

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 Property

historic name Jacob Jackson Farm
other names/site number Maple Hill

2. Location

street & number S.R. 1002, .4 mile west of S R 1538 not for publication
city or town Hillsborough vicinity
state North Carolina code NC county Orange code 135 zip code 27278

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 forth 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.)

William S. King SHPO 1-28-94
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of 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:

| | | |
|--|-------------------------|----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet. | Signature of the Keeper | Date of Action |
| <input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet. | _____ | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register. | _____ | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register. | _____ | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other. (explain) _____ | _____ | _____ |

Jacob Jackson Farm

Orange County, NC

Name of Property

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 the count.)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 2 | 2 | buildings |
| 1 | | sites |
| | | structures |
| | | objects |
| 3 | 2 | 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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Agricultural/Subsistence: agricultural outbuilding

Agricultural/Subsistence: agricultural field

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Agricultural/Subsistence: agricultural outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Federal

Greek Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls weatherboard

roof shake

other stone

Narrative Description

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

See continuation sheet

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.)

- Criteria A, B, C, D with checkboxes and descriptions.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- Criteria A through G with checkboxes and descriptions.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Agriculture

Period of Significance

ca. 1820-1940

Significant Dates

ca. 1820

ca. 1855

ca. 1940

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

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):

- Criteria for previous documentation on file.

Primary location of additional data:

- Criteria for primary location of additional data.

Name of repository:

Jacob Jackson Farm

Name of Property

Orange County, NC

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 63.15

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

UTM grid boxes 1 and 2 for Zone, Easting, and Northing.

UTM grid boxes 3 and 4 for Zone, Easting, and Northing.

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 Betsy Gohdes-Baten

organization date 10/4/93

street & number 2737 Circle Drive telephone 919/489-6368

city or town Durham state NC zip code 27705

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 Marie B. Hollandsworth/Ann H. Myers

street & number 805 Purdue Street telephone 919/867-1547

city or town Raleigh state NC zip code 27609

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 listings. 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 20503.

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Jacob Jackson Farm / Maple Hill
Orange County, NC

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The Jacob Jackson Farm stands on the crest of a hill overlooking the broad Eno River Valley 2.8 miles northeast of the town of Hillsborough in North Carolina's central Piedmont. The 63.15-acre farm, located on the north side of State Route 1002 (St. Mary's Road) .4 of a mile west of State Route 1538 (New Sharon Road), is a portion of a 381-acre tract of land that was granted to James Taylor in 1753 by John, Earl of Granville. The centerpiece of the farm is Maple Hill, a gracious dwelling that stands beneath lofty maple trees and faces south among intricate boxwood gardens at the southeast edge of the farm.

The appearance of the historic farmhouse reflects its growth as a structure over one hundred and forty years. A single pen, hewn log cabin likely constructed ca. 1810 was joined by a two-story, weatherboarded log Federal farmhouse built as a separate structure south of the cabin ca. 1820 and a one and one half story Greek Revival wing joined to the farmhouse on the east in the mid-nineteenth century. Almost one hundred years later, in 1940, a connector ell was extended north from the farmhouse to the cabin and, in 1946, a frame dining room/kitchen block was constructed east of the cabin completing the dwelling and giving it the shape of an elongated H. From 1940 to 1950 sensitive repairs were necessary to reinforce the foundations of the Federal block, replace the porches on the south-facing facade, and return the nineteenth century interiors to serviceable condition by restoring woodwork, and adding bathrooms and central heating.

In addition to Maple Hill, a large log and frame barn west of the house, likely constructed over a half century, from ca. 1855 to 1910, contributes to the historic character of the property. An early-twentieth century chicken house, rebuilt and resited in 1946, and an equipment shed/granary, built after 1946, are non-contributing. A slave cabin and an older granary, deteriorated beyond salvaging, were demolished in 1950.

Descriptions of Maple Hill, its associated outbuildings, and the present Jacob Jackson Farm follow:

1. MAPLE HILL, c. 1810-1950, (Floor plans of Maple Hill are attached as Exhibit A):

The rambling H-shaped dwelling called "Maple Hill" is a five-part complex that was constructed at varying intervals over an estimated one-hundred-and-twenty-year period. Stylistic details of each component part identify the period of its construction, while recent applications of light yellow-ochre paint to the exterior wood siding and wood shingles on the roof give the house visual unity.

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A. Federal Block:

The Federal block of Maple Hill, built ca.1820, is a stately rectangular, two-story gable-roofed structure, three bays wide and two bays deep. It is constructed over a full raised basement delineated by molded brick that forms a foundation for V-notched log walls covered by weatherboard siding.¹ Windows are 6/6 and 4/4 double-hung sash with surrounds accented by modified cyma recta moldings and flanked by dark green louvered shutters.

The south or front facade is divided into three bays. Windows are located on the outermost bays with 6/6 sash arranged symmetrically on the first floor and 4/4 sash placed slightly off-center to the left on the second story, surmounting but inset from that on the first to reflect the needs of the rooms within. Shutters are placed along the outer side of the 4/4 sash and either side of the 6/6 sash. A handsome double-paneled Greek Revival door in the center bay on the first floor opens onto a one story porch. The porch is similar to a wooden original but was made to be a recognizable entity of its time through the use of brick and clay tile.² Four evenly spaced, chamfered posts are early and have been returned as closely as possible to their original locations. They support a shed roof attached to the house below the second floor windows. Squared balusters and rounded railing, also saved, form a border between the posts at the outer edge of the porch and the steps which lead up to it at either end. Wide flush-board sheathing, a popular antebellum material utilized in sheltered areas, has been applied to the south elevation on the first floor level and beneath the porch roof where it is protected. The porch foundation conceals an early vertical plank door that once served as an entrance to the basement.

A single-shouldered exterior chimney of molded-brick laid in a 5/1 American bond is the focal element of the house on the west gable end. As on the south facade, fenestration is symmetrical. One 4/4 sash, flanked by a single shutter on the outer side, is located on each side of the chimney on both floors while a pair of 1/1 sliding windows at grade serve the basement.

The north facade is unremarkable excepting that one 6/6 sash in the center bay of the second story and two 6/6 sash, one on each end bay of the first floor, create a triangular fenestration pattern. A pair of 2/2 sliding windows beneath provide access to the basement.

The interior of the farmhouse originally followed a hall-and-parlor plan. A partition dividing the spaces on the first floor was removed in 1950, leaving a single large living room.

