

NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
Office of Archives and History
Department of Cultural Resources

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Nathaniel Jones Jr. House

Raleigh, Wake County, WA5010, Listed 05/10/2016

Nomination by Cynthia deMiranda

Photographs by Cynthia deMiranda, July 2014



Façade view



Rear view

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 Drive n/a not for publicationcity or town Raleigh n/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

North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources

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:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

 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:)

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	
0	2	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	1	objects
0	3	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

Greek Revival

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 Jr., Nathaniel, 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. November 10, 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 Matt Hobbs and Katie O'Brien
street & number 24 Striding Ridge Court telephone 919-616-9869
city or town Durham state NC zip code 27713

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
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1 Nathaniel Jones Jr. House
Wake County, NC

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, and original one-story, single-bay-wide wings completed ca. 1810. A two-story stair hall addition extends from the rear of the front section and appears to have been completed ca. 1812 as a phase of the original construction campaign. A single-story building was added to the back of the house, raised to two stories, and decorated with Greek Revival-style detailing ca. 1835-1845. A 2015 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. The dendrochronology study failed to determine a date for rear-most section; dating here is based on its Greek Revival-style details. (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 land originally associated 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. 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 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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2 Nathaniel Jones Jr. House
Wake County, NC

cemetery is roughly half a block south on the west side of Hillmer Drive.

The house was moved after jacking it up and off its original foundation and supporting it with 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 basement entrance at the back was removed when 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 at the new location. 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 wood steps and stoops at the front and north side entrances 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 a 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

Ca. 1809-10, ca. 1811-12, ca. 1835-1845, 1922, 2014
Contributing Building

Exterior

Front Section, ca. 1809-1810, ca. 1835-1845

The side-gabled front section of the Nathaniel Jones Jr. House displays a tripartite arrangement, with a two-story, single-pile, five-bay-wide central block flanked by slightly recessed, single-story, single-bay wings. Mill-sawn pine, observed when the house was jacked up before the move, frames both this section and the stair hall. The exterior finish of the front section displays characteristic high-quality, traditional workmanship akin to other substantial buildings of the 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. A four-light transom tops the six-panel front

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3 Nathaniel Jones Jr. House
Wake County, NC

door, which features raised panels at the exterior. 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 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; the second-story windows on the south end have been covered over with weatherboards. The rear elevation of the two-story main block continues the molded weatherboards and nine-over-nine sash windows of the front façade. 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 each have a single nine-over-nine sash window centered in their end wall and a rear entrance with a six-panel door on HL hinges. The north wing has a shed-roofed, screened rear porch.

Stair Hall, ca. 1811-1812, ca. 1835-1845, 1922

The first addition to the front section of the house was the stair hall. It was originally built with a wraparound porch that was remodeled and then enclosed in the 1920s. The stair hall is a two-story, one-bay-wide, gable-roofed structure with boxed eaves and molded weatherboards, built perpendicular to the main block. The south wall has a single four-over-four double-hung wood sash window centered at the second story. The rear wall, now an interior wall, has molded weatherboards and a single nine-over-nine window. Along the north side is a two-story, one-bay-deep porch enclosed at each story with weatherboard siding and bands of six-over-six double-hung wood windows, likely installed in 1922. The porch appears to have originally been a single-story porch that wrapped around to the rear elevation of the stair hall. Federal-style doors lead into the first-floor porch area from the main house and the stair hall, while later Greek

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4 Nathaniel Jones Jr. House
Wake County, NC

Revival-style doors lead from interior spaces to the second-story porch.

Back Section, ca. 1810, ca. 1835-1845

The back section is a taller two-story addition appended to the back of the stair hall. The gable-roofed back section addition is taller than the stair hall and is likewise perpendicular to the main house. When first joined to the house, the wraparound section of the stair hall porch was likely still open. The back section opens to the side part of the porch, not the wraparound rear part.

Evidence revealed in 2014 indicates that the two story back section was built in two stages. Several weatherboards at the north wall were removed in the summer of 2014 to allow removal of a large bee hive. A double sill was observed between the two stories, leading to the conclusion that it was first built as a single-story building, perhaps ca. 1810 when the front of the house was built. Marks on the timbers of the first-floor room indicate that they were pit-sawn, not mill sawn like the front section and stair hall. The dendrochronology study was inconclusive on the dating of any part of the back section. The second story was likely added coincident with the attachment to the back of the house, and the entire back structure seems to have been remodeled at that time as well, as both stories feature similar Greek Revival detailing (see interior description). It is this detailing that dates the addition to ca. 1835-1845.²

The back section 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 exterior 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 south side's window.

