

ORDINANCE NO. (2015) 499

AN ORDINANCE DESIGNATING THE NATHANIEL “CRABTREE” JONES, JR., HOUSE IN THE PLANNING JURISDICTION OF THE CITY OF RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, A HISTORIC LANDMARK

WHEREAS, the property located at 3108 Hillmer Drive, Raleigh, NC, is owned by The Historic Preservation Foundation of North Carolina; and

WHEREAS, the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina authorized the creation of the Raleigh Historic Development Commission for the City of Raleigh and otherwise provided for the preservation of certain historic sites and buildings by the passage of Part 3C, Chapter 160A, Article 19 of the North Carolina General Statutes; and

WHEREAS, the Raleigh Historic Development Commission has made an investigation and recommended the following property be designated a historic landmark; and

WHEREAS, the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources has made an analysis and recommendation that the following property be designated a historic landmark; and

WHEREAS, on the 7th day of October, 2015, a joint public hearing was held in the Council Chamber of the Avery C. Upchurch Municipal Complex, Raleigh, before the City Council of the City of Raleigh and the Raleigh Historic Development Commission to determine whether the hereinafter described property should be designated a historic landmark; and

WHEREAS, all requirements of Part 3C, Chapter 160A, Article 19 of the North Carolina General Statutes, preceding the adoption of this ordinance, have been complied with.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA THAT:

Section 1. The property designated as Nathaniel “Crabtree” Jones, Jr., House, in the planning jurisdiction of the City of Raleigh, North Carolina, be and is declared a Raleigh Historic Landmark. Said property being more particularly described as follows:

The property located at 3108 Hillmer Drive, Raleigh, NC, owned by The Historic Preservation Foundation of North Carolina, that property described in deed book 15342, page 2624 recorded in Wake County Registry, comprising approximately .46 acres.

Section 2. Those elements of the property that are integral to its historical, prehistorical, architectural, archaeological and/or cultural significance or any combination thereof are as follows:

The ca. 1808-1812 Nathaniel “Crabtree” Jones, Jr., House is significant in Raleigh as an early Federal-style plantation house. The house is a rare surviving-early nineteenth-century house built in what was at the time rural Wake County, representing the type of dwelling a Wake County planter would have built for his family. The front section of the house, dating from ca. 1808-1810 displays the upright proportions and symmetrical façade that are hallmarks of the style. Other style indicators include molded weatherboards, molded archtraves, paneled doors, reeded mantels, and

the modillioned cornice. Like several other substantial local houses of its day, it follows a hall-parlor plan in the main block. Locally unusual features include the original one-story wings creating the tripartite composition and the two-story ca. 1811-1812 rear stair hall apparently added during construction. The large ca. 1835-1845 rear addition with Greek Revival detailing added substantial space to an already large house. The house is remarkable for its excellent integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

While the house was moved 700 feet from its original site in 2014, it still stands on original plantation land and remains remarkably intact. The period of significance is ca. 1808-1812 and ca. 1835-1845, the original period of construction and the period of the Greek Revival rear addition.

The garage, outbuilding, and landscape elements that date to the ca. 1960 Ranch house that formerly occupied the parcel are not significant and do not warrant preservation.

A detailed architectural description and history is found in the 2015 Raleigh Historic Designation application and report and is hereby referenced.

Section 3. No portion of the exterior features of any building, site, structure, or object (including windows, doors, walls, fences, light fixtures, signs, steps, pavement, paths, or any other appurtenant features), trees, nor above ground utility structure located on the hereinbefore described property that is designated in this ordinance may be altered, restored, moved, remodeled, or reconstructed so that a change in design, material or outer appearance occurs unless and until a certificate of appropriateness is obtained from the Raleigh Historic Development Commission or its successors; provided however that the Raleigh Planning Director or designee may approve certificates of appropriateness for minor works as listed in the Bylaws and Rules of Procedure of the Raleigh Historic Development Commission.

Section 4. No building, site, structure, or object (including windows, doors, walls, fences, light fixtures, steps, pavement, paths, signs, or any other appurtenant features), trees, nor above ground utility structure located on the hereinbefore described property that is designated in this ordinance may be demolished unless and until either approval of demolition is obtained from the Raleigh Historic Development Commission or a period of three hundred sixty-five (365) days has elapsed following final review by the Commission of a request for demolition (or any longer period of time required by N.C.G.S. 160A-400.14 as it maybe amended hereafter); provided however, that demolition may be denied by the Raleigh Historic Development Commission in the event that the State Historic Preservation Officer determines that the building, site, or structure has statewide significance as provided by N.C.G.S. 160A-400.14.

Section 5. The Raleigh Historic Development Commission shall have no jurisdiction over the interior features of the property.

Section 6. All owners and occupants of the property hereinabove described, whose identity and addresses can be ascertained by the exercise of due diligence shall be sent by certified mail a copy of this ordinance.

Section 7. This ordinance shall be indexed after the property owner's name in the grantor and grantee indexes in the Office of the Register of Deeds of Wake County.

Section 8. City administration and the Raleigh Historic Development Commission are hereby authorized and directed to have erected an appropriate sign on the site hereinabove described setting forth the fact that said site has been designated a historic landmark by action of the Raleigh Historic Development Commission and the City Council of the City of Raleigh provided, should the owners of the hereinabove described property not consent to the erection of said sign on the described premises, City administration and the Raleigh Historic Development Commission are hereby authorized and directed to have said sign located on the public right-of-way adjacent to said property.

Section 9. In the event any building, site, structure, or object designated by this ordinance is demolished in accordance with the ordinances of the City of Raleigh, this ordinance shall automatically be null and void.

Section 10. Any violation of this ordinance shall be unlawful as by law provided.

Adopted: October 20, 2015

Effective: October 20, 2015

Distribution: Department of City Planning
Inspections Department
Raleigh Historic Development Commission
Wake County Tax Assessor
Property Owner and Occupant (if not the owner)
Registrar of Deeds

Raleigh Department of City Planning
One Exchange Plaza
3rd floor
Raleigh, NC 27602
919-516-2626

www.raleighnc.gov/planning

Fee	_____
Amt Paid	_____
Check #	_____
Rec'd Date:	_____
Rec'd By:	_____
Completion Date:	_____

(Processing Fee: \$266.00 - valid until June 30, 2011 - Checks payable to the City of Raleigh.)

RALEIGH HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATION APPLICATION

This application initiates consideration of a property for designation as a Raleigh Historic Landmark by the Raleigh Historic Districts Commission (RHDC) and the Raleigh City Council. It enables evaluation of the resource to determine if it qualifies for designation. The evaluation is made by the Research Committee of the RHDC, which makes its recommendation to the full commission which in turn makes its recommendation to the City Council. Procedures for administration by the RHDC are outlined in the Raleigh City Code, Section 10-1053.

Please type if possible. Use 8-1/2" x 11" paper for supporting documentation and if additional space is needed. All materials submitted become the property of the RHDC and cannot be returned. Return completed application to the RHDC office at One Exchange Plaza, Suite 300, Raleigh or mail to:

Raleigh Historic Districts Commission
PO Box 829 Century Station
Raleigh, NC 27602

1. Name of Property (if historic name is unknown, give current name or street address):

Historic Name: Nathaniel "Crabtree" Jones House

Current Name: Crabtree Jones House

2. Location:

Street 3108 Hillmer Drive, Raleigh, NC 27609

Address: _____

NC PIN No.: 1715144451

(Can be obtained from <http://imaps.co.wake.nc.us/imaps/>)

3. Legal Owner of Property (If more than one, list primary contact):

Name: The Historic Preservation Foundation of North Carolina (contact Myrick Howard)

Address: PO Box 27644

City: Raleigh State: NC Zip: 27611-7644

Telephone No: (919) (832)-(3652) Fax No. () ()-()

E-Mail: mhoward@presnc.org

4. Applicant/Contact Person (If other than owner):

Name: Cynthia de Miranda, MdM Historical Consultants for Raleigh Hist. Dev. Comm.

Address: PO Box 1399

City: Durham State: NC Zip: 27702

Telephone No: (919) (906)-(3136) Fax No. () ()-()

E-Mail: cynthia@mdmhc.com

5. General Data/Site Information:

Date of Construction and major additions/
alterations: ca. 1808, ca. 1811-1812, ca. 1835-1845,
ca. 1870, 1915, 1922, 2014

Number, type, and date of construction of outbuildings:
2 non-contributing outbuildings: garage, both ca. 1960

Approximate lot size or acreage: .46 acres

Architect, builder, carpenter, and/or mason: unknown

Original Use: dwelling

Present Use: dwelling

6. Classification:

A. Category (check all that apply):

Building(s) ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐

B. Ownership

Private ☒

Public ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ Federal ☐

C. Number of contributing and non-contributing resources on the property:

	Contributing	Noncontributing
Buildings	1	2
Structures	0	0
Objects	0	1

D. Previous field documentation (when and by whom):

Cynthia de Miranda, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, in process 2014.
Survey & Planning Office, NC HPO, National Register of Historic Places Nomination form,
1973.

E. National Register of Historic Places Status:

Check One:

Entered ☒ Date: 1973 (former site)	Nominated ☒ nomination pending
Determined Eligible ☐ Date:	Determined Not Eligible ☐ Date:
Nomination Not Requested ☐	Removed ☐ Date:
Significant changes in integrity since listing should be noted in section 10.B. below.	