¹ Myers, Ann, personal interview, 15 September, 1993. Ms. Myers reports that when the interior paneling was removed in 1950, she observed the house to be made entirely of hewn logs. Additionally an exposed area in the attic on the east facade reveals log components beneath weatherboards. Also McAlester, Virginia and Lee, A Field Guide to American Houses, New York, Knopf, 1992, p. 84. McAlester relates that a tradition of building with log walls persisted long after cut timber was available. Imprecise squaring of logs left large, irregular gaps between timbers and indicates that a covering of weatherboards or shingles was intended.

² Documentary photograph taken ca. 1950 by D.E. Hollandsworth, collection, Ann H. Myers.

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Pine plank flooring, flush-board paneling, simple window surrounds, double-paneled Greek Revival interior doors, and a fine Federal-period mantel on the west wall, notable for its delicate reeding, are believed to be original or to date from the ca. 1855 renovation. All have been finished with a dark, glossy varnish.

On the east wall, an enclosed staircase with a partially open stringer rises in a north-south direction and leads to a second floor hall which serves a bedchamber and the attic of the Greek Revival wing. The partition, originally dividing the hall and parlor on the first floor, was relocated to separate a hall from the bedchamber in 1950. The bedchamber is finished much as the living room below but, here, a simple Greek Revival mantel with plain pilasters surrounds the fireplace. A bathroom was added to the southeast portion of the room ca. 1950.

B. Divider:

A narrow divider, marked by one 6/6 sash set right of center on the south facade, joins the Federal block to its Greek Revival wing. This area was originally a breezeway, enclosed in 1940 when the connector ell was built. It now shelters a passage between the early sections of the house and an access to a stairway leading to the basement of the Federal block. The exterior was covered with brick veneer in 1950 when paneling and bookshelves were added along the interior walls and a bathroom was constructed at the southern end.

C. Greek Revival Wing:

The Greek Revival wing, built shortly after 1855, is a rectangular two-room structure with an attached hip-roofed porch that is three bays long and one bay deep. Its low rubble-stone foundations support walls of hewn oak logs covered by weatherboard siding. A gable roof with shallow overhanging eaves caps the structure and a rectangular chimney, offset east of center on the roof ridge, serves two firebox openings within. Windows are oversize 6/6 sash with many original 12" x 14" lights.

Identical early double-paneled doors on the south facade flank a window placed left of center and notable for initials J. R. W. and A. J. T. inscribed on the lower right light of the upper sash. The doors open onto the porch that, like the porch of the Federal block, has been rebuilt of brick and clay tile. Wooden posts, placed in pairs and ornamented with slats that cross each other to form a distinctive X, were saved and reused here. A series of steps rising along the divider and a short section of roof inserted above it serve as a bridge between the porches of the Greek Revival wing and the Federal block, joining them to create one long multilevel porch that spans the entire south block of Maple Hill.

Other elevations of the Greek Revival wing are symmetrical. One 6/6 sash is placed over another on the east gable end. Two 6/6 windows, once evenly spaced on the north facade,

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are made to seem asymmetrical by the connector ell which has overlapped a portion of the earlier structure on the far right.

An investigation of the attic shows that the Greek Revival wing was constructed of hewn V-notched logs apparently moved to the site from another location and reused. Evidence for this is offered by a heavy sawn rafter plate on the south side which is secured to an earlier hewn rafter plate beneath it. The sawn rafter plate was fitted into the wall at the time the wing was built to provide additional height. Square nails and a consistent nailing pattern indicate that the rough-sawn rafters and decking planks above are undisturbed since construction. When the connector ell was added to the north side in 1940, the roof slope was altered to accept a shed addition with a 4/4 sash. To accomplish this, the rafters were lifted and reseated on a new rafter plate very different in size and appearance from the nineteenth-century ones on the opposite side.

Below the attic, the living space contains two bedrooms that adjoin one another. The east bedroom, to which a closet and built-in chest of drawers were added in 1950, is smaller but the two are otherwise similar in shape and decor. Both are notable for original vertical board wainscotting and simple, well-proportioned Greek Revival mantels around shallow back-to-back fireplaces in the center of the partition wall. A smooth plaster finish on the upper portion of the walls and the ceilings, repaired in 1950, is exposed in the east bedroom and covered with a dark, patterned wallpaper in the west bedroom.

D. Connector Ell:

North of the Federal block and Greek Revival wing, a brick-veneered, frame, one-story connector ell, built in 1940, forms a hyphen joining the south and north blocks of Maple Hill. Fenestration here matches that used elsewhere in the house with 6/6 sash spaced symmetrically on the west facade and off-set on the east facade to accommodate a paneled entry door with a six-paned light. The spacious room on the interior is clad with knotty pine paneling.

E. Cabin and North Wing:

The earliest component of Maple Hill, a single-pen, hewn-log cabin, believed to have been constructed ca. 1810 or before, is now part of a long rectangular north wing. The wing includes a dining room and a kitchen, added to the east facade of the cabin in 1946, and parallels the Federal farmhouse/Greek Revival wing. The newer block of rooms has been joined to the cabin by the construction of a contiguous rubble-stone foundation and a covering of vertical board and batten siding that sheathes the exterior of the frame addition and the log

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walls of the cabin. The wood-shingled gable roof, too, joins the old and newer sections in a single plane. Fenestration was added to the cabin in 1940 and 1950 and is asymmetrical. Windows have simple board surrounds and dark green louvered shutters. A Greek Revival door and a single 4/4 sash to its left provide entry to and southern illumination for the cabin. The gable-end rubble-stone chimney on the west facade is constructed with clay mortar that is visible beneath generously applied portland cement parging. Extensive deterioration required that the chimney be rebuilt above the shoulder level after 1946. The north facade is dominated by two pairs of 4/4 sash that provide optimal views of the gardens from the room within.

The sturdy hewn logs with which the cabin was constructed are visible on the interior. Interstices have been filled with white plaster that creates a pleasing contrast of light and dark elements and accentuates the massive rubble-stone cooking fireplace on the west wall. The cabin may have originally been home to an individual or a small family for a panel in the plank ceiling lifts between exposed rafters to access a sleeping loft. Mid-twentieth-century changes to the interior of the cabin include the installation of clay tile pavers on the floor, cabinets with counter tops of sheet copper along the north and east walls, and modifications of the east wall to permit entry to the dining room. Despite these alterations, sufficient early materials remain to give a clear indication of the size, structure, and function of the cabin.

