlined by broad moldings. Flat-paneled pilasters carry a rather wide molded arch with a deeply molded keystone accented by a central vertical row of round beads. The soffit of the arch is flat-paneled, and the inner corners of the doors are notched to fit around the keystone when closed. The rear room has a mantel of similar but slightly simpler design. That in the front east parlor is of the same form but with flat-paneled pilasters and flat panels replacing the sunbursts as ornament; the rear east parlor has flat-paneled end blocks and no center tablet.

The first-floor hall is quite an impressive room, lighted by the oversize fanlight of the front door. It is bisected by a transverse arch like that in the adjoining parlors, differentiated by a bead-and-reel molding on the keystone. A wainscot with raised flat panels with square-indented corners is present. The stair rises in two flights at the rear of the hall with an intervening transverse landing. The open string is ornamented with simple wave-pattern brackets, and slender balusters square in section carry a graceful rounded handrail, which terminates over the tapered newel in a carved element characteristic of the group of houses, rather like a stylized paw and also resembling a robust scallop shell; eleven rounded sections radiate from the back focus, and it is by far the most delicately detailed of the examples seen, including those at Land's End and the Edmund Skinner House.

The second-story rooms are more simply finished, having walls plastered above molded baseboards. The mantels have molded architraves and backbands that carry end blocks and a plain frieze beneath a molded cornice and shelf. In two of the rooms applied moldings form lozenge patterns on the end blocks.

To the southwest of the house is a small latticework gazebo with a cupola.

**8. SIGNIFICANCE**

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |                                       |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century            | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century  | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century |                                       |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric             | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic                | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Science             | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture             | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention            | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture                      | _____  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape            | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian            | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature           | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater                        | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military  | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation                 | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications          | <input type="checkbox"/> Music                |   |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation            |   |   |  |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Cove Grove is an unusually graceful and impressive coastal plantation house, combining the boldness of the Greek Revival with much of the delicacy of the late Federal period. Its dramatic double porches engaged under the main roof and its well-executed exterior and interior detail make it an outstanding member of an important regional group of houses, of which it is stylistically apparently the earliest. Its builder, Benjamin Skinner, was a notable member of a family of regional and state importance.

Benjamin Smith Skinner (1795-1861) acquired a number of small tracts of land in the Old Neck section of Perquimans, beginning in 1818, to form Cove Grove Plantation. About 1830 he built the Cove Grove mansion, which has been owned by his descendants ever since. (A tradition says he wished to provide his wife, Elizabeth, with a dwelling like that of her father, Colonel James Leigh of Land's End. Another tradition claims Colonel Leigh himself built Cove Grove for his daughter and Skinner. The similarities between Cove Grove and Land's End are striking, but Cove Grove shows far greater Federal influence and is probably the earlier of the two.)

A prominent planter, Skinner was a patron of education, being a subscriber or trustee of Union Hall, Farmington, and Harveys Neck academies. He was also the virtual founder and principal supporter of the Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity in Hertford and first senior warden of its vestry. He died on the eve of the Civil War, bequeathing Cove Grove to his son and namesake. Benjamin S. Skinner, Jr. (1839-1864) enlisted in the Perquimans Beauregards (Co. F, 27th Regt., N.C.T., C.S.A.) in 1861. In 1863 he became captain of the company, and in 1864 he was killed in battle at Reams Station, Virginia.

Because of economic disruption and the early death of Captain Skinner, Cove Grove was sold at public auction in 1870 and was purchased by the captain's younger brother, Joshua Skinner (1845-1911), who died in 1911 leaving Cove Grove to his three children during their lives and afterward to their children. In a 1923 division the home farm was allotted to Dr. Joshua John Skinner (1882-1969).

Dr. J. J. Skinner was a biochemist with the United States Department of Agriculture and the author of a number of scientific articles on plant nutrition and soils. He bequeathed Cove Grove to his sons Joshua Hopkins Skinner and Frank Brightwell Skinner (1915-1967). The present owners of the house are Joshua H. Skinner and his brother's daughters, Elizabeth S. Jethro and Sallie S. Halsey.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Research by Raymond A. Winslow, Jr., consultant; architectural description by Catherine Cockshutt, survey supervisor.  
 Perquimans County Records, Perquimans County Courthouse, Hertford, North Carolina, Office of the Register of Deeds (Subgroups: Deeds and Wills).  
 Perquimans County Records, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina (Subgroups: Deeds, Wills).