7. Reason for Request: To ensure preservation of architectural fabric; to recognize significance of building.

8. Is the property income producing? Yes ☐ No x

9. Are any interior spaces being included for designation? Yes ☐ No X

10. Supporting Documentation (Attach to application on separate sheets. Please type or print):

A. Photographs/Slides:

At least *two sets of current exterior archival-grade photographic prints* (minimum print size 5"x7") of all facades of the building and at least one photo of all other contributing and non-contributing resources. If interior spaces of the property are being considered for designation, please include two sets of photos for these features. Prints may be created by using archival-grade black and white film photography and processing or digital photography. The minimum standard for a digital print is 5x7 at a resolution of 300 pixels per inch (ppi). This translates into a pixel dimension of 1950 x 1350. Digital images must be printed with an acceptable ink and paper combination as determined by the National Park Service Go to: <http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/publications/bulletins/photopolicy/index.htm>. All photographs must be labeled with the name of the structure, address and date the photograph was taken with pencil or archival-approved photo pen. In addition to prints, all digital images should be submitted on a CD-R in TIF format. Any additional exterior or interior views and views of other structures on the property (color, black and white, or slides) will be helpful.

B. Boundary Map:

Please include a map showing the location of the property. A sketch map is acceptable, but please note street names and number. Any other structures on the property should also be shown. Please include a "North" arrow. Map should be no larger than 11" x 17". A tax map with boundaries marked is preferred, which can be found at: <http://imaps.co.wake.nc.us/imaps/>.

C. Architectural Significance:

Describe the property, including exterior architectural features, additions, remodelings, and alterations. Also describe significant outbuildings and landscape features. If the owner is including interior features in the nomination for the purpose of design review protection; describe them in detail and note their locations. Include a statement regarding the architectural significance of the property.

D. Historic Significance:

Note any significant events, people, and/or families associated with the property. Include all major owners. Note if the property has ever been recorded during a historic building survey by the City of Raleigh or by the NC State Historic Preservation Office. If so, who and when? (See application item 6.D.) Please include a bibliography of sources. Information regarding prior designations can be found by contacting the Survey and Planning Branch of the NC State Historic Preservation Office (NCSHPO) at 919-807-6570, 919-807-6573 or at: <http://www.hpo.dcr.state.nc.us/spbranch.htm>.

E. Special Significance Summary:

Include a one to two paragraph summary of those elements of the property that are integral to its historical, prehistorical, architectural, archaeological, and/or cultural importance.

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Section 10A: Photographs



Facade, view east



North (side) elevation, view SE

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North (side) elevation, view S



East elevation, view W

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South (side) elevation, view NW



Rear elevation of original section of house, view NW

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Hall interior, view S



Parlor interior, view N

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Stair Hall interior, view E



Back room interior, view NW

Crabtree Jones House
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Garage, view NE



Outbuilding, view SE

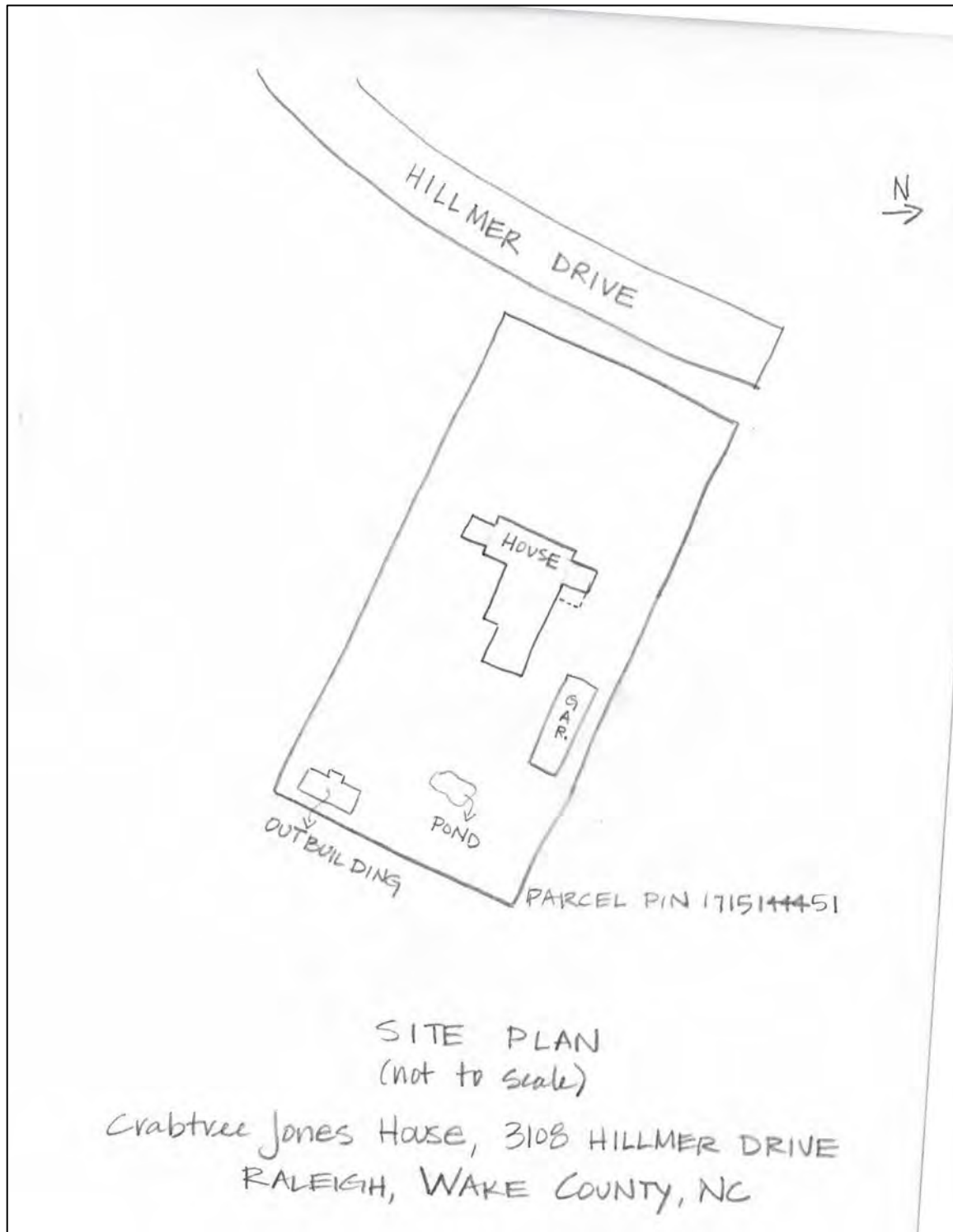
Section 10B: Maps



Tax Map of 3108 Hillmer Road, Raleigh, Wake County

(Note that GIS system still shows footprint of previous building. For footprint (not to scale), see site plan on following page.)

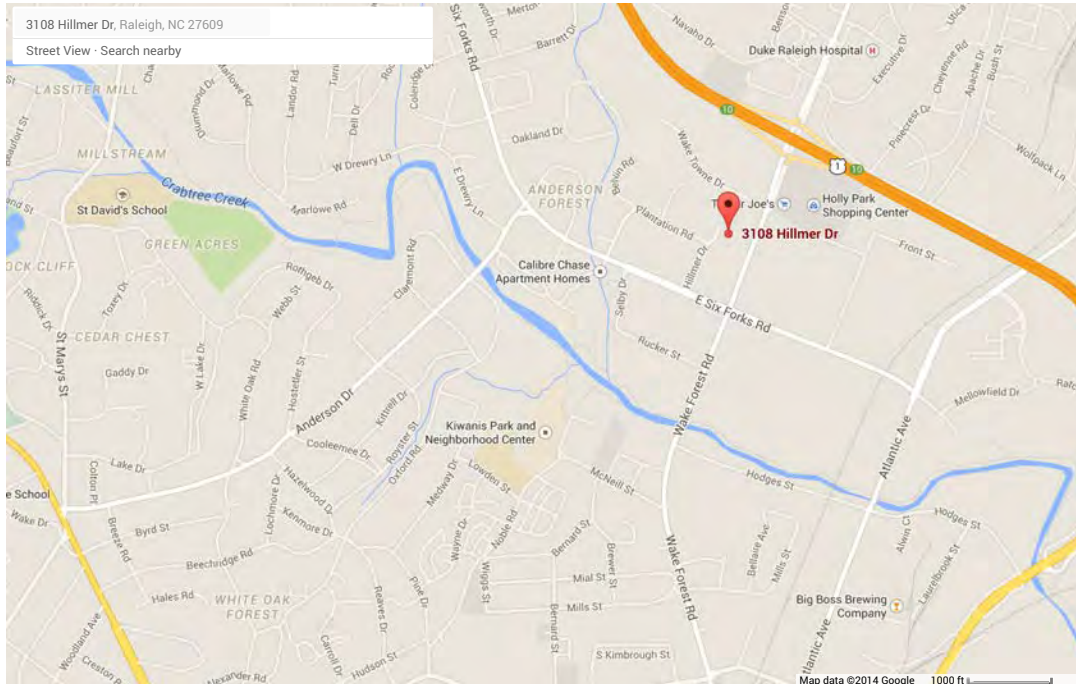
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Crabtree Jones House
Landmark Application
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3108 Hillmer Dr – Google Maps

12/21/14, 12:08 PM



Location Map: 3108 Hillmer Road, Raleigh, Wake County
Map generated by Google.com, December 21, 2014

Section 10C: Architectural Significance

See attached National Register Nomination Form.

Section 10D: Historic Significance

See attached National Register Nomination Form.

Local Landmark Boundary Description

The boundary coincides with the parcel boundary for PIN 1715144451 at 3108 Hillmer Drive in Raleigh, Wake County.