INTEGRITY STATEMENT:

Like other early Orange County log buildings, Maple Hill has a long history of continuous use. Over many years, repairs, replacements, and additions, made for the wellbeing and comfort of various owners, were a necessary part of the evolution of the house. The majority of these alterations have treated nineteenth-century components sensitively and left the original fabric of the Federal block and Greek Revival wing largely intact.

Other features of the Jacob Jackson Farm include:

2. BARN, ca. 1855 to 1910, contributing:

A barn, likely dating from ca. 1855 to 1910, is located in an open pasture approximately sixty yards southeast of Maple Hill. Two V-notched hewn log pens are divided by a central passage and form a rectangular central core to which late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century frame sheds have been added on all sides. The barn is loosely partitioned into two lofts above the ground level. Its broad gable roof and those of the shed additions are covered by standing-seam metal. Although portions of the sheathing and roofing are deteriorated, the structure is basically sound. Many nineteenth-century features, including early plank decking

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and box feeders, remain.

3. CHICKEN HOUSE, ca. 1930, non-contributing:

The frame chicken house is a small, rectangular, weatherboarded shed, originally located west of Maple Hill, that serves as a goat and dog house. It was partially covered with German siding and moved to its present site, northeast of Maple Hill, after 1946.

4. EQUIPMENT SHED/GRANARY ca. 1946, non-contributing:

A frame, gable-roofed equipment shed/granary of three bays was built to house equipment and feed after 1946. Open bays on either end permit the storage of farm machinery while an enclosed room in the center bay contains covered bins.

5. LANDSCAPE, contributing, (A site plan of the Jacob Jackson Farm is attached as Exhibit B):

The Jacob Jackson Farm is located on a 63.15 acre combination of forest and open land that slopes upward from its southern boundary on St. Mary's Road to a crest on which the residence, Maple Hill, is situated. The land forms a plateau on the west while the rest of the property has gently rolling contours that terminate at a wooded ridge near the northern boundary. A portion of Little Creek follows the east border and flows south, crossing adjacent farmlands before emptying into the Eno River. A wire fence encloses most of the property, leaving a three-acre site on the southeast corner set apart for the house and chicken house. A large field of 23.1 acres, west of Maple Hill, is presently used as a pasture. Its terrain evidences cultivation during the period of significance for the ground has been leveled, cleared of stones, and shows remnants of furrows. The remaining 37.05 acres is woodland that borders the field and includes mature poplars, oaks, and maples, a second growth forest essentially undisturbed since the late-nineteenth century. The barn, chicken house, and equipment shed/granary on the Jacob Jackson Farm are widely separated from one another, dividing the farm into specialized activity areas, a practice brought to the North Carolina Piedmont by its English settlers and continued through the period of significance into the late twentieth century. The property clearly conveys the land use patterns associated with Orange County's nineteenth-to-mid-twentieth-century subsistence and diversified agricultural economy.

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SUMMARY PARAGRAPH:

The Jacob Jackson Farm qualifies for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its associations with the development of the nineteenth and early-twentieth century agricultural economy of Orange County, North Carolina, from 1810 to 1940. The land, part of a mid-eighteenth-century grant from the Earl of Granville to James Taylor, was held by speculators until the early-nineteenth century when subsequent owners farmed it, producing a variety of crops and raising livestock. The farm is no longer used for the cultivation of crops and several of the original outbuildings have deteriorated and been removed, but pastures and woodlands remain and convey a strong sense of the agricultural patterns in use during the 120 year period of significance. The historic farmhouse, Maple Hill is significant locally for the architecture of its Federal block and Greek Revival wing and qualifies for inclusion on the National Register under Criterion C. Maple Hill evolved, like many rural North Carolina farmhouses, when the needs of its occupants changed and the wealth of its owners permitted. Jacob Jackson, a yeoman farmer of English descent, is thought to have built both a single-pen, hewn-log cabin ca. 1810, and a two-story, weatherboarded log Federal farmhouse as a separate structure to the south ca. 1820. Modifications were made when Jackson's daughter, Louisa, and her husband, John Turner, added the Greek revival wing ca. 1855. Almost one hundred years later, in 1940, when the farm was sold by relatives of Jackson's descendants to T. H. Antrim, a frame connector ell was extended north from the farmhouse to the cabin and, in 1946, when Antrim conveyed the property to Florence G. Guild, a frame dining room/kitchen block was constructed incorporating the cabin and extending to the east of it. The house was completed ca. 1950 by D. E. and Marie B. Hollandsworth at the time the cabin/dining room/kitchen block was sheathed with vertical board and batten siding and the German siding on the connector ell was replaced with a brick veneer. The Hollandsworths carefully restored the Federal farmhouse and Greek Revival wing making them serviceable for twentieth-century purposes. Careful attention was given to conserving original materials as concrete reinforcements were made to stabilize badly spalled bricks in the basement and deteriorated porches on the main facade were replaced, saving and reusing the early posts and railings. On the interior, nineteenth-century woodwork was removed to facilitate the stripping away of multiple layers of flaking paint after which each component was returned to its original position. Modest room divisions were made to permit the installation of bathrooms and central heating. The Hollandsworth's restorations and renovations were done with the greatest sensitivity and have not compromised the integrity of the nineteenth-century structures.

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ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT:

Southern houses, like the Federal block of Maple Hill, are modified descendants of seventeenth and eighteenth-century European log buildings and English timber frame houses. Settlers from the mid-Atlantic colonies and from the Virginia and North Carolina coastal settlements brought with them the knowledge of the essentials needed for both methods of construction and combined and adapted them to suit the available materials, climate, and conditions in the Orange County area of the North Carolina Piedmont. A vernacular Federal style of architecture characterized by rectangular or cubical house forms, gable roofs, gable end chimneys, one story front porches, symmetrical fenestration, and interior hall and parlor or central hall plans had evolved by the late eighteenth century.³ The Federal blocks at Moorefields (NR), built in 1785 and Sans Souci (NR), built ca. 1812 are frame but stylistically similar to the one at Maple Hill, built ca. 1820. These three are among the best early examples to be found in Orange County.