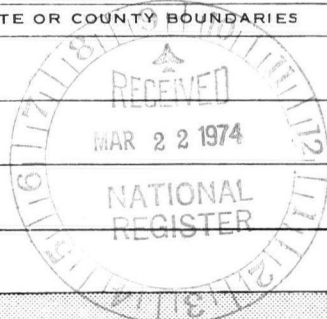
**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	36° 11' 14"	76° 24' 47"		0	0	
NE	36° 10' 74"	76° 25' 10"				
SE	36° 10' 56"	76° 25' 10"				
SW	36° 10' 56"	76° 24' 47"				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 20 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE



No UTM CD

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**11. FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME AND TITLE: Survey and Planning Unit

ORGANIZATION: Division of Archives and History

DATE: 1 March 1974

STREET AND NUMBER: 109 East Jones Street

CITY OR TOWN: Raleigh

STATE: North Carolina

CODE: 37

**12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION**

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National  State  Local

Name: Thornton W. Mitchell  
 Acting Director, State Department of Archives and History

Date: 1 March 1974

**NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION**

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

*[Signature]*  
 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: 3/7/74

ATTEST:

*[Signature]*  
 Keeper of The National Register

Date: 3.1.74





NEGATIVE NUMBER N-73-5-1026  
PHOTOGRAPHER Randall Page  
PHOTO DATE May 73  
SUBJECT Cove Grove

Perquimans, Co.

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

FORM 10-301 A  
(6/72)

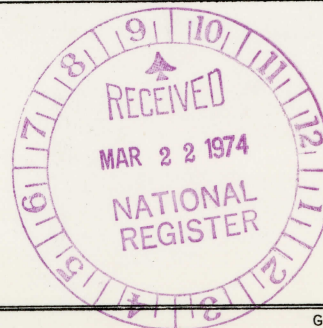
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

*(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)*

1. NAME		NUMERIC CODE <i>(Assigned by NPS)</i>
COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	
Cove Grove		AUG 7 1974
2. LOCATION		
STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
North Carolina	Perquimans	Parkville Township
STREET AND NUMBER		
Southwest of junction of S.R. 1301 and S.R. 1302		
3. PHOTO REFERENCE		
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
Randall Page	1973	Division of Archives and History
4. IDENTIFICATION		
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.		

Exterior, front (north) facade, looking south



FROM STATE DEPARTMENT OF  
ARCHIVES AND HISTORY  
RALEIGH, N. C.  
OCT 3 1973  
FROM NORTH CAROLINA  
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY



NEGATIVE NUMBER N-73-5-955  
PHOTOGRAPHER C. Cockshutt  
PHOTO DATE May 73  
SUBJECT Cove Grove, Perquimans, Co.

## PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

FORM 10-301 A  
(6/72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME

COMMON

Cove Grove

AND/OR HISTORIC

NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)

AUG 7 1974

2. LOCATION

STATE

North Carolina

COUNTY

Perquimans

TOWN

Parkville Township

STREET AND NUMBER

Southwest of junction of S.R. 1301 and S.R. 1302

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT

Catherine W. Cockshutt

DATE

1973

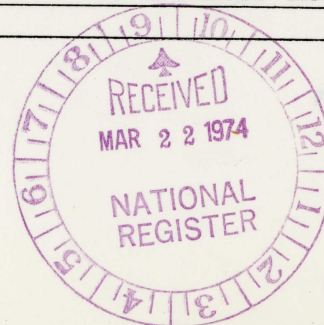
NEGATIVE FILED AT

Division of Archives and History

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Interior, detail of newel



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF  
ARCHIVES AND HISTORY  
SALSMOUTH, N. C.

OCT 3 1973

PRINT BY NORTH CAROLINA  
MUSEUM OF HISTORY



NEGATIVE NUMBER N-73-5-960  
PHOTOGRAPHER C. Cockshutt  
PHOTO DATE May 73  
SUBJECT Cove Grove

Old Neck, Rd. Perquimans, Co.