The boundary as described includes the entire parcel that the Nathaniel "Crabtree" Jones House now occupies. The garage, outbuilding, and landscape elements that date to the ca. 1960 Ranch house that formerly occupied the parcel are not significant and do not warrant preservation.

Section 10E: Special Significance Statement

The Nathaniel "Crabtree" Jones House is significant in Raleigh as an early Federal style plantation house. The house is a rare surviving early nineteenth-century house built in what was at the time rural Wake County, representing the type of dwelling a Wake County planter would have built for his family. The front section of the house, dating from ca. 1808-1810 displays the upright proportions and symmetrical façade that are hallmarks of the style. Locally unusual features include the original one-story wings creating the tripartite composition and the two-story ca. 1811-1812 rear stair hall apparently added during construction. The large ca. 1835-1845 rear addition with Greek Revival detailing added substantial space to an already large house. The level of architectural integrity evident at the "Crabtree" Jones House—including integrity of materials, design, workmanship, and form—is impressive and contributes to its special significance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Propertyhistoric name Jones, Jr., Nathaniel, Houseother names/site number Jones, Crabtree, House**2. Location**street & number 3108 Hillmer Driven/a ☐ not for publicationcity or town Raleighn/a ☐ vicinitystate North Carolina code NC county Wake code 183 zip code 27609**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title_____
Date_____
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title_____
Date_____
State or Federal agency and bureau**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that the property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.☐ See continuation sheet☐ determined eligible for the National Register.☐ See continuation sheet☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.☐ removed from the National Register.☐ other,

(explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper_____
Date of Action

Jones, Jr., Nathaniel, House

Name of Property

Wake County, NC

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	2	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	1	objects
1	0	total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Federal

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls WOOD: Weatherboard

roof ASPHALT

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☐ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☒ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

ca. 1809-1812, ca. 1835-1845

Significant Dates

ca. 1809-1812, ca. 1835-1845

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ Previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State Agency
- ☐ Federal Agency
- ☐ Local Government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Jones, Crabtree, House

Name of Property

Wake County, NC

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .46 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 17 714690 3966830
Zone Easting Northing
B _____

C _____
Zone Easting Northing
D _____

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Cynthia de Miranda
organization MdM Historical Consultants, Inc. September 28, 2015
street & number P.O. Box 1399 telephone 919-906-3136
city or town Durham state NC zip code 27702

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name The Historic Preservation Foundation of North Carolina (contact Myrick Howard)
street & number PO Box 27644 telephone 919-832-3652
city or town Raleigh state NC zip code 27611

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Narrative Description

The Nathaniel Jones, Jr., House is a Federal-style frame dwelling with a tripartite front section and two rear additions. The front section consists of a two-story main block, five bays wide with a hall-parlor plan, plus original one-story wings completed ca. 1810. A two-story stair hall is attached to the rear of the front section and appears to have been completed ca. 1812 as a phase of the original construction campaign. Another two-story building was added to the back of the stair hall ca. 1835-1845; it appears to have been a previously freestanding structure that started as a single-story building. A 2014 dendrochronology study indicates that the timbers for the front section were cut in the winters of 1807-1808 and 1808-1809. Timbers for the stair hall were cut in the summer of 1811. No date has been determined for the rear-most section. (See Section 8 for further discussion of the dating of the house.)

New Site

When it was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973, the Nathaniel Jones, Jr., House (listed as the Crabtree Jones House) stood on its original site on a hilltop northwest of the intersection of Wake Towne Drive and Wake Forest Road north of downtown Raleigh. The house was listed with five acres of surrounding land. Changes in ownership and site redevelopment threatened its survival and forced its move on February 4, 2014, from the original location to a nearby site at 3108 Hillmer Drive in the adjacent Crabtree Heights neighborhood. The mid-twentieth century neighborhood was created from some of the land originally associated

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with the house. The new parcel is .46 of an acre and about 700 feet from the original location.

The new site is as compatible as possible with the original situation of the house in terms of the topography and the relationships with other houses. The house occupies the last parcel on a dead-end street, still within the bounds of the Jones plantation formerly associated with the house. It is fronted by a deep, level lawn edged at the front with a row of mature crape myrtle trees. A mid-twentieth-century Ranch house with attached garage that previously stood at this site was demolished to accommodate the relocation of the Nathaniel Jones, Jr., House. The garage remains in the side yard from that demolition; it was left to provide storage space during the house move and the expected subsequent rehabilitation. A storage building and decorative pond remain in the rear yard.

Although the house's new position is lower than its original hilltop site, it is nonetheless higher than Wake Forest Road and the neighboring houses in the development. From the back yard, wooded land descends sharply toward Wake Forest Road, while gentler downhill slopes occur elsewhere, and Hillmer Drive leads downhill to the south. Woods edging the north and east lot lines provide a buffer from the new development at the original house site. A Jones family cemetery is roughly half a block south on Hillmer Drive.

The house was moved after jacking it up and off its original foundation and supporting it with

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metal I-beams resting on two remote-controlled hydraulic dollies. The three chimneys and all rear additions and side and rear porches remained intact throughout the move; the twentieth-century front porch was removed before the move. A tall rear foundation wall and basement entrance were removed as the house was lifted from its foundation. Stone steps were likewise removed from the back of the south side wing but have been retained for reuse on the house. After the house was hoisted up, it was turned ninety degrees and driven by remote control roughly 700 feet along a temporary roadway made by felling trees between the original and new sites. The house was turned another ninety degrees and set on its new masonry foundation so that the façade now faces north-northwest, nearly the opposite of its original orientation. The front section's foundation is faced in Flemish bond to resemble the original treatment. Temporary stoops aid ingress and egress. New trees will be planted to replace those felled to create the temporary roadway, thereby maintaining over the long-term a vegetative buffer between the subdivision and the new development at the original house site.

The house originally faced east, addressing Wake Forest Road. It was traditional for such houses to face the road rather than any specific cardinal direction. The dwelling was therefore rotated to reiterate the traditional orientation to the road and it now faces west northwest. All references to cardinal points are based on the current location but describe the house as facing west for clarity.

Nathaniel Jones, Jr., House

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Wake County, NC

Ca. 1809-10, ca. 1811-12, ca. 1835-1845, ca. 1870, 1915, 1922, 2014

Contributing Building

Exterior

Front Section

The side-gabled front section of the Nathaniel Jones, Jr., House displays a tripartite arrangement, with a two-story, single-pile, five-bay central block flanked by slightly recessed, one-story, single-bay wings. This section as well as the rear stair hall is framed with mill-sawn pine, as observed when the house was jacked up before the move. The exterior finish displays characteristic high-quality, traditional workmanship akin to other substantial buildings of its time and place. Flemish-bond brick chimneys with sloped shoulders and free-standing stacks rise between the two-story block and the flanking wings. The well-executed carpentry detailing includes molded weatherboards, window sills, and door and window frames plus a prominent molded cornice with undercut modillions and pattern boards at the ends. Windows generally contain nine-over-nine double-hung wood sash. The six-panel front door features raised panels at the exterior and is topped by a four-light transom. Asphalt shingles cover the roof.

Although the house has no front porch since the removal of a twentieth-century porch in anticipation of the move, physical evidence suggests and old photographs document the presence of earlier porches. Pilasters frame the front entrance and ghost marks indicate the former

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presence of a covered stoop or small entrance porch. Other ghost marks between the two stories of the center block show that a pedimented roof once sheltered the centermost entrance bay, and another set of marks indicates a full-width front porch at another time. During much of the twentieth century and until shortly before the house was moved, the house had a broad front porch. A temporary wood stair and unsheltered stoop currently lead to the front door.¹

The flush gable ends of the two-story central block have or had four-over-four windows flanking the end chimneys at the second story and attic levels, though the second-story windows on the south end have been covered over. The rear elevation of the two-story main block continues the molded weatherboards and nine-over-nine sash windows of the front façade, and has at the first story a central doorway with transom like the front door. Much of the rear façade of the two-story block is covered by the attached two-story stair hall, but single windows in the first and second stories pierce the rear main block walls south of the stair hall. The one-story flanking wings of the front section both have a single nine-over-nine sash window centered in the end wall and a rear entrance with a six-panel door on HL hinges. The north wing has a shed-roofed, screened rear porch.

¹ Some details about the construction of or alterations to the house result from close observation from a number of architects and architectural historians from North Carolina and were conveyed to the author by Myrick Howard of Preservation North Carolina during an on-site interview on July 23, 2014, and via e-mail correspondence. Those involved included Jim Smith, David Black, Dean Ruedrich, John Larson, Peter Sandbeck, Kurt Eichenberger, and Catherine Bishir. David Black summarized the findings of a December 2013 site visit in an e-mail to Myrick Howard; the e-mail is included in the survey file maintained by the Historic Preservation Office in Raleigh. Preservation North Carolina.

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Stair Hall

The first known addition to the front section of the house was the stair hall. It is a two-story, gable-roofed structure with boxed eaves and molded weatherboards, built perpendicular to the main block. Its configuration is unusual and presents unanswered questions. Most of the comparable two-story, hall-parlor-plan frame houses of the locality (see architectural context statement) had enclosed stairs that rose within the main block and were variously entered from within the main block or from a one-story rear shed room or porch. Here the stair is contained entirely within the stair hall addition, and there is no evidence that a stair was built within the main block. The stair hall structure is appended to the main block in a manner that leaves visible the rear wall of the main block at the interior of the stair hall. This rear wall is treated as an exterior wall with molded weatherboards and a door with six raised panels under a transom, like the front entrance. At the second level, the stair hall gives access to a trio of raised-panel doors in the rear wall of main block that lead into the two upstairs rooms and a central stair to the attic. This unusual arrangement raises the notion that the stair hall was conceived and built midway during construction, possibly as a result of a change in thinking about the use of space in the house. No full explanation for this arrangement has been uncovered.