It is possible that the Federal block of Maple Hill was patterned after the one at Moorefields for the two are similar. Both utilize the traditional two-story gable roof plan with end chimneys and a one story front porch. Moorefields, too, has a hall and parlor plan, and fenestration on the upper level of the main facade in the two outer bays. True massed plans were rare in the North Carolina Piedmont and simple wings, ells, or sheds of one story were constructed when more space was needed. By the mid-nineteenth century, additions at Maple Hill and Sans Souci reflected the newly popular Greek Revival style. Country builders made few changes to the basic forms but instead altered proportions and ornament, creating a vernacular interpretation of the Greek Revival style expressed in lower building profiles and hip roofed porches at both locations.

Maple Hill is also part of a long Piedmont log building tradition. Beginning in the mid-eighteenth century and extending well into the twentieth century, logs provided a much utilized construction material for they were readily at hand in the abundant forests. Despite this, few log houses in Orange County survive from the antebellum period and most of these, like the William Maynard farmhouse, ca. 1814, represent simple one-room structures to which later frame additions have been made. The Federal block and Greek Revival wing of Maple Hill, like the southern section of a farmhouse located in the newly established Oaks historic district in Bingham township near Mebane,⁴ are part of a more select group of log structures, also few in number, which were built of logs and intended to be finished with weatherboard exteriors and paneled and plastered interiors. With their stylish appearances, they embody

³ McAlester, p. 82.

⁴ Carter, Jody and Peck, Todd, *Orange County Survey*, October 29, 1993, File, Department of Archives and History, North Carolina State Office of Historic Preservation, Survey and Planning Division, Raleigh, NC.

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distinctive characteristics of the English and European vernacular architecture traditions that give character and identity to the Orange County, North Carolina countryside.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND AGRICULTURAL CONTEXT:

According to a historian of Orange County Land Records, The Jacob Jackson Farm was part of a 381-acre grant made to James Taylor by John, Earl of Granville on March 14, 1753.⁵ Records show that James Taylor, Thomas Wiley, William Reed and William Wiley, a foursome who almost certainly were land speculators, held title to the tract until William Wiley conveyed the land to Jonas Chamberlain in a deed dated August 12, 1765. At that time Wiley also sold Chamberlain a 60-acre parcel in the vicinity. Chamberlain purchased an additional 300 acres, probably on the south side of the Eno River, from John Thompson later in the same year and 260 adjoining acres from Moses Embree three years later. He accumulated 1001 acres which he owned for almost twenty-eight years.⁶ Even so, he may never have lived in North Carolina for there is no record of his ever having paid poll or property taxes either in the colony or the state.⁷

Chamberlain apparently died in Pennsylvania. He left no will in Orange County and his estate was settled in Pennsylvania in 1793. His executor, Joshua Chamberlain of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, sold the Orange County, North Carolina land holdings to William Chamberlain of Chester County, Pennsylvania, on February 28, 1794.⁸ Less than one year later, on January 7, 1795, the 381 acre tract granted to James Taylor in 1753 was purchased by Isaac Jackson,⁹ believed to have been the Revolutionary War veteran and Regulator who, along with thirteen others, was outlawed in 1768 by Governor William Tryon's decree that his actions be given "due notice by all Officers of Justice and others concerned therein."¹⁰ The

⁵ Browning, Hugh C., letter to Mrs. D. E. Hollandsworth dated July 29, 1974, File, Department of Archives and History, North Carolina State Office of Historic Preservation, Survey and Planning Division, Raleigh, NC. See also Markham, A. B., Map of Land Grants to Early Settlers in Old Orange County, NC, Period 1743-1810, 1973, copy in Perkins Library, Duke University, Durham, NC.

⁶ Browning, Letter.

⁷ Ratcliff, Clarence, North Carolina Taxpayers, Vol. 1, 1701-1786, Vol. 2, 1679-1790, Baltimore, Genealogical Publishing Co., 1986.

⁸ Browning, Letter. See also Deed dated February 28, 1794, Book 5, pp. 366-8, Orange County Register of Deeds Office, Hillsborough, NC.

⁹ Browning, Letter. See also Deed dated January 1, 1795, Book 5, pp. 403-4, Orange County Register of Deeds Office Hillsborough, NC.

¹⁰ Powell, William S., ed., Correspondence of William Tryon and Other Select Papers, Raleigh, NC, Division of Archives and History, 1981, p. 199. See also Clark, Walter, State Records of North Carolina, Goldsboro, Nash Bros., 1907, p. 71.

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price of the parcel, five hundred pounds, was expensive for the time and may indicate the presence of a building of some value on the land but, if so, no record has been left describing it or its location. The land was a strategic purchase for Jackson, who owned surrounding acreage on three sides and in this way was able to consolidate the majority of his holdings in a single tract.

Two sources give differing accounts of the property during the next twenty-seven years. One alleges that between 1796 and 1802, Isaac Jackson divided the 381 acres into three parts, selling approximately equal parcels to William Pickett and Levi Jackson and selling or giving to Jacob Jackson the subject tract consisting of 133 acres more or less.¹¹ Deeds conveying titles of their respective lands to William Pickett and Levi Jackson are among early Orange County records but no legal instrument could be found that transfers any parcel of land directly from Isaac to Jacob Jackson.

A second source, a Jackson family genealogy, states that Jacob Jackson inherited land from his father, James Jackson. This conveyance is recorded. The will of James Jackson, filed in 1822, stipulates that "I (James Jackson), allow my son, Jacob Jackson, the privilege of living on the plantation where he now lives his life time by paying unto my executive [sic] fifteen barrels of corn and ten bushels of wheat yearly and, at his decease, the said plantation is to be sold to the highest bidder and the money divided among my heirs."¹²

An 1819 deed conveys property from Isaac to James Jackson but the description of the land is vague and does not appear to suit the subject property well.¹³ There is no question, however, that James Jackson, likely the brother of Isaac, acquired title to the land though the exact time and the nature of the transfer are uncertain.

James Jackson's will indicates that Jacob lived on the property in 1822 when he inherited an estate for life in it. This is the earliest written record to be had that implies the presence of a dwelling on the subject property. The log cabin with its chimney of rubble-stone set with clay mortar was very likely the first component of Maple Hill to be built, perhaps by Jacob Jackson. A local tradition dating the cabin's construction to 1750 is not supported by any documentation though the possibility that Jacob may have occupied a cabin already on the property built by his father, his uncle, or someone else, and improved it cannot be discounted.¹⁴

¹¹ Browning, Letter.