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

FORM 10-301 A  
(6/72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME

COMMON

Cove Grove

AND/OR HISTORIC

NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)

AUG 7 1974

2. LOCATION

STATE

North Carolina

COUNTY

Perquimans

TOWN

Parkville Township

STREET AND NUMBER

Southwest of junction of S.R. 1301 and S.R. 1302

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT

Catherine W. Cockshutt

DATE

1973

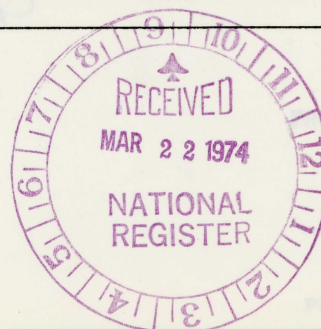
NEGATIVE FILED AT

Division of Archives and History

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Interior, mantel in west parlor



Form 10-301  
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

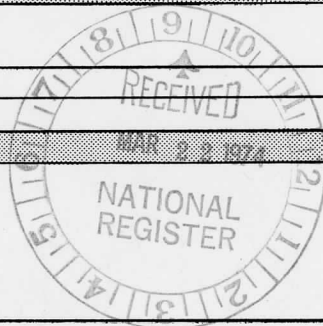
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
**PROPERTY MAP FORM**

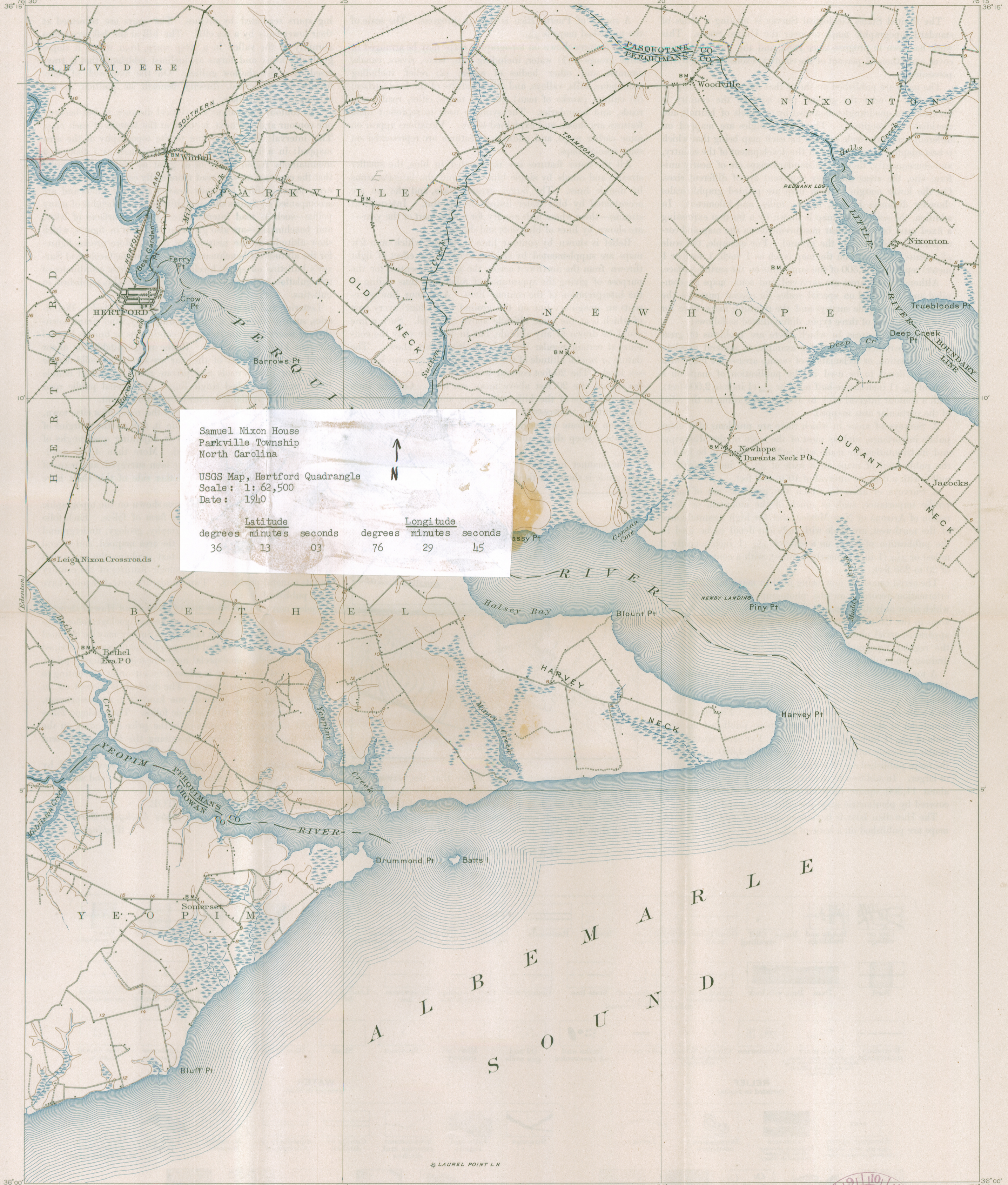
*(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)*