The south wall of this stair hall has a single four-over-four window centered at the second story, lighting the upstairs landing. Along the north and east sides is a two-story enclosed porch, which

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has weatherboard siding and bands of six-over-six double-hung wood windows at each story.

Six-panel doors on HL hinges lead from the back wall of the parlor and the north wall of the stair hall into the enclosed porch space, indicating that at least a single-story porch was originally built here. Like the other doors in the front block and wings, they have raised panels at the exterior and flat panels at the interior. The parlor door, unlike the others, has four glazed lights over two panels.

Back Section

The second addition—to the rear of the stair hall—is taller than the stair hall and is likewise perpendicular to the front section of the house. It has plain weatherboards and a boxed eave. Its north wall is nearly flush with the exterior wall of the stair hall's enclosed porch while the south side steps back from rest of the dwelling. Six-over-six windows flank a broad brick end chimney with single shoulders at the first floor of the rear elevation. A single six-over-six window is located to the right of the chimney at the second story. On the north and south elevations, a single six-over-six double-hung window is centered at each story. A new concrete-block cellar hatch with asphalt shingles at the shed roof joins the lower part of the first floor wall just below the window on the south side. The date of this back section could not be established by the dendrochronology work.

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Interior

Front section

The front section of the house follows a spacious hall-parlor plan flanked by the single-room wings, which are entered from doorways beside the fireplaces at the gable ends of the central block. Like the exterior, the interior of the front section is finished with high-quality, traditional craftsmanship characteristic of the locality and the period. Restrained Federal-style woodwork appears throughout the front section, including Federal-style mantels of varying degrees of elaboration. Throughout the first-story rooms, the floors are of wide pine planks, and the ceilings are plastered as are the walls above a flat-paneled wainscot. Doors generally have six flat panels at their interior sides and hang from HL hinges; the interior door leading from the hall to the parlor has raised panels on the hall side.

Typical of the period's hierarchical presentation of finish, the largest first-story room—the hall—is the most elaborately finished, retaining early decorative painting as well as the most richly detailed woodwork. A narrow chair rail features a torus molding, while the otherwise plain baseboard has well-executed marbleizing with charcoal-colored veining against a light gray ground. Doors and windows have molded architraves, and the chair rail of the wainscot serves as the window sills. The large mantel at the south end of this room has paneled pilasters on marbleized pedestals framing the brick firebox. The molding profiles on the mantel differ slightly from those of the wainscot, featuring ovolo moldings at the shelf and panels and cavetto

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molding above the endblocks at the center tablet. This mantel is the only one in the house that retains decorative painting. Flat-paneled endblocks flank a frieze painted with landscape scenes and a center tablet painted with a symmetrical arrangement of cornucopias and fruit and grain. The molded cornice and shelf breaks out over the elements of the frieze, and the edge of the shelf overshoots the architrave and encroaches into the doorway to the right of the mantel, which opens into the wing room.²

The door in the north wall of the hall leads into the parlor, while a door in the east (rear) wall of the hall opens into the rear stair hall addition and, like the front door, has a four-light transom. The door to the rear stair hall lines up with the front door. A ghost mark in the floor indicates a former partition inserted at some time to form a central passage. As noted above, no such marks at the floor, walls, or ceiling indicate a stair rising within the main block.

The parlor is finished similarly to the hall, but no decorative paint is evident. The mantel centered on the north wall features reeded pilasters and a tripartite frieze with flat panels flanking a reeded center tablet and endblocks under a molded shelf. A built-in cabinet with glazed doors appears above the wainscot to the left of the fireplace.

² Survey and Planning Unit, Office of Archives and History, "Crabtree Jones House," National Register Nomination, 1973, viewed at <http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/nr/WA0025.pdf>, July 28, 2014.

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The north and south wing rooms are finished like the principal rooms in this story. The mantel in the north wing has reeded pilasters with simple plinths and caps supporting the endblocks and a flat frieze under a molded shelf. This room retains a closet in the recess to the right of the fireplace. In the south wing room, the mantel is similar to that in the hall but has a simple flat-panel frieze, and the baseboard is marbleized like that in in the hall. The northeast corner of this room lacks the wainscot and base molding seen throughout the room, indicating a former closet in this position.

The second story of the main block contains two large rooms, separated by a double partition running east to west, which contains attic stair and a closet in front. Here, as below, there is no indication of a stair rising from the first story within the main block. As noted above, both rooms, as well as the stair to the attic, are entered from the stair hall behind them.

In typical fashion, the finish in this story is simpler than that of the first story.

In the south room, plaster covers the ceiling and outer three walls, which have a simple baseboard and no wainscot. The mantel has reeded pilasters supporting a paneled frieze under a molded shelf. The center partition wall is covered in flush-board sheathing in the attic stair section at the east end and vertical beaded boards at the closet end at the front of the house. A battened door of vertical beaded boards opens to the closet, which is lined with flush-board walls

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and lit by the center window on the front façade. Two nine-over-nine windows pierce the west (front) wall and another is centered at the east (rear) wall.

The north second-story room has plastered walls and ceiling, with a flat base molding and chair rail. Four-over-four windows flank a fireplace centered on the north wall. The mantel has a wide tripartite frieze with flat paneling beneath a molded shelf that breaks out over the central tablet and end blocks. In an early twentieth-century remodeling, the north room took part of the south room's closet. A six-light window in the west (front) wall of the narrow space steals light from the façade window that illuminates the south room's closet. A six-over-six sash window in the east wall of the south room dates to the early twentieth century. Its architrave and that of the closet door also date to that period and feature a post-and-lintel design with molding only at the top and bottom of the lintel.

Like the second-story rooms, the central attic stair is entered from the rear stair hall. The finished attic holds two rooms and displays plaster walls and ceilings in the larger north room, which contains the stair. The smaller south room has flush-board ceilings and walls. Both gable walls have flush-board sheathing and flooring is wood throughout.

Stair Hall

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The molded weatherboards of the back wall of the front section of the house constitute the west interior wall of the stair hall, suggesting that the front section was built and partly finished before the stair hall was added. The finish of the stair hall is generally plainer than that of the front section. Instead of plastered walls, flush-board sheathing finishes the three remaining interior walls of the stair hall as well as the ceiling. A plain chair rail molding encircles the first-floor room and becomes part of the sill for the nine-over-nine window centered in the east, or rear, wall of the stair hall. Flooring is pine. A six-panel door hung on HL hinges leads from the north wall to the enclosed porch at the first floor. The door has flat panels at the interior and raised panels at the exterior, as is generally the case in the front portion of the house. A door leading to the closet under the stair has four raised panels and H hinges.

A plainly finished closed-stringer stair rises from front to back along the stair hall's south wall and then turns north to reach the second floor. Its railing has square balusters, a molded handrail, and a simple squared newel with a molded cap. The upper stair hall provides access into each of the second-story rooms and into the attic stair of the front section. Those three doors, all with six raised panels, are all a high step up from the second story of the stair hall. The doors and their architraves constitute the entire west interior wall of the stair hall; the other three walls have wide flush-board sheathing. A single four-over-four window in the south wall lights the space, and a Greek Revival-style two-panel door with flat panels leads from the north wall into the

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enclosed second-story porch area. A door with five horizontal panels leads from the back wall of the stair hall's second story into a small bathroom added in the twentieth century.

In the two-tier enclosed porches attached to the north and east sides of the stair hall, the chronology is complex and not entirely clear. The exterior north walls of the stair hall have flush board sheathing, suggesting a two-tier porch was original, but other details the second-story porch came later. The stair hall's second-story Greek Revival-style door is from a later period. It leads to the second-story porch, where the boxed cornice of the stair hall is evident under the porch's shed roofline. That roof also interfered with the nine-over-nine window that originally pierced the rear wall of the front block's second-story north room; a six-over-six window replaced the larger original window and plain weatherboards patch the space above the existing window. Finally, the floor at the second-story enclosed porch slopes as if it was originally the shed roof of a single-story porch.

The first- and second-floor spaces at the wraparound end of the enclosed porches have both been converted into bathrooms and reflect fixtures and trim dating to the early twentieth century and later, including doors with five horizontal panels. The nine-over-nine wood window at the south wall of the first-floor enclosed porch space between the back of the stair hall and the rearmost section may be the window removed from the second-story back wall of the front block of the house.

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Back Section

The two-story, rearmost section of the house was built in two phases. It was originally a freestanding, one-story, frame building of pit-sawn lumber. The second story was added later, as indicated by a double sill between the stories, exposed in 2014 when weatherboards were removed for repair work.³ Each story holds a single room. The first story may have been remodeled when the upper story was added, for both display simple Greek Revival-style finish. Interior walls of both stories are plastered above base molding. The mantels are plain, each with flat pilasters on molded plinths and with molded caps beneath a wide frieze and a simple shelf. The floor is tongue-and-groove boards. At the southwest corner of the first-floor room, there is an added closet with beadboard walls and a board-and-batten door. A Greek Revival-style two-panel door opens from the enclosed porch at the stair hall. To the right of the door, four steps lead north to the paired single-panel doors of the boxed stair, which occupies the northwest corner. Cupboards fill the spaces below the stair at the first floor and above the stair at the second story. Upstairs, a Greek Revival-style door opens from the enclosed porch; it is set into the wall above the baseboard molding rather than interrupting the molding, and two steps on the other side of the threshold lead down into the enclosed porch space.