¹² Bacon, Mary Lena Green, The Jacksons of Orange County, NC, unpublished. See also Will dated November, 1822, Book E, pp. 22-3, Orange County Estate Records, Hillsborough, NC.

¹³ Deed dated August 28, 1819, Book 18, pp. 380-81, Orange County Register of Deeds Office, Hillsborough, NC. Early nineteenth-century deeds and estate records in Orange County identify at least three men named James Jackson. The will of Isaac Jackson, Sr., bequeaths his lands to a son, James Jackson, in 1826. The James Jackson who conveyed the subject tract to his son, Jacob, in 1822 was probably a brother of Isaac Jackson, Sr. since his demise occurred before James, son of Isaac, inherited his father's property.

¹⁴ Myers, Ann, personal interview, 10 September, 1993.

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Jacob's family numbered one male and one female between twenty-six and forty-five years of age, one male and one female between ten and sixteen years of age and three males and two females under ten years of age when the census was published in 1820. The styling of the Federal-style farmhouse suggests a construction date of around 1820 for this structure, a time which would fall within the period of Jacob's occupancy of the property. Though small for the Orange County farmer and his large family, the log farmhouse made a sturdy, stylish dwelling that was, no doubt, more comfortable than the cabin.

During the first third of the nineteenth century, farming was the predominant occupation of the people of North Carolina. In the central Piedmont, a small farm economy of diversified products including corn, wheat, fruits, cattle, and hogs prevailed but conditions were such that it was difficult for farmers to produce enough to live above the subsistence level.¹⁵ Crude tools and labor intensive methods of farming limited products, while corn and other grain crops stripped the soils of their nutrients. Bad roads and high transportation costs made access to markets impractical and Orange County, like the rest of the Piedmont, had little trade. Yeoman farmers like Jacob Jackson contributed to an agricultural economy of self-sufficiency that required continuous and hard work.

Jacob died, intestate, leaving the court to settle his estate in 1843. His family, then, consisted of his widow, Mary, and his adult children, Josiah, Henry, Green, Patsy (also called Martha), Louisa, and Kelly. Henry Whitted was appointed administrator of his affairs and on October 24, 1844, all of his personal property was sold on a credit of twelve months. The list of items offered for sale provides the first record of the diversity of agricultural products and livestock raised on Jacob Jackson Farm during the period of significance and at a time when a nationwide recovery from the depression following the Panic of 1837 was underway. Rising crop prices and better access to urban centers had stimulated the agricultural economy of the Piedmont, and Orange County's farmers found markets for surplus produce and livestock.¹⁶ Jackson's farm produce, sold to the highest bidders, included two stacks of oats, one stack of straw, one lot of fodder, two stacks of hay, thirty-eight bushels of wheat, forty-nine barrels of corn, and one pen of shucks. Three bee gums, four cows, two calves, one bull, thirty-four hogs, twenty wild hogs, twenty-three sheep, classified as first, second, and third choice animals, and one bay mare were auctioned last, realizing three hundred forty dollars and twenty-four cents from the sale.

Mary Jackson, Jacob's widow, bid in some of the crops and livestock, most of the furniture, her loom and shuttles, and six silver spoons. Among other items, of particular interest were an adze, a broadaxe, and "one lot of carpentry tools" which were bought by neighbors or friends. One month later, Mary petitioned the court to "lay off and allot her one

¹⁵ Lefler Hugh T., and Newsome, Albert R., The History of a Southern State, North Carolina, Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1954, pp. 298-9.

¹⁶ Lefler and Newsome, p. 367.

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year's provisions" and, in January of 1845, she was given "an allowance of two hundred dollars."¹⁷ There must have been at least one occasion for happiness during this time of turmoil for, in 1845, the name, "Maple Hill," is reported to have been used to designate the Jackson farmhouse on a marriage certificate.¹⁸

Mary's troubles were not over. Three years later, the instructions in James Jackson's will regarding the disposition of the property after Jacob's demise were carried out. The house and farm were sold, but the settlement of a family debt undermined James' wish that the proceeds from the sale be divided among his heirs.

On September 5, 1847, James C. Turrentine, then Sheriff of Orange County, auctioned "one hundred and forty acres, more or less," described as "the undivided interest of Green Jackson in the tract of land of which his father, Jacob Jackson died seized and possessed." The auction took place on the steps of the Hillsborough Courthouse to satisfy Green's indebtedness of one hundred twenty-three dollars and ninety-eight cents to his brother, Josiah. Mary was the successful bidder at one hundred forty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents.¹⁹ The following May, she petitioned the Court of Pleas for a final settlement of her husband's estate. Her will, proved in February, 1855, directed that Martha (Patsy) should have one hundred dollars and that Louisa, along with her husband, John Turner, should have "the residue of my estate" including the "real property of which I shall be seized and possessed."²⁰

During the 1850s, Orange County and other parts of North Carolina experienced a period of unprecedented agricultural growth and prosperity. Newspapers and agricultural publications had been widely circulated, bringing farmers information about new and vigorous varieties of seeds, improved farm machinery, deep plowing, rotation of crops, and the use of lime and fertilizers. As a result, crop yields per acre increased and local markets were developed that offered farmers more and better opportunities to sell their produce.²¹

The Orange County Agricultural Census of 1860 is the first that provides a record of farming activities on the Jacob Jackson Farm. John Turner appears as the owner of 713 acres in four separate tracts of land valued together at five thousand six hundred and seventy-two dollars. The census reports total production numbers for Turner's four farms and provides a record of diversified farming activities including those which took place on the Jacob Jackson Farm, but it is not possible to determine precisely what was produced there.

John Turner, a prosperous man, raised six hundred bushels of wheat, three hundred

¹⁷ Estate Records of Jacob Jackson, Archives Division, North Carolina State Library, Raleigh NC.

¹⁸ Records of the town of Hillsborough and vicinity, Hillsborough Historical Society, Hillsborough, NC. Marie Hollandsworth reports this marriage which is mentioned briefly in a document about Maple Hill contained in the historical society's files, but no additional information is given about the parties joined in wedlock.

¹⁹ Deed dated August, 23, 1847, Book 35, p. 505, Orange County Register of Deeds Office, Hillsborough, N.C.

²⁰ Will dated October, 5, 1854, Book G, p. 84, Orange County Estate Records, Hillsborough, N.C.

²¹ Lefler and Newsome, pp. 369-71.