STATE	
North Carolina	
COUNTY	
Perquimans	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
AUG 7 1974	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

<b>1. NAME</b>			
COMMON: Cove Grove			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
<b>2. LOCATION</b>			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
Southwest of junction of S.R. 1301 and S.R. 1302			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Parkville Township			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
North Carolina	37	Perquimans	143
<b>3. MAP REFERENCE</b>			
SOURCE:			
USGS Map, Hertford			
SCALE: 1:62500			
DATE: 1941			
<b>4. REQUIREMENTS</b>			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			





Samuel Nixon House  
Parkville Township  
North Carolina

USGS Map, Hertford Quadrangle  
Scale: 1:62,500  
Date: 1940

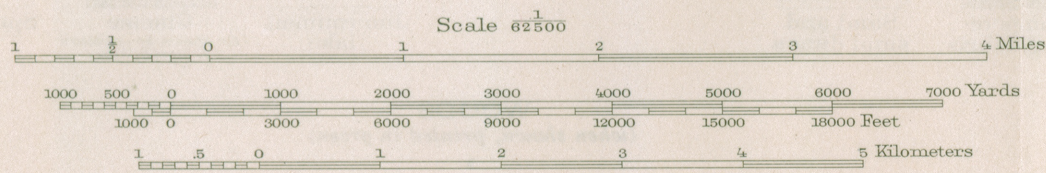
Latitude			Longitude		
degrees	minutes	seconds	degrees	minutes	seconds
36	13	03	76	29	45

↑  
N

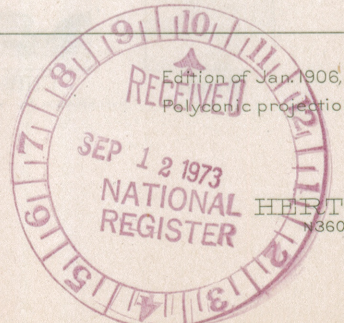
H. M. Wilson, Geographer in charge.  
Topography by Albert Pike and Basil Duke.  
Control by U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Albert Pike.  
Surveyed in 1902 and 1904.

SURVEYED IN COOPERATION WITH THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

APPROXIMATE MEAN  
DECLINATION 1904



Contour interval 10 feet  
Datum is mean sea level



HERTFORD, N.C.  
3600-W7615/15

# THE TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES

The United States Geological Survey is making a series of standard topographic maps to cover the United States. This work has been in progress since 1882, and the published maps cover more than 47 percent of the country, exclusive of outlying possessions.

The maps are published on sheets that measure about 16½ by 20 inches. Under the general plan adopted the country is divided into quadrangles bounded by parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude. These quadrangles are mapped on different scales, the scale selected for each map being that which is best adapted to general use in the development of the country, and consequently, though the standard maps are of nearly uniform size, the areas that they represent are of different sizes. On the lower margin of each map are printed graphic scales showing distances in feet, meters, miles, and kilometers. In addition, the scale of the map is shown by a fraction expressing a fixed ratio between linear measurements on the map and corresponding distances on the ground. For example, the scale  $\frac{1}{62,500}$  means that 1 unit on the map (such as 1 inch, 1 foot, or 1 meter) represents 62,500 of the same units on the earth's surface.

Although some areas are surveyed and some maps are compiled and published on special scales for special purposes, the standard topographic surveys and the resulting maps have for many years been of three types, differentiated as follows:

1. Surveys of areas in which there are problems of great public importance—relating, for example, to mineral development, irrigation, or reclamation of swamp areas—are made with sufficient detail to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of  $\frac{1}{31,250}$  (1 inch = one-half mile) or  $\frac{1}{24,000}$  (1 inch = 2,000 feet), with a contour interval of 1 to 100 feet, according to the relief of the particular area mapped.