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 woodwork characteristic of the locality and the period. Restrained Federal-style detailing 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. The first floor also features plaster ceilings and walls above a flat-paneled wainscot. Doors generally have six flat panels at

² Howard interview, July 23, 2014.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Nathaniel Jones Jr. House
Wake County, NC

Section number 7 Page 5

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 marbled 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 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 horn of plenty. 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.³

The door in the north wall 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 the full length of the room to form a central passage from door to door. 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 is set above the wainscot to the left of the fireplace.

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. The baseboard here is marbled like that in the hall. The northeast corner of this room lacks the wainscot and base molding seen throughout the room, indicating a closet once occupied the space.

³ 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Nathaniel Jones Jr. House
Wake County, NC

Section number 7 Page 6

The second story of the main block contains two large rooms separated by a double partition running east to west and containing the attic stair with a closet in front. Here, as below, there is no indication of a stair rising from the first story within the main block. Entrances to both rooms are 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, the ceiling and outer three walls are plastered. The walls have a simple baseboard and no wainscot. The mantel's reeded pilasters support 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 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 attic stair has walls of diagonal board sheathing and rises to the larger of the two finished attic rooms. The space has plaster walls and ceilings. The smaller south room has flush-board ceilings and walls. Both gable walls have flush-board sheathing and flooring is wood throughout.

Stair Hall

The configuration of the stair hall is unusual and presents unanswered questions. Most of the comparable two-story, hall-parlor-plan frame houses of Wake County (see architectural context statement in Section 8) 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, as noted above, 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 matching that of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Nathaniel Jones Jr. House
Wake County, NC

Section number 7 Page 7

front entrance, as described above. At the second level, the stair hall gives access to the trio of raised-panel doors in the rear wall of main block that lead up a high step and 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 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 three doors and their architraves leading back to the main block constitute the entire west interior wall of the stair hall; the other three walls have wide flush-board sheathing. The 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 enclosed second-story porch. A door with five horizontal panels leads from the back wall of the stair hall's second story into a small bathroom likely added in the 1920s in the enclosed porch space.

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 suggest the second-story porch came later. The Greek Revival-style door in the north wall of the stair hall's second story is from a later period than the six-paneled door in the same wall at the first floor. The former 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Nathaniel Jones Jr. House
Wake County, NC

Section number 7 Page 8

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 addition may be the window removed from the second-story back wall of the front block of the house.

Back Section

Each story of the back section holds a single room. As noted above, 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

The house was likely first substantially remodeled between 1835 and 1845, as indicated by physical 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 stair hall was remodeled and expanded to two stories, based on the Greek Revival features at its interior.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 9 Nathaniel Jones Jr. House
Wake County, NC

Possibly at the same time, the single-story porch along the north side of the stair hall 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 Wake County after the Civil War. That porch likely dates to around 1870. It was, in turn, replaced by another, likely in the 1922 remodeling. The twentieth-century porch was the full width of the two-story front 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 originally through a stair in the stair hall addition and later through a door in the back wall of the rearmost sections. The stair-hall access was removed at some point before 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

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. The move to a nearby site also preserves the integrity of association by keeping the house on original plantation land and near the family

⁴ David Black to Myrick Howard, e-mail correspondence summarizing group site visit findings, 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.

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 stair 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 10 Nathaniel Jones Jr. House
Wake County, NC

cemetery. An explanation for the move and a description of 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 lessen its architectural significance. 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 significantly 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
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 where the land slopes more steeply down to Wake Forest 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.

⁶ Cynthia de Miranda, "Documentation Regarding Relocation of Crabtree Jones House," 2013 report on file at the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 11 Nathaniel Jones Jr. House
Wake County, NC

Archaeology Assessment

An archaeological investigation completed in December 2012 by Terri Russ of Environmental Services, Inc., found no archaeological sites on the parcel. The report noted that construction of the 1960 house that previously occupied the site and/or later landscaping, which included substantial grading, disturbed the soils.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 12 Nathaniel Jones Jr. House
Wake County, NC