Changes since construction

³ Howard interview, July 23, 2014.

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The house was likely first substantially remodeled between 1835 and 1845, as indicated by evidence observed before the move. Ghost marks at the façade wall indicate that a gable-roofed entrance portico once sheltered the front door. The surviving pilasters that frame the door once had Greek Doric capitals that were an appropriate height for the portico. Brick piers also survived under a later porch in the same location; they were whitewashed brick on stone foundations. The mortar on these piers differed from that of the original construction and gave an approximate size of the Greek Revival portico as ten feet square. A stamp on the cast-iron parliament hinges of louvered shutters (removed from the house for the move but stored inside the dwelling) references an 1830 patent; they likely were added with the Greek Revival portico. It may have been at about this time that a single-story outbuilding behind the house was remodeled and expanded to two stories, based on the Greek Revival features at its interior. Possibly at the same time, the single-story porch along the north side of the stair hall have received the second-story addition.⁴

Documentary photos show that the Greek Revival-style front porch was replaced with a Picturesque-style single-story porch that sheltered the center three bays of the façade. The porch featured lacy sawnwork detailing and paired slender posts and was of a type commonly built in

⁴ David Black to Myrick Howard, e-mail correspondence, December 9, 2013; "First Floor Plan, Crabtree Plantation, Raleigh, North Carolina," Historic Architecture Research, Project Records (UA110.041), Special Collections Research Center, North Carolina State University, Raleigh.

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Wake County after the Civil War. That porch likely dates to around 1870. It was, in turn, replaced by another, likely in either the 1915 or 1922 remodeling. The twentieth-century porch was the full width of the two-story section with a hipped roof and had sturdy-looking squared columns. The porches along the stair hall were likely enclosed and the infill rooms created in the 1922 work; a ca. 1920s photo in the North Carolina State Archives shows the enclosed porches as well as the screened porch at the back of the north wing of the tripartite house. The twentieth-century front porch, as noted above, was not retained in the move.

Some changes stem from the move to a new site. In its original location, the house had basements under the stair hall wing and rearmost section that were not recreated for the Hillmer Avenue location. Access to the basement was through a stair in the stair hall addition and through a door in the back wall of the rearmost sections. The stair-hall access was removed at some point before about the mid-twentieth century, perhaps in the 1922 remodeling. By the time of the move, the opening in the floor had been long replaced with flooring.⁵

Integrity assessment

⁵ Howard interview, July 23, 2014; Robert Cox, "Glimpses of a Federal Style House: A Case Study of the Crabtree Jones House," undated report in the property's Survey File, North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh. Photographic evidence provided the information about the basement stair, and portions of the stair were discovered under the house when it was moved, according to Howard. Those parts have been kept with the house throughout the move. The stair also appeared in measured drawings completed around 1967 by architecture students at the School of Design at North Carolina State University. Those drawings, however, were part documentation and part conjecture. The particular appearance of the stair in that drawing is presumed to be conjecture.

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The Nathaniel Jones, Jr., House retains excellent integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Original and early finishes exist inside and outside the house, and the original arrangement of space is apparently intact. The house has lost its integrity of location and setting due to its relocation. The move has, however, preserved the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship of this architecturally important dwelling, which is nominated here under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The move to a nearby site also preserves the integrity of association by keeping the house on original plantation land and near the family cemetery. A justification for the 2014 move and the new location was reviewed and approved in 2013 by the National Park Service.⁶

The loss of the parts of the building removed before it was relocated do not affect its architectural integrity. The front porch dated to the early twentieth century and did not reflect the original Federal style of that block. The rear foundation wall and basement entrance are likewise not architecturally significant features. The stone steps may be an early feature, but their loss, like that of the original foundation, is not sufficient to diminish the architectural significance of the rest of the dwelling. As noted, they have been retained and may be reinstalled at the new location.

Garage

⁶ Cynthia de Miranda, "Documentation Regarding Relocation of Crabtree Jones House," 2103 report on file at the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh.

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1960, ca. 1990, 2013

Noncontributing Building

A single-bay garage—once attached to the Ranch house that used to stand on the parcel—remains at the site as a storage facility during the move. It has a side-gabled roof, an overhead-lifting garage door, cementitious siding, and replacement double-hung, double-glazed wood windows. A rear addition has a shed roof. The garage stands northeast of the house and was separated from the Ranch house during demolition of the latter in 2013.

Shed

Ca. 1960

Noncontributing Building

A shed stands southeast of the house, at the back corner of the rear yard before the land slopes down to Falls of the Neuse Road. The side-gabled shed has a front-gabled portico on columns, cementitious siding, and faux window openings filled with louvered shutters.

Pond

Ca. 1960

Noncontributing Object

A small decorative pond encircled with rocks exists between the storage shed and the garage in the rear yard.

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Summary of Significance

The Nathaniel Jones, Jr., House at 3108 Hillmer Avenue in Raleigh is locally significant under Criterion C for Architecture as an early Federal-style plantation house. The front section of the house, dating from ca. 1808-1810 displays the upright proportions and symmetrical façade that are hallmarks of the style. Other style indicators include molded weatherboards, molded archtraves, paneled doors, reeded mantels, and the modillioned cornice. Like several other substantial local houses of its day, it follows a hall-parlor plan in the main block. Locally unusual features include the original one-story wings creating the tripartite composition and the two-story ca. 1811-1812 rear stair hall apparently added during construction. The large ca. 1835-1845 rear addition with Greek Revival detailing added substantial space to an already large house. The house is remarkable for its excellent integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The period of significance is ca. 1808-1812 and ca. 1835-1845, the original period of construction and the period of the Greek Revival rear addition.

Criteria Consideration B

The Nathaniel Jones, Jr., House has been moved 700 feet from its original site, due to development pressure after the property changed hands. The move preserves the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship of this architecturally important dwelling, thereby retaining

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its architectural significance. Because the move did not require the house to be dismantled, nearly all the surviving original and early materials remained intact and in good repair, with only the foundation and the stoop at the south wing needing to be rebuilt at the new site. (An entrance porch is also needed, but porches from the periods of significance had long been replaced.) Keeping the entire dwelling in one piece for the move also protected the design and workmanship of all historic features, again with the exception of the foundation and stone steps, by limiting or eliminating disturbance to those features. Finally, the move also preserves the integrity of association, by keeping the house on original plantation land and near the family cemetery. The new location was pre-approved by the National Park Service in 2013.

Narrative History

Nathaniel Jones, Jr., was born into a Wake County planter family in the mid-eighteenth century, on land he inherited from his father. He built the house around the time of his inheritance, sighting it on a hill above the surrounding land. Jones followed in his father's footsteps, running a plantation and being actively involved in county politics, and left the house and land to his son at the end of his life. Subsequent generations lived in the house as well, retaining ownership until 1972. The dwelling reflects Nathaniel Jones's wealth and position in the county in the early nineteenth century and the continuation of use by the family in the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

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Although various sources have claimed a range of dates for construction of the Nathaniel Jones, Jr., House—from the late eighteenth century into the early nineteenth—a recent dendrochronology study coupled with documentation indicate that the front section and rear stair hall were likely built during the period ca. 1808-1812 for Nathaniel Jones, Jr., also known as Nathaniel Jones (“Crabtree”) or C. T. The dendrochronology study found that the timbers for the front section were felled in the winters of 1807-1808 and 1808-1809 and those for the stair hall in the summer of 1811. Nathaniel Jones, Sr., died on January 30, 1810; the dendrochronology dates indicate that Nathaniel Jones, Jr. began construction of the house shortly before his father’s death.⁷

According to a Jones family bible maintained at the State Archives of North Carolina, Nathaniel Jones Jr. (1758-1828), later known as Nathaniel Jones was born “on the head of Crabtree Creek” in west-central Wake County. He was the son of Nathaniel Jones, Sr. (1740-1810), and Ann (or Anna) Snickers Jones. His family was part of a large, interconnected group of planter families who resided in the county from the mid-eighteenth century onward, including many named Jones, and like many of them, Nathaniel Jr. was active in local civic affairs.⁸

⁷ Michael Worthington and Jane I. Seiter, “The Tree-Ring Dating of the Crabtree Jones House, Raleigh, North Carolina,” May 2015; Jones’s death reported in the *Raleigh Register* of February 8, 1910.

⁸ The description of Jones’s birthplace from the family bible is quoted in Russ, 3.5.

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Nathaniel Jones, Sr., and Jr., were not the only Nathaniel Joneses prominent in early Wake County. Documents of the day, including legal papers and newspaper articles, sometimes distinguished them by the locations associated with them. Not all were kin to one another. One was Nathaniel Jones “M. C.” or “Middle Creek.” Another Nathaniel Jones (1749-1815) was known as Nathaniel Jones “W. P.” or “White Plains” or “XRoads” for “Cross Roads.” Yet another was Nathaniel Jones, Sr.—the eldest in the group—who was long identified simply as Nathaniel Jones, but when his son came to maturity as Nathaniel Jones, Sr. (Some accounts indicate that Nathaniel Jones, Sr., was sometimes identified as “Crabtree” or C.T., but that designation was most frequently applied to Nathaniel Jones, Jr.) From the 1790s onward, Nathaniel Jones, Jr. was generally identified as Nathaniel Jones, “C. T.” or Nathaniel Jones, “Crabtree.” Although Nathaniel Jones, Jr. (C. T.) apparently eluded the census taker in 1790, the census of 1800 listed him as well as Nathaniel Jones, Sr. and Nathaniel Jones, W. P. Nathaniel Jones C. T. and Nathaniel Jones W. P. were both active in political life at the same time, making the distinction especially important.⁹

In 1782, Nathaniel Jones, Jr. (“Crabtree”) married Grizel (Griseal, Grizelle, Gizel) Kimbrough.