2. Surveys of areas in which there are problems of average public importance, such as most of the basin of the Mississippi and its tributaries, are made with sufficient detail to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of  $\frac{1}{62,500}$  (1 inch = nearly 1 mile), with a contour interval of 10 to 100 feet.

3. Surveys of areas in which the problems are of minor public importance, such as much of the mountain or desert region of Arizona or New Mexico, and the high mountain area of the northwest, are made with sufficient detail to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of  $\frac{1}{125,000}$  (1 inch = nearly 2 miles) or  $\frac{1}{250,000}$  (1 inch = nearly 4 miles), with a contour interval of 20 to 250 feet.

The aerial camera is now being used in mapping. From the information recorded on the photographs, planimetric maps, which show only drainage and culture, have been made for some areas in the United States. By the use of stereoscopic plotting apparatus, aerial photographs are utilized also in the making of the regular topographic maps, which show relief as well as drainage and culture.

A topographic survey of Alaska has been in progress since 1898, and nearly 44 percent of its area has now been mapped. About 15 percent of the Territory has been covered by maps on a scale of  $\frac{1}{500,000}$  (1 inch = nearly 8 miles). For most of the remainder of the area surveyed the maps published are on a scale of  $\frac{1}{250,000}$  (1 inch = nearly 4 miles). For some areas of particular economic importance, covering about 4,300 square miles, the maps published are on a scale of  $\frac{1}{62,500}$  (1 inch = nearly 1 mile) or larger. In addition to the area covered by topographic maps, about 11,300 square miles of southeastern Alaska has been covered by planimetric maps on scales of  $\frac{1}{125,000}$  and  $\frac{1}{250,000}$ .

The Hawaiian Islands have been surveyed, and the resulting maps are published on a scale of  $\frac{1}{62,500}$ .

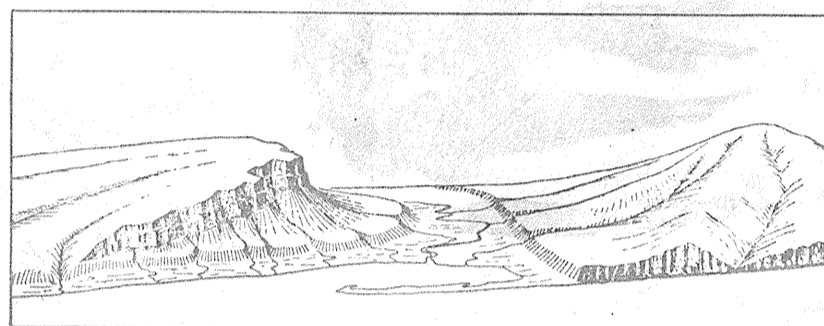
A survey of Puerto Rico is now in progress. The scale of the published maps is  $\frac{1}{250,000}$ .

The features shown on topographic maps may be arranged in three groups—(1) water, including seas, lakes, rivers, canals, swamps, and other bodies of water; (2) relief, including mountains, hills, valleys, and other features of the land surface; (3) culture (works of man), such as towns, cities, roads, railroads, and boundaries. The symbols used to represent these features are shown and explained below. Variations appear on some earlier maps, and additional features are represented on some special maps.

All the water features are represented in blue, the smaller streams and canals by single blue lines and the larger streams by double lines. The larger streams, lakes, and the sea are accentuated by blue water lining or blue tint. Intermittent streams—those whose beds are dry for a large part of the year—are shown by lines of blue dots and dashes.

Relief is shown by contour lines in brown, which on a few maps are supplemented by shading showing the effect of light thrown from the northwest across the area represented, for the purpose of giving the appearance of relief and thus aiding in the interpretation of the contour lines. A contour line represents an imaginary line on the ground (a contour) every part of which is at the same altitude above sea level. Such a line could be drawn at any altitude, but in practice only the contours at certain regular intervals of altitude are shown. The datum or zero of altitude of the Geological Survey maps is mean sea level. The 20-foot contour would be the shore line if the sea should rise 20 feet above mean sea level. Contour lines show the shape of the hills, mountains, and valleys, as well as their altitude. Successive contour lines that are far apart on the map indicate a gentle slope, lines that are close together indicate a steep slope, and lines that run together indicate a cliff.

The manner in which contour lines express altitude, form, and grade is shown in the figure below.