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Nathaniel Jones Jr. House at 3108 Hillmer Drive in Raleigh is locally significant under Criterion C for Architecture as an early Federal-style plantation house with a Greek Revival-style rear addition. The house features stylistically typical decorative elements as well as locally unusual spatial arrangements for the early nineteenth-century period in Wake County. The upright proportions and symmetrical façade of the ca. 1809-1810 front section are hallmarks of the Federal style. That section also features molded weatherboards, molded architraves, and a modillioned cornice at the exterior as well as paneled doors and wainscoting at the interior. Tripartite mantels in the house have reeding and paneling and woodwork in the main room and one wing additionally retains decorative painting. Like several other substantial local houses of its day, the house follows a hall-parlor plan in the main block. Locally noteworthy features include the original one-story wings creating the tripartite composition and the two-story ca. 1811-1812 dedicated rear stair hall added during the construction of the front section. The large ca. 1835-1845 rear addition with Greek Revival-style detailing has a single large room at each story, adding substantial space to an already commodious house. The Nathaniel Jones Jr. House retains excellent integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The period of significance is ca. 1809-1812 and ca. 1835-1845, the original period of construction and the period of the Greek Revival-style 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 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. (Note that porches from the period of significance had been replaced in the 1870s and again in the early twentieth century; the latter was removed from the house in preparation for the move.) Keeping the entire dwelling in one piece for the move also protected the design and workmanship of all historic features 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

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”

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Nathaniel Jones Jr. House
Wake County, NC

Section number 8 Page 13

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 several named Jones. Like many of the men in these families, Nathaniel Jr. was active in local civic affairs.⁷

The father-and-son Nathaniel Joneses of Crabtree Creek were not the only Nathaniel Joneses prominent in early Wake County, and not all were kin to each other. Documents of the day, including legal papers and newspaper articles, sometimes distinguished the various Nathaniel Joneses by the locations associated with them. 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.” Nathaniel Jones Sr. of Crabtree Creek—the eldest in the group—was identified simply as Nathaniel Jones until his son came to maturity; afterwards, he was known 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.” The younger Nathaniel Jones C. T. and Nathaniel Jones W. P. were both active in political life at the same time, making the distinction especially important.⁸

In 1782, Nathaniel Jones Jr. (“Crabtree”) married Grizel (or Griseal, Grizelle, Gizel) Kimbrough. The couple’s children included a son, Kimbrough Jones (1783-1866). Grizel Jones died in about 1794, and Nathaniel wed Betsey Utley in 1797.⁹ 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.

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

⁷ The description of Jones’s birthplace from the family bible is quoted in Russ, 3.5.

⁸ 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.

⁹ Ancestry.com, *North Carolina, Marriage Records, 1741-2004* [database on-line], Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2007.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Nathaniel Jones Jr. House
Wake County, NC

Section number 8 Page 14

[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.”¹⁰

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 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 fifty-one years old when his father died. It is not known how soon the division of the property between Nathaniel Jr. and Albridgton took place.¹¹

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 he chose that course. It is not known how long it took for the house to be completed, including the stair hall; as noted in Section 7, 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.¹²

¹⁰ *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.

¹¹ 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.

¹² Worthington and Seiter, Oxford Tree-Ring Laboratory, 1. Nothing is known of the date or history of the one-story portion of the rear-most section of the house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Nathaniel Jones Jr. House
Wake County, NC

Section number 8 Page 15

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 two-story, double-pile, five-bay wide dwelling on his plantation Fairintosh (NR 1973) in Orange (now Durham) County in 1810-1814. His father-in-law Richard Bennehan 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, citing Cameron family papers, was built by the end of the year. Historian Catherine Bishir recounts that 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 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 1817.¹³

The lumber of the front section of the Nathaniel Jones Jr. House and stair hall show marks of a water-powered saw and 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 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.¹⁴

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.¹⁵

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ 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 Murray'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.

¹⁵ 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,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Nathaniel Jones Jr. House
Wake County, NC

Section number 8 Page 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 4 to 11 years old. In 1860, Kimbrough and Mary Jones's free household included children ranging from Mary, aged 19, 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 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 20 enslaved workers.¹⁶

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-passage 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 appears to have originally been a single-story, single-room building was enlarged 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 wraparound porch at this point.¹⁷

As the Civil War loomed, Confederate troops trained at "Camp Crabtree" on Kimbrough Jones's land. Kimbrough found the property in a sorry state after a visit from Union troops. "I cannot describe nor you 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 in 1865. He died at his home the following year, as reported in the

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.

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Nathaniel Jones Jr. House
Wake County, NC

Section number 8 Page 17

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 the state legislature.¹⁸

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 sawnwork 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 late nineteenth century 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, and their sister, Martha (Pattie). Mary Warren Jones’s death date is not known.¹⁹

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 few 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 1957.²⁰

¹⁸ Russ, 3.7-3.8; on “Camp Crabtree” see Murray, 461; letter quoted in “Crabtree Jones House” National Register Nomination.

¹⁹ Census data for Kimbrough Jones, Jr. reported in Russ, 3.8; David Black email, on the likely construction date of the porch seen in the archival photograph; Lally, 99-101 on similar porches in the county.