The couple’s children included a son, Kimbrough Jones (1783-1866). Grizel Jones died in about

⁹ At some point, the name “Crabtree Jones” for Nathaniel Jones, Jr., entered popular use. It appeared in an article by Kemp Battle published in the *Raleigh Morning Post* of March 4, 1900, which related a story about a political contest for a seat in the state legislature between Nathaniel Jones of White Plains and Nathaniel Jones of Crabtree, whom Battle referred to informally as “Crabtree Jones.” During the nineteenth century, the plantation and the house were sometimes referred to as “Crabtree.” It was evidently not until the mid- to late-twentieth century that the name “Crabtree Jones House” appeared in print.

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1794, and Nathaniel wed Betsey Utley in 1797.¹⁰ It is not certain where Nathaniel Jones, Jr., and his family and slaves were living from the 1790s until 1812, but for part if not all of that time, they lived on the plantation near Crabtree Creek which his father, Nathaniel Jones, Sr., had bought in 1785 from his brother-in-law, William McElroy. It was on part of this plantation that Jones, Jr., built the present house.

In any case, Jones was living on that plantation when Nathaniel Jones, Sr., made his will on March 6, 1809. Jones, Sr., stated, "My will is that my two old and trusty friends Isaac Hunter Senr. and Andrew Heartsfield [Hartsfield] Senr. shall run a dividing line across my tract of land I purchased of William Muckleroy [McElroy] whereon my Son [sic] Albridgton & Nathaniel Jones now lives [sic] the sd line to be so run as to leave both settlements as near Equal in value as may be and after the said division is made. . . . Item I give and bequeath to my Son Nathaniel Jones the lower half or part of said [land], whereon he lives agreeable to said division." Jones Sr.'s will also makes reference to his own residence, located elsewhere, which he left to his widow. Nathaniel Jones, Sr., died on January 30, 1810, as reported in the *Raleigh Minerva* of February 1, 1810. The *Raleigh Register* of February 8, 1910, also reported his death and identified him as the father of Nathaniel Jones, Esq. "of Crabtree."¹¹

¹⁰ Ancestry.com, *North Carolina, Marriage Records, 1741-2004* [database on-line], Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2007.

¹¹ *Raleigh Minerva*, February 1, 1810; *Raleigh Register*, February 8, 1910. Original will of Nathaniel Jones (1810), Wake County, North Carolina, State Archives of North Carolina, Raleigh, signed March 6, 1809 and recorded March 8, 1810, in Wake County Will Book K, page 187.

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As noted in Nathaniel Jones, Sr.'s will, all five of his surviving sons—Albridgton, Nathaniel, Matthew, John, and Henry—were living on land that their father owned until his death. None of them acquired record title to their homeplaces until after their father died. In this testamentary pattern, Nathaniel, Sr. followed the earlier example of his father Francis in 1755, who had devised his real property in much the same way. By setting up his surviving sons on land whose title he retained, Nathaniel, Sr. also kept all his sons in Wake County until he died. Two of his four daughters, however, had already moved to Georgia with their husbands; they were left slaves in his will. Nathaniel, Jr. was 51 years old when his father died. It is not known how soon the division of the property between Nathaniel, Jr., and Albridgton took place.¹²

Because no records of the construction of the house are known to survive, it is impossible to ascertain when Nathaniel Jones, Jr., actually began building it. The dendrochronology findings indicate that the tripartite front section of the house was built with wood harvested in the winters of 1807-1808 and 1808-1809; wood in the stair hall was felled in the summer of 1811. Thus it appears that Nathaniel Jones, Jr., had the timbers felled for the front section of the house before his father's death and likely undertook construction within a year or so after the timbers were cut, as was typical of the time. Questions arise as to whether he would have been sufficiently confident of receiving the property to build a substantial house there, but thus far it appears that

¹² Will of Francis Jones, August 4, 1755, North Carolina, Wills and Probate Records, 1665-1998, [scan and database online], Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015.

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he chose that course. It is not known how long it took for the house to be completed, probably including the stair hall; as noted, it appears that during construction of the front section, a decision was made not to have the stair rise within the central block but rather to erect a stair hall at the rear to provide access to the second-story chambers in the main block and to the stair to the attic.¹³

Comparison with two other well-documented plantation houses of the period suggests that weeks or months passed between the felling of the timber and the beginning of construction, and that construction and finishing of a substantial frame house took at least a year or two, and sometimes more. Duncan Cameron built a dwelling on his plantation Fairntosh in Orange (now Durham) County in 1810-1814. His father-in-law deeded the land to him in July 1810, but he was purchasing timber for the dwelling in April 1810 and having brick produced in June of the same year. The first section of the house, historian Jean Anderson reports, was built by the end of the year. James C. Johnston's father gave him Hayes Plantation in Chowan County in December 1814, instructing him in his will of a month earlier to build a new house there. Johnston had, in

¹³ Worthington and Seiter, 1. Nothing is known of the date or history one-story portion of the rear-most section of the house or whether it was associated with an earlier house on the property where Nathaniel Jones, Jr., or someone else resided.

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fact, been shopping for timber for the dwelling since the spring of 1814. The actual construction began in 1815, well after Johnston had clear title to the land, and continued until 1817.¹⁴

The identity of the artisans who built the Nathaniel Jones, Jr., House is not known. More than likely Nathaniel Jones, Jr., employed a local or regional master carpenter to construct and finish the frame structure. Jones may have hired a brickmason separately. It was usual for the workforce to comprise enslaved and free artisans and laborers, possibly including slaves held by Nathaniel, Jr. The lumber of the front section and stair hall, showing marks of a water powered saw, was likely processed at a nearby sawmill on Crabtree Creek. Isaac Hunter, a neighbor and friend of the elder Jones, had established a "Grist and Saw-mill" on Crabtree Creek in the midst of the McElroy tract. In fact, "Isaac Hunter's mill" is mentioned in the 1785 deed conveying the land from McElroy to Jones and Hunter's property was exempted from the sale. Years later, Joseph Gales, a prominent Raleigh citizen, stated in a recollection concerning his purchase of the mill in 1820, that that the only road between the mill and Raleigh at the time of his purchase was "a round-about one by Nathl. Jones's new house"—the only known period reference to Jones's house near Crabtree Creek.¹⁵

¹⁴ Jean Bradley Anderson, *Piedmont Plantation: The Bennehan-Cameron family and lands in North Carolina* (Durham: Historic Preservation Society of Durham, 1985), 27-30; Catherine Bishir, *Southern Built: American Architecture, Regional Practice* (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 2006), 127-44.

¹⁵ Winifred and Joseph Gales, "Gales Reminiscences," 162-166, Folder 1 of 2 in Box 2652, Gales Family Papers, Southern Historical Collection, UNC-Chapel Hill. The reminiscence is cited on page 120 of Elizabeth Reid's *Wake County, Wake, North Carolina's Capital County* Vol. 1 (Raleigh: Capital County Publishing Company, 1983). See also Elizabeth Reid Murray Collection, Box 328 "Joseph Gales," Olivia Raney Local History Library, Raleigh, NC.

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In 1828, eighteen years after his father's death, Nathaniel Jones Jr. died. He left his house and its associated 300 acres to his son Kimbrough (1783-1866), who was married at the time to his second wife, Mary Hogan Jones. (Kimbrough Jones's first wife, Ann Massenburg of Franklin County, whom he married in 1813, had died.) Widowed again, Kimbrough Jones remarried in 1837, to Mary Warren.¹⁶

Kimbrough Jones followed his father's path as a planter. Terri Russ reports in her archaeological study of the original house site that the 1830 census records his ownership of 43 enslaved people, and receipts in the Crabtree Jones Papers at the North Carolina State Archives show that he hired out some of his workers by the year. Russ also reports that the 1840 slave schedule of the federal census records 21 enslaved people in his household, and that the number was back to 41 in 1850. Kimbrough's free household in 1850 included Mary, 37, William, 21, and four more children aged eleven down to four years old. In 1860, Kimbrough and Mary Jones's free household included children ranging from Mary, aged 19, down to Meta, aged 11. He owned real estate listed as worth \$50,000, and personal property at \$64,916, most or all of which was

¹⁶ Jones's death reported in *The Hillsborough Recorder*, May 28, 1828; Nathaniel Jones, Jr.'s will quoted in Russ, 3.6; Ann Massenburg marriage at Yates Publishing, *U.S. and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900* [database on-line], Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2004; Mary Hogan marriage in Carrie L. Broughton, comp. *Marriage and Death Records from Raleigh Register and North Carolina State Gazette, 1799-1825* (Baltimore, Genealogical Publishing Company, 1995 reprint (orig 1962) p. 86; and Mary Warren marriage in Frances T. Ingmire's *North Carolina Marriage Records, Wake County, North Carolina, Marriage Records, 1781-1867, Volume II*, (Athens, GA: n.p., 1984), 31.