The sketch represents a river valley that lies between two hills. In the foreground is the sea, with a bay that is partly enclosed by a hooked sand bar. On each side of the valley is a terrace into which small streams have cut narrow gullies. The hill on the right has a rounded summit and gently sloping

ing spurs separated by ravines. The spurs are truncated at their lower ends by a sea cliff. The hill at the left terminates abruptly at the valley in a steep scarp, from which it slopes gradually away and forms an inclined tableland that is traversed by a few shallow gullies. On the map each of these features is represented, directly beneath its position in the sketch, by contour lines.

The contour interval, or the vertical distance in feet between one contour and the next, is stated at the bottom of each map. This interval differs according to the topography of the area mapped: in a flat country it may be as small as 1 foot; in a mountainous region it may be as great as 250 feet. In order that the contours may be read more easily certain contour lines, every fourth or fifth, are made heavier than the others and are accompanied by figures showing altitude. The heights of many points—such as road intersections, summits, surfaces of lakes, and benchmarks—are also given on the map in figures, which show altitudes to the nearest foot only. More precise figures for the altitudes of benchmarks are given in the Geological Survey's bulletins on spirit leveling. The geodetic coordinates of triangulation and transit-traverse stations are also published in bulletins.

Lettering and the works of man are shown in black. Boundaries, such as those of a State, county, city, land grant, township, or reservation, are shown by continuous or broken lines of different kinds and weights. Public roads suitable for motor travel the greater part of the year are shown by solid double lines; poor public roads and private roads by dashed double lines; trails by dashed single lines. Additional public road classification if available is shown by red overprint.

Each quadrangle is designated by the name of a city, town, or prominent natural feature within it, and on the margins of the map are printed the names of adjoining quadrangles of which maps have been published. More than 4,100 quadrangles in the United States have been surveyed, and maps of them similar to the one on the other side of this sheet have been published.

Geologic maps of some of the areas shown on the topographic maps have been published in the form of folios. Each folio includes maps showing the topography, geology, underground structure, and mineral deposits of the area mapped, and several pages of descriptive text. The text explains the maps and describes the topographic and geologic features of the country and its mineral products. Two hundred twenty-five folios have been published.

Index maps of each State and of Alaska and Hawaii showing the areas covered by topographic maps and geologic folios published by the United States Geological Survey may be obtained free. Copies of the standard topographic maps may be obtained for 10 cents each; some special maps are sold at different prices. A discount of 40 percent is allowed on an order amounting to \$5 or more at the retail price. The discount is allowed on an order for maps alone, either of one kind or in any assortment, or for maps together with geologic folios. The geologic folios are sold for 25 cents or more each, the price depending on the size of the folio. A circular describing the folios will be sent on request.

Applications for maps or folios should be accompanied by cash, draft, or money order (not postage stamps) and should be addressed to

THE DIRECTOR,  
United States Geological Survey,  
Washington, D. C.

November 1937.

## STANDARD SYMBOLS

CULTURE (printed in black)																	
RELIEF (printed in brown)																	
WOODS (when shown, printed in green)																	



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
Department of Cultural Resources  
Raleigh 27611

March 1, 1974

James E. Holshouser, Jr.  
Governor

Grace J. Rohrer  
Secretary

Division of Archives and History  
H. G. Jones, Director

Dr. William J. Murtagh  
National Register of Historic Places  
Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
18th and C streets, N.W.  
Washington, D. C. 20240



Dear Dr. Murtagh:

We are enclosing a nomination for Cove Grove in Perquimans County, North Carolina, to be entered in the National Register of Historic Places.

We trust you will find this nomination in order. If there are any questions, please call us.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Thornton W. Mitchell".

Thornton W. Mitchell  
Acting State Historic Preservation  
Officer

enclosures

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE NORTH CAROLINA

Date Entered AUG 7 1974

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Cove Grove	Hertford vicinity <del>Perkville Township vicinity</del> Perquimans County
Old Bluff Presbyterian Church	Wade vicinity Cumberland County
Duke, Green, House	Soul City (Manson vicinity) Warren County
Ellerslie	Linden vicinity Cumberland County

Also Notified

Hon. Sam J. Ervin, Jr.  
Hon. Jesse Helms  
Hon. Walter B. Jones  
Hon. Charles Rose  
Hon. L. H. Fountain  
Regional Director, Southeast  
Region

State Historic Preservation Officer  
Dr. Thornton W. Mitchell  
Acting Director  
Division of Archives and History  
Dept. of Cultural Resources  
109 East Jones Street  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611