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and seventy-five bushels of corn, two hundred bushels of oats, one hundred and twenty-five pounds of wool, fifty bushels of peas and beans, seventy-five bushels of Irish potatoes, and three hundred bushels of sweet potatoes but no dollar values were given for his field crops. Home-made manufactures, five gallons of wine, and one hundred pounds of butter, were valued at one hundred fifty dollars. John owned five horses, one team of mules, six milk cows, two working oxen, sixteen other cattle, fifty sheep, and eighty swine, together worth an estimated one thousand dollars. The cash equivalent for animals slaughtered was determined to be one hundred and sixty dollars. Much of the produce was probably sold in nearby markets, thus extending the influence of the Jacob Jackson Farm in Orange County and the central Piedmont at this time in the period of significance.

John Turner, his wife, Louisa, and two sons and a daughter under ten years of age are recorded in the population census of 1860. Turner was a member of the growing middle class of North Carolina farmers whose land holdings and affluence provided a relatively comfortable standard of living. Slaves are said to have brought food prepared in the log cabin to the Turner family by passing it through the sliding windows into the basement of the Federal block, used as a dining room.²² It was probably during this period that the one-and-a-half story Greek Revival wing was added to the farmhouse to provide bedroom space for the Turner children. A clapboard on the east facade bears several incised initials, and among them, L.T. (Louisa Turner) is legible.

The Civil War and Reconstruction doubtless affected the Turner farms in many ways though it is not possible to determine when or how. John Turner died before the agricultural census was made, for he is not among those listed in 1870. His will bequeathed to Louisa "the home tract of land which belonged to her father, Jacob Jackson, containing about one hundred and forty acres, in which she has some interest." The children, Thomas, John K., and Mary, received other lands with careful instructions that included a provision specifying that Thomas' share be administered by his mother for two years or until he was "in such circumstances and of such habits that he can hold property and make good."²³

On August 14, 1877 Louisa sold "one hundred and forty acres, more or less," along with the house "where I now reside," for ten thousand five hundred dollars, a substantial price, to Israel Turner, Jr., a brother of her late husband.²⁴ Israel Turner, aged forty-five when the census

²² Myers, interview. Ann Myers, daughter of the present owner, Marie Hollandsworth, reports that Ida Turner Faucette relayed this. It probably took place ca. 1854-60 during the ownership period of John and Louisa Turner before the Civil War.

²³ Will dated October 29, 1870, Book H, pp. 38-9, Orange County Estate Records, Hillsborough, NC.

²⁴ Deed dated August 14, 1877, Book 45, p. 188, Orange County Register of Deeds Office, Hillsborough, NC.

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of 1870 was taken, is noted as being a "dealer in liquor."²⁵ His family included his wife, Nannie, aged thirty-five, and their children John, Julia, and Ida, all under ten years of age. He operated a government licensed distillery on the Jacob Jackson Farm for an undetermined number of years. Older Hillsborough residents remember playing around 'Turner's Old Still House Site' as children.²⁶

By 1880, North Carolina farmers were scarcely able to rely on farm produce to provide an attractive standard of living though farming continued as the basic economic pursuit in the the central Piedmont and the rest of the state. The prices of agricultural staples had collapsed because of overproduction and farmers were attracted away from depressed farms by the growing number of manufacturing jobs available in nearby textile mills and tobacco factories or to opportunities elsewhere.²⁷ Possibly reflective of this shift from farming to other occupations, Israel Turner's livelihood depended on the production of whiskey.

The agricultural census of 1880 records that Israel Turner owned 488 acres of which 225 acres were unimproved land. The value of his farms, including land and buildings, was listed as being two thousand and five hundred dollars. It is of special note that he harvested five hundred bushels of corn in that year. In addition, his lands produced two hundred and fifty bushels of oats and one hundred and eighty bushels of wheat. The estimated value of all farm produce was five hundred and fifty dollars. He kept four horses, five milk cows, and five steers. Of these, two steers were slaughtered for meat. Twenty-five hogs roamed the woods nearby and thirty were kept penned. Four hundred pounds of butter were churned and fifty dozen eggs were collected from an unrecorded number of hens. Four acres planted in apple trees yielded two hundred bushels of apples. Diversified agriculture continued to play an important role on the Jacob Jackson Farm toward the end of the nineteenth century though it is not known what, besides whiskey, was produced there or sold.

Israel Turner died on July 24, 1893. His will directed that liquor in a bonded warehouse be sold and that the "home place where I now live consisting of one hundred and thirty-five acres more or less" be conveyed "to my single daughters, Ida Irene Turner and Nannie Israel Turner." He further stipulated that, "in the event of their marriages, they may, by mutual consent, divide the land."²⁸ After several years, both women married and in March, 1897, the Superior Court of Orange County appointed three commissioners to divide "said land into two equal shares." The commissioner-ordered property division gave 77 acres to Nannie

²⁵ The Orange County census of 1880 would have been more appropriate for this study but microfilm copies at the North Carolina State Archives are illegible. The portion that includes Hillsborough and Little River Township has been copied again and new entries have been made over the original ones.

²⁶ Clarence Jones, Director, Hillsborough Historical Society, personal interview, August 19, 1993.

²⁷ Lefler and Newsome, pp. 492-3.

²⁸ Will dated January 6, 1893, Book I, pp. 1-2, Orange County Estate Records, Hillsborough, NC.

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Turner Hughes and 47 1/2 acres with the house to Ida Turner Faucette on April 9, 1897.²⁹

In keeping with a late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century trend in North Carolina and Orange County toward a decrease in farm size, the Jacob Jackson Farm now consisted of 47 1/2 acres but "Miss Ida" and Thomas "Bite" Faucette operated their farm in a manner which was otherwise atypical of the general agricultural economy.³⁰ At a time when Piedmont cash crops were tobacco, corn, and hay, neighbors remember that "times were hard for 'Miss Ida' who kept a few cows and sold butter but otherwise didn't seem to have any way to earn a living." Thomas Faucette is described as being a tiny man who was partially paralyzed and "the work around the place was done by Edgar, a boy the Faucettes eventually adopted." He and "Miss Ida" made a meager existence from subsistence gardening and limited dairy products.