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property in slaves, who numbered 61 in that year. The 1860 census showed that less than four percent of households in Wake County had more than twenty enslaved workers.¹⁷

Kimbrough Jones remodeled the house between about 1835 and 1845. The work likely involved the installation of a Greek Revival portico at the front entrance and the louvered shutters at the façade. The partition creating a center-hall plan in the main block may have been inserted at this time, as was frequently the case in this period. Additional work seems to have involved remodeling what is now the rearmost wing of the house. What was originally a single-story, freestanding room on a basement was altered with a second story and Greek Revival-style elements such as two-panel doors and simple classical detailing at the nearly identical first- and second-story mantels. A double-height side porch along the stair hall, connecting it with the rearmost rooms, may have been enlarged from a single-story porch at this point.¹⁸

As the Civil War loomed, Confederate troops trained at “Camp Crabtree” on Kimbrough Jones’s land. The family left the house and plantation during the war. Upon returning home, Kimbrough found the property in a sorry state after a visit from Union troops. “I cannot describe nor you

¹⁷ Federal census Slave schedules reported in Russ, 3.6-3.7; *Seventh Census of the United States, 1850: Wake County, North Carolina Population Schedule*; and *Eighth Census of the United States, 1860: Wake County, North Carolina, Population Schedule*, National Archives and Records Administration microfilm scans viewed on Ancestry.com, September 24, 2015; Kelly A. Lally on the county’s slave holding percentages, in *The Historic Architecture of Wake County, North Carolina* (Raleigh: Wake County Government, 1994), 15.

¹⁸ Black e-mail; “First Floor Plan, Crabtree Plantation, Raleigh, North Carolina,” Historic Architecture Research, Project Records (UA110.041), Special Collections Research Center, North Carolina State University, Raleigh.

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imagine the utter destruction of everything in the house and out of doors; everything in the house except the beds, bureaus, wardrobes, and few chairs is destroyed,” wrote Kimbrough Jones to his wife. He died at his home the following year, as reported in the *Raleigh Daily Standard* of April 3, 1866, which cited him as a “worthy and venerable citizen” who had served in the state’s constitutional convention of 1835 and in state legislature.¹⁹

Kimbrough Jones Jr. (1842-1915) inherited the Crabtree plantation, and it was evidently he who put his own stamp on the house with a Victorian-era porch that appears in a photograph from 1919. Lacy sawn work adorns the upper shafts of paired slender posts, both joining the narrow space between the paired posts and gracefully bracketing the wide arches. Similar porches were built around Wake County after the Civil War in the 1870s; examples include the Pugh House in Morrisville (NRHP 2014) and the Pool House at Hickory View Farm. Census data from the period lists Kimbrough Jones Jr. as a farmer. His adult brother Henry, likewise listed as a farmer, also resided in the house at the time of both the 1870 and 1880 censuses, as did their long-widowed mother, Mary, aged only 66, and their sister Martha (Pattie). Mary Warren Jones’s death date is not known.²⁰

¹⁹ Russ, 3.7-3.8; on “Camp Crabtree” see Murray, 461; “Crabtree Jones House” National Register Nomination.

²⁰ Census data for Kimbrough Jones, Jr. reported in Russ, 3.8; David Black email, on the timing of the porch seen in the archival photograph; Lally, 99-101 on similar porches in the county.

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In 1894, the fifty-two-year-old Kimbrough Jones, Jr., married twenty-four-year-old Mary Lynn Green (1870-1957). They had six children. By 1910, Kimbrough was blind; his health deteriorated over the next years and he died in 1915, leaving the house to his widow, Mary. She promptly redecorated the old house. A check stub from December 1915 in Mary Jones's papers at the State Archives records an expenditure for "remodeling dwelling," but does not include other details, except that a carpenter was at work on the house in 1916. Mary may have also cleaned out the house, as housewares and other household materials were dumped under the original south wing of the dwelling around this time as well. She had additional work done on the house in the fall of 1922, as evidenced by a receipt for brickwork. This was likely the enclosure of the foundation between the original brick piers. Attached to the 1922 brickwork receipt was a pamphlet called "The Desirable Home," which advocated for lattice or brick infill between foundation piers. The additional brickwork sealed the household trash under the original south wing. The work in these two periods involved enclosure of the porches along the side of the stair hall as well as the construction of the infill room behind the porch connection to the back building. These enclosures allowed for construction of two bathrooms and a kitchen in the house. The Victorian-era porch was likely removed in this period as well and replaced with the full-width, one-story, hipped roof porch seen in most twentieth-century pictures of the dwelling. Mary Green Jones lived in the house from 1894 until her death in 1957.²¹

²¹ The archaeological study discovered the trash under the house and the receipt for the brickwork attached to the pamphlet. See Russ, 3.10-3.11, 6.8-6.9.

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The Jones children began selling some of the land around the house in the early 1950s, including tracts that became part of the Crabtree Heights neighborhood immediately south of the original home site. The family cemetery is in the midst of that neighborhood, on a parcel at the southwest corner of Hillmer Drive and Plantation Road. The house, at its new location at the northeast corner of the development, is now just a block away from the cemetery, which remains in possession Jones family heirs.

In 1972, the house was sold for the first time, along with about thirty acres, to real estate developer William Gaddy; William N. H. Jones, a son of Kimbrough and Mary Green Jones, continued living in the house for a time. Gaddy died in 2005 and in 2009, the property was transferred from his estate to Gaddy Real Properties, LLC. In 2014, it was redeveloped by Davis Property Group, necessitating the house move to the parcel in Crabtree Heights. The house was acquired by Preservation North Carolina (PNC), a statewide preservation non-profit organization. PNC moved the house and has identified a private purchaser who plans a rehabilitation.²²

Architectural Context: Nineteenth-century Frame Planter's Houses

²² Russ, 3.12; Howard, interview with the author.

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Well-appointed, two-story frame houses became popular for the planter class in Wake County in the very early nineteenth century, succeeding a generation and more of one-story houses such as the Joel Lane House or the rear section of the Mordecai House. These two-story houses were generally single-pile and had two or more rooms in each story. The typical room arrangement was a hall-parlor plan, with additional rooms in rear sheds. Surviving examples generally have side-gabled roofs with flush-gable ends, single or double-shouldered chimneys with freestanding stacks, molded weatherboard siding, and doors and windows with molded architraves and usually molded sills. Architectural detailing from this period is mostly in the Federal style, but some of the earliest houses have Georgian-style detailing or a combination of elements.²³

From surviving examples, it appears that few Wake County plantation houses of this period had a full double-pile plan with central passage. A rare example is the Powell House (NR 1974), built in the first quarter of the nineteenth century near Wake Forest, which has a double-pile plan with center passage and features elaborate woodwork including a two-tier paneled wainscot and a three-tier mantel with paneled pilasters. Like the Battle-Purnell House noted below, it has two enclosed stairs. Farther afield, during this period (1810-1811), the exceptionally wealthy planter Duncan Cameron employed Wake County artisans to erect his frame plantation house, Fairintosh, in present Durham County, with a center passage plan two rooms deep and a handsome open-

²³ Kelly Lally, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County, North Carolina, (ca. 1770 to 1941)," Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1993, viewed online at <http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/nr/WA7244.pdf> on December 21, 2014 (henceforth Lally MPDF), F-127.

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string stair (a relatively expensive feature, made by Raleigh carpenter John J. Briggs) and elaborate mantels and other finish.²⁴

As expressed in Wake County, houses rendered in either the Georgian or Federal style usually had raised or flat-paneled doors and wainscots and molded cornices and architraves. Both styles reinterpreted classical style detailing, but proportions of the Federal style, influenced by brothers Robert and James Adam, were light and refined. This produced buildings with a tall, upright character and featured detailing rendered in a finer scale that was a departure from the earlier Georgian style. Asher Benjamin's 1806 *American Builder's Companion* and William Pain's 1792 *Practical House Carpenter* presented plans and proportions for replicating Federal-style detailing and was influential throughout the country. While local craftsmen looked to Benjamin and other popular publications for moldings, mantels, and proportions, the traditional hall-parlor plan arrangement persisted in Wake County.²⁵

The ca. 1808-1812 sections of the Nathaniel Jones, Jr. House generally fit the patterns described above but for two notable exceptional features: the tripartite form and the dedicated stair hall. Neither are seen in other surviving houses of the period. Still, the house does share the two-story

²⁴ Lally, 33-38, 247-248; on Fairtosh, see Anderson, 28, 30.

²⁵ On the Federal style generally, see McAlester, Virginia Savage, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (2013 ed.), (New York: Knopf, 2013), 202-232; on the style's interpretation in North Carolina, see Catherine Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture (Portable Edition)* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2005), 68-69.

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height, the hall-parlor plan, and the Federal-style detailing seen throughout the county in the period. Several houses in the county highlight the commonalities and the differences.

One of the oldest of the surviving large Wake County planter dwellings is the Battle-Purnell House in Wake Forest, a two-story, five-bay house built ca. 1802-1803 in a T-plan similar to the Nathaniel Jones, Jr., House. Formal finishes, including plaster walls, wainscot, and Georgian-style mantels, characterize the hall-parlor plan in the main block. However, both the main block and the back wing have enclosed stairs to the second story. Also, the house has two front doors, one leading into the hall and another into the parlor. A porch likely was built at some point but does not survive.²⁶

Beaver Dam (NR1987) (ca. 1810), a transitional Georgian-Federal-style structure, is representative of medium-sized plantation houses of the early nineteenth century. It was the seat of William Hinton's plantation in southeastern Wake County. The side-gabled frame house has flush-gable ends; Flemish bond end chimneys with freestanding stacks; a broad, single-leaf, six-panel front door on HL hinges; molded window surrounds; nine-over-nine sash; and molded weatherboards. The single-pile main block has the familiar hall-parlor plan. The stair arrangement is also representative of the era. Each room in the front block opens to one of two original shed rooms at the back. Between the two shed rooms is a straight-run closed-stringer

²⁶ Lally, 35, 253.

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stair with a balustrade with squared pickets and a square newel with cap, similar to that at the Nathaniel Jones, Jr., House. Other interior details include raised-paneled mantels and wainscot.

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The ca. 1805 single-pile Green-Hartsfield House (NR1989) differs from these houses in its use of local granite rather than brick in its chimneys and foundation, probably because of its location in a part of the county with granite deposits. Other elements are shared with the Nathaniel Jones, Jr., House and others of the era, including paneled wainscot with a molded chair rail that also serves as windowsills. It was converted from a hall-parlor plan to a center-hall plan and given a later hip-roofed porch; a dog-leg stair in the hall rose to the second story. When that porch was removed, the ghost mark of a single-bay gable-roofed porch was uncovered; the present reconstructed porch was based on that.²⁸

The Dr. Calvin Jones (NR2003, Wake Forest Historic District) in present-day Wake Forest was built atop a knoll in the vicinity of present-day Wake Forest before 1820. It has a hall-parlor plan and Federal-style interior woodwork, along with molded weatherboards, gable-end chimneys, and nine-over-nine sash in molded surrounds. An enclosed stair in the smaller room leads to the

²⁷ Lally, 33-36, 281.

²⁸ Dr. Surry Roberts and Claudia Brown, "Green-Hartsfield House National Register of Historic Places Nomination," 1989, WA1298, Survey File Room, North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh.

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second floor. The facade three bays wide with a reconstructed two-story pedimented front porch.

The house has been moved from its original site to Wake Forest's Main Street.²⁹

Probably the most relevant comparison to the Nathaniel Jones, Jr., House is the early nineteenth century Nancy Jones House (NR 1984) in Cary, the home of Henry Jones—a son of Nathaniel Jones Sr. and brother of Nathaniel Jones Jr. (“Crabtree”)—and his wife Ann (Nancy) Jones, the daughter of Nathaniel Jones W. P., who married in 1813. Some accounts date the house ca. 1803, but others suggest a slightly later date. In any case, Nancy Jones lived there for many years after her husband Henry's death, thus the name.³⁰

The three-bay wide house has a hall-parlor plan and brick chimneys of both Flemish and common bond. The two-tier, center-bay, entrance porch features a broken pediment and brackets above molded column caps. In a typical format, the single-pile house has original rear shed rooms from which a stair rises into the main block. Like the Nathaniel Jones, Jr., House, the balustrade has square balusters and a square newel post. Also like the Nathaniel Jones, Jr., House, this house has plastered walls in the first floor rooms, six-panel doors, paneled wainscot with molded chair rails, and Federal-style mantels with elaborate reeding. The shed rooms and

²⁹ Calvin Jones House, Wake Forest Historic District, WA1529, Survey File Room, North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh; “Floor plans, Calvin Jones House, Wake Forest, North Carolina,” Historic Architecture Research, Project Records (UA110.041), Special Collections Research Center at NCSU Libraries, viewed online at d.lib.ncsu.edu September 25, 2015.

³⁰ Lally, 41-42, 261, 325-326.

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the second-story rooms are sheathed with wide pine boards similar to the stair hall at the Nathaniel Jones, Jr., House.³¹

In contrast to architectural style, the tripartite form of the Nathaniel Jones, Jr., House is otherwise unknown in Wake County's surviving houses from this period. Early tripartite dwellings in North Carolina are associated with planters' homes near the Roanoke River, influenced by its popularity in the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries in Virginia, in turn influenced by English architectural books in the mid 1700s. The form is somewhat different from that of the Nathaniel Jones, Jr., House, however, generally featuring a pedimented central block with side-gabled wings accessible at the interior through a passage rather than room-to-room. The Hermitage (NR 1975), built ca. 1790-1810, and the Sally-Billy House (NR 1973, moved in 1974), both in Halifax County, are good examples. The Hermitage has an elongated central block, one room wide and two rooms deep. A narrow passage separates the two rooms and links the back rooms in the double-pile side wings. The Sally-Billy House is notable for its single-bay-wide central block.³³

Side-gabled examples exist closer to home and are better comparisons to the Nathaniel Jones, Jr., House. Moorefields, a ca. 1785 frame dwelling in Orange County is a good comparison. It shares many of the same Federal-style details as does the Nathaniel Jones, Jr., House—molded

³¹ Ibid.

³³ Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture*, 112-114.

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weatherboards and architraves, for example—but it has a more complicated floor plan that includes double-pile wings and a side-passage plan in the main block. A secondary transverse passage at the back of the main block allows direct access to the back rooms of the side wings. Another, an slightly later, Orange County example is the very fine brick house at Ayr Mount, built ca. 1815. The house, like Moorefields, has a passage that provides access to the side wings. In this case, it is a front lateral space at the main block, which also houses the stair to the second floor and passage to the first of two rooms across the back of the main block.³⁴

The later, ca. 1835-1845 addition at the back of the Nathaniel Jones, Jr., House has Greek Revival detailing, which was typical styling for its time period. Beginning in the 1830s, the Greek Revival style became the dominant architectural mode for Wake County's planter class. The style focused on symmetry of form and the use of Greek classical details. It enjoyed widespread popularity from about the 1830s through the early 1870s and was influenced by the 1830 publication of Asher Benjamin's plan book, *The Practical House Carpenter*.³⁵ In response to growing attention to symmetry and private spaces, the center-hall plan supplanted the hall-parlor plan for planter's houses, and many hall-parlor plan houses were partitioned to create a center passage. As stated above, it may have been during the ca. 1835-1845 remodeling that the

³⁴ Moorefields, OR0010, Survey File, Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh; Ayr Mount, OR0002, Survey File, Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh; "First floor plan, Ayr Mount, Hillsborough, North Carolina," and "East elevation, Ayr Mount, Hillsborough, North Carolina," Historic Architecture Research, Project Records (UA110.041), Special Collections Research Center at NCSU Libraries, viewed online at d.lib.ncsu.edu September 25, 2015.

³⁵ Lally, 38-41; Catherine W. Bishir and Michael T. Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2003), 107-109.

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partition wall was inserted in the hall-parlor plan at the Nathaniel Jones, Jr., House, creating a center-hall plan. The two-panel doors seen at entrances to the side enclosed porches are shown in *Practical House Carpenter* and the six-over-six windows in the rearmost rooms show the broader aspect associated with the Greek Revival style beginning around 1840. A Greek Revival-style portico was likely added to the house as well in this period, but it does not survive. The addition is interesting due to its size relative to the original house; it added two finished, spacious rooms to a dwelling that already had a good deal of space of the same type and quality.³⁶

The Nathaniel Jones, Jr., House is very much of its time and place with its Federal-style detailing, two-story height, and hall-parlor floor plan, and yet it is interesting in the ways in which it diverges from common practice early-nineteenth-century Wake County. Foremost, the tripartite form makes it unique among other surviving Federal-style house in Wake County, although not unknown among Federal-style houses in the state. Second, the hall-parlor floor plan, while well-known in its time, is unusual for the tripartite form. Given Jones's choice the three-part massing, the use of the side wings without a passage connecting them is surprising. Also unusual in a single-pile house is the change from five bays at the façade of the central block to three at the rear elevation. The rear stair hall is a similarly unusual approach to providing access to the second story in that its sole function is to house the stair. Finally, the size and

³⁶ Cynthia de Miranda, "South Brick House," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 2013, viewed online December 20, 2014, at <http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/nr/WA1503.pdf>.

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apparent function of the Greek Revival-style rear addition is notable, given the size of the original house, which already had six well-appointed rooms.

Overall, the Nathaniel Jones, Jr., House is a remarkably intact early-nineteenth-century Federal-style house with a Greek Revival addition, representative of planters' homes built in Wake County at the time. Although it has some unusual—and unexplained—features, the dwelling compares favorably to other examples in the county in terms of its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

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Howard, Myrick, interview with Cynthia de Miranda, July 23, 2014.

Webpages

“White Plains Cemetery.” www.interment.net. Viewed December 3, 2014.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 44 Nathaniel Jones, Jr., House
Wake County, NC

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries coincide with the legal bounds of parcel 1715144451. See attached Wake County tax map.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the entire parcel that the Nathaniel Jones, Jr., House currently occupies. The full parcel maximizes the open space surrounding the house and allows for vegetative buffers at the north and east sides, where the heaviest commercial and residential development has occurred.

United States Department of the Interior
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Section number PHOTOS Page 45 Crabtree Jones House
Wake County, NC

PHOTOGRAPHS

All photographs taken by Cynthia de Miranda.

The digital files are held at the State Historic Preservation Office in Raleigh, North Carolina.

1. Façade, December 2014.
2. North elevation, front end, July 2014.
3. North elevation, July 2014.
4. Rear elevation, July 2014.
5. South elevation, July 2014.
6. Rear elevation of main block, south end, July 2014.
7. Pond, December 2014.
8. Shed, December 2014.
9. Garage, December 2014.
10. Hall, July 2014.
11. Hall, showing door to stair hall, July 2014.
12. Room in south wing, July 2014.
13. Stair hall, July 2014.
14. First floor enclosed porche, looking toward main block, July 2014.
15. Second floor enclosed porch, looking toward main block, July 2014.
16. Second floor enclosed porch, looking toward rear addition, July 2014.
17. Doors to second-floor rooms and attic from stair hall, December 2014.
18. North attic room, July 2014.
19. South second-floor room, July 2014.
20. North second-floor room, July 2014.
21. First-floor rear addition, July 2014.
22. Second floor rear addition, July 2014.