Edgar attended school only when time permitted for he was required to cultivate the vegetable garden and care for the cows and chickens. "Miss Ida" allowed him relief once per week to call on neighbors Sunday evenings to play caroms. He looked forward eagerly to these occasions. Eventually, when "Miss Ida's" demands became even more stringent, Edgar departed. Another boy, Bronco Owen, lived with the Faucettes and worked on the farm for a short time.³¹

On October 14, 1940, five years after Thomas had passed away, "Miss Ida" sold the house and 47 1/2 acres to T. H. and Willie Christian Antrim for four thousand dollars.³² The Antrims added the connector ell and purchased 12.2 acres of the 77 acres which had been allocated to Nannie Turner Hughes from D.S. and Elizabeth W. Matheson, enlarging the farm to its present 63.3 acres on December 11, 1943.^{33 34}

The property was deeded to Florence G. Guild on April 17, 1946.³⁵ The dining room/kitchen wing and the granary were constructed and the chicken house was repaired and resited before Marie B Hollandsworth and her husband, D. E. Hollandsworth (now deceased) purchased the property on October 13, 1949.³⁶ During the Hollandsworths' long ownership, bathrooms and central heating were added and the house was carefully restored. Today, the Jacob Jackson Farm and Maple Hill are owned by Mrs. Hollandsworth and her daughter, Ann H. Myers. The property with key elements intact, retains integrity as a prime example of a nineteenth-and early-twentieth-century Orange County, North Carolina farmstead.

²⁹ Document dated April 9, 1897, Book 54, p. 483, Orange County Register of Deeds Office, Hillsborough, NC.

³⁰ Lefler and Newsome, p. 544.

³¹ Blanche Midgett and Carrie Fraley, personal interviews, 6 & 7 September, 1993.

³² Deed dated October 14, 1940, Book 112, p. 403, Orange County Register of Deeds Office, Hillsborough, NC.

³³ Deed dated December 11, 1943, Book 118, p. 432, Orange County Register of Deeds Office, Hillsborough, NC.

³⁴ Virginia Antrim, personal interview, 10 September, 1993.

³⁵ Deed dated April 17, 1946, Book 123, p. 518, Orange County Register of Deeds Office, Hillsborough, NC.

³⁶ Deed dated October 13, 1949, Book 831, p. 642, Orange County Register of Deeds Office, Hillsborough, NC.

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Deed Books of Orange County, Vols. 5, 18, 35, 45, 54, 112, 118, 123, 831, Register of Deeds Office, Hillsborough, NC.

Estate Records of Isaac Jackson, Archives Division, North Carolina State Library, Raleigh, NC.

Estate Records of James Jackson, Archives Division, North Carolina State Library, Raleigh, NC.

Estate Records of Jacob Jackson, Archives Division, North Carolina State Library, Raleigh, NC.

Estate Records of Israel Turner, Archives Division, North Carolina State Library, Raleigh, NC.

Wills and Estate Records of Orange County, Vols. E, G, H, I, Orange County Courthouse, Hillsborough, NC.

U.S. Census for North Carolina, 1860, 1870, 1880.

Agricultural Census for North Carolina, 1860, 1880.

Interviews:

Virginia Antrim, daughter of T. H. and Willie Christian Antrim, 10 September, 1993.

Gary Baldwin, neighboring property owner, 30 August 1993.

Carrie Fraley, member of the Jackson family, 7 September, 1993.

Clarence Jones, Director, Hillsborough Historical Society, 19 August, 1993.

Blanche Midgett, neighboring property owner, 6 September, 1993.

Ann Myers, daughter of D. E. and Marie B. Hollandsworth, 15 September, 1993.

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UTM References for the Jacob Jackson Farm, Orange County, NC:

| | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|----|------|---------|----------|
| A. | 17 | 674440 | 3996150 |
| B. | 17 | 674650 | 3996200 |
| C. | 17 | 674600 | 3996150 |
| D. | 17 | 674920 | 3995680 |
| E. | 17 | 674510 | 3995420 |

Boundary Description:

The boundary of the Jacob Jackson Farm is shown on the accompanying tax map. It includes one parcel and is designated as Lot 23 in Township 5 on Map 14. It is also described and recorded in Volume 831, page 642 in the Orange County Register of Deeds Office, Hillsborough, North Carolina.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary encompasses 63.15 acres surrounding Maple Hill, outbuildings, fields, and woodlands which have historically comprised the core of the Jacob Jackson Farm. Though the actual acreage of the farmstead has varied throughout its history, the present boundary is sufficient to convey the historic context of the property and to protect its architectural and agricultural character.

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Photograph Information:

Photographs are keyed to Exhibit B

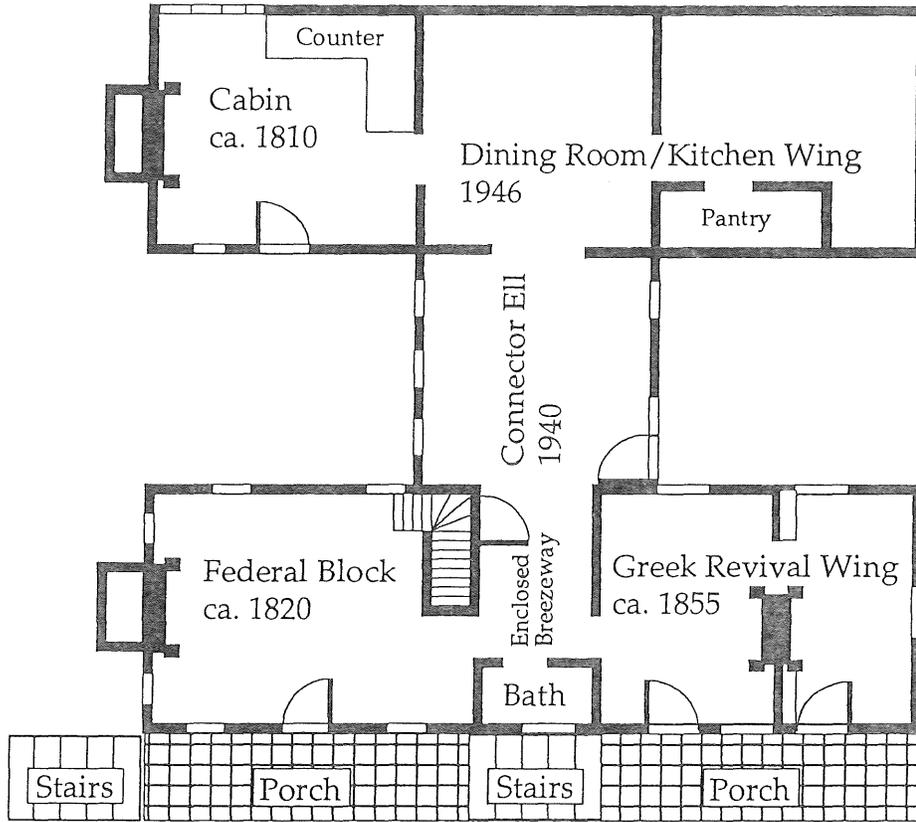
All Photographs:

Jacob Jackson Farm / Maple Hill
Hillsborough vicinity, Orange County, NC,
Photographer: Betsy Gohdes-Baten
September 10, 1993

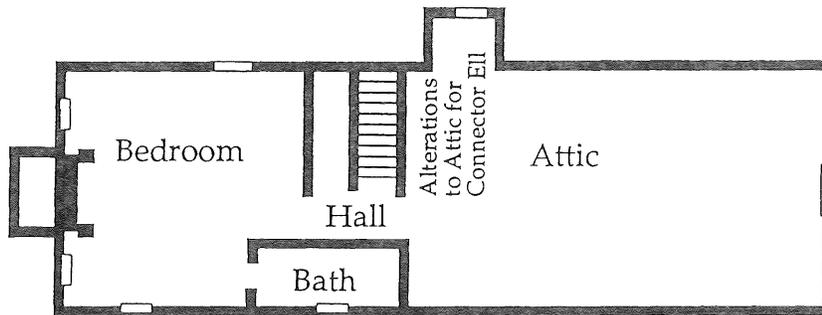
Negatives in files of North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, NC

- A. Federal Block and Greek Revival Wing from south.
- B. Connector and Greek Revival Wing from south.
- C. Porch of Federal Block from west.
- D. Junction of Connector Ell and Greek Revival Wing from northeast.
- E. Cabin from southwest.
- F. North Wing from northwest.
- G. Federal period mantel in Federal Block from east.
- H. Pasture looking back to forest from southeast.
- I. Chicken House (NC) from southwest.
- J. Equipment Shed/Granary (NC) from northwest.
- K. Barn from south.

Exhibit A
Floor Plans, Maple Hill
Not to Scale



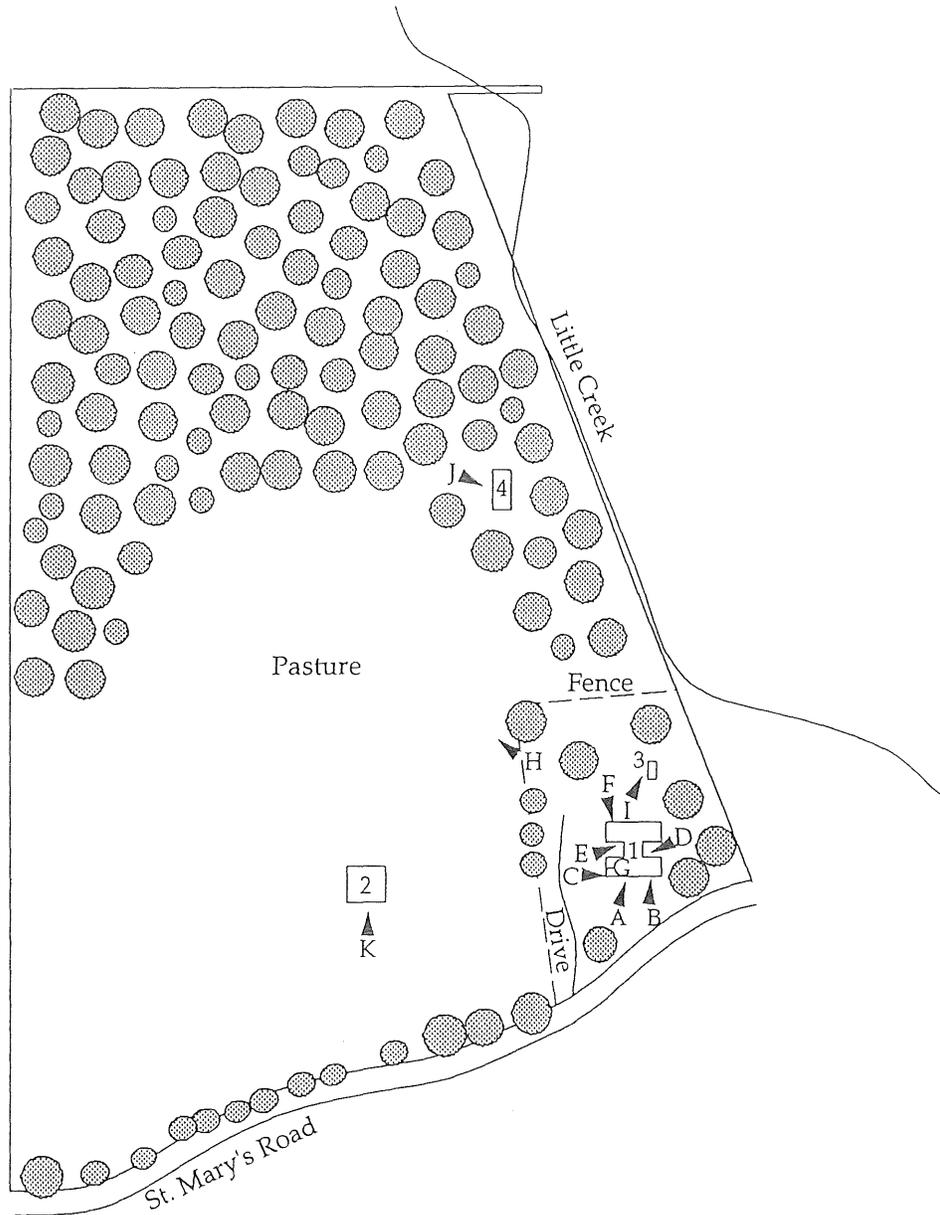
Floor Plan, Level 1



Floor Plan, Level 2, South Block

*Jacob's Jackson Farm
Orange County, NC*

Exhibit B
Jacob Jackson Farm Site Plan
Scale: Approximately 1" = 200'



- 1. Maple Hill
 - 2. Barn
 - 3. Chicken House
 - 4. Equipment Shed/Granary
- Letters denote locations from which photographs were made

*Jacob Jackson Farm
Orange County, NC*