²⁰ 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 18 Nathaniel Jones Jr. House
Wake County, NC

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 the possession of 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. 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 and moved by Preservation North Carolina (PNC), a statewide preservation non-profit organization. PNC sold the Hillmer Drive property in November 2015 to the current owner, who plans to rehabilitate the house.²¹

Architectural Context: Nineteenth-century Planters' Houses

Well-appointed, two-story 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 1769 Joel Lane House (NR 1970) or the rear section of the ca. 1785 Mordecai House (NR 1970), both in Raleigh. These two-story houses were generally frame, single-pile, and had two or more rooms in each story. The typical spatial 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 with 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.²²

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

²¹ Russ, 3.12; Howard, interview with the author.

²² 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 19 Nathaniel Jones Jr. House
Wake County, NC

Duncan Cameron employed Wake County artisans to erect his frame plantation house, Fairntosh, in present Durham County, with a center passage plan two rooms deep and a handsome open-string stair (a relatively expensive feature, made by Raleigh carpenter John J. Briggs) and elaborate mantels and other finish.²³

As expressed in Wake County, houses rendered in either the Georgian or Federal style usually had raised or flat-paneled doors and wainscot as well as molded cornices and architraves. Both modes 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 an upright character and featured detailing rendered in a finer scale, both 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.²⁴

The ca. 1809-1812 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 Wake County houses of the period. Still, the Nathaniel Jones Jr. House does share the two-story height, the hall-parlor plan, and the Federal-style detailing seen throughout the county in the period. Several houses in the county highlight the Jones House's commonalities and 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.²⁵

Beaver Dam (NR 1987) (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

²³ Lally, 33-38, 247-248; on Fairntosh, see Anderson, 28, 30.

²⁴ 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.

²⁵ Lally, 35, 253.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 20 Nathaniel Jones Jr. House
Wake County, NC

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 stair with a balustrade of 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.²⁶

The ca. 1805 single-pile Green-Hartsfield House (NR 1989) 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 physical evidence.²⁷

The Dr. Calvin Jones House (NR 2003, 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 second floor. The facade is 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.²⁸

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.). Henry and Nancy 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.²⁹

²⁶ Lally, 33-36, 281.

²⁷ 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.

²⁸ 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.

²⁹ Lally, 41-42, 261, 325-326.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Nathaniel Jones Jr. House
Wake County, NC

Section number 8 Page 21

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 pickets 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 the second-story rooms are sheathed with wide pine boards similar to those in the stair hall at the Nathaniel Jones Jr. House.³⁰

In contrast to its architectural style, which shares much with other Wake County houses of the period, the tripartite form of the Nathaniel Jones Jr. House is otherwise unknown among surviving contemporary houses. 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.³¹

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 one example. It shares many of the same Federal-style details as does the Nathaniel Jones Jr. House—molded weatherboards and architraves, for instance—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, 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.³²

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture*, 112-114.

³² 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 22 Nathaniel Jones Jr. House
Wake County, NC

The Greek Revival-style detailing of the ca. 1835-1845 addition at the back of the Nathaniel Jones Jr. House 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*. 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 earlier, it may have been during the ca. 1835-1845 remodeling that the 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 from the addition 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 front of the house as well in this period, but it does not survive.³³

Although the house has been relocated, it retains a high degree of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Many materials from the period of significance are intact, including framing, chimneys, siding, exterior and interior trim, window sash, and interior finishes, including decorative painting. The retention of these structural and decorative materials and finishes preserve the integrity of materials, design, and workmanship. The unusual original spatial arrangement is intact, including the tripartite form, the hall-parlor plan, and the dedicated stair hall, adding to the integrity of design. The combination of these elements contribute to the integrity of feeling, and the relocation of the house on land associated with the original family and on the original plantation preserves the integrity of association.

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 in early-nineteenth-century Wake County. Foremost, the tripartite form makes it unique among other surviving Federal-style houses in Wake County, although not unknown among Federal-style houses in the state. At the same time, the often-used hall-parlor floor plan is unusual for the tripartite form. Given Jones's choice of three-part massing, the use of the side wings without a passage connecting them is distinctive. The rear

³³ 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; 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>.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Nathaniel Jones Jr. House

Section number 8 Page 23

Wake County, NC

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 of the Greek Revival-style rear addition is notable, given 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. The house shows both commonality with other planters' houses in Wake County of the period while also containing distinctive features that reflect the personal choices of the original builder.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Nathaniel Jones Jr. House
Wake County, NC

Section number 9 Page 24

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 25 Nathaniel Jones Jr. House
Wake County, NC

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 26 Nathaniel Jones Jr. House
Wake County, NC

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 27 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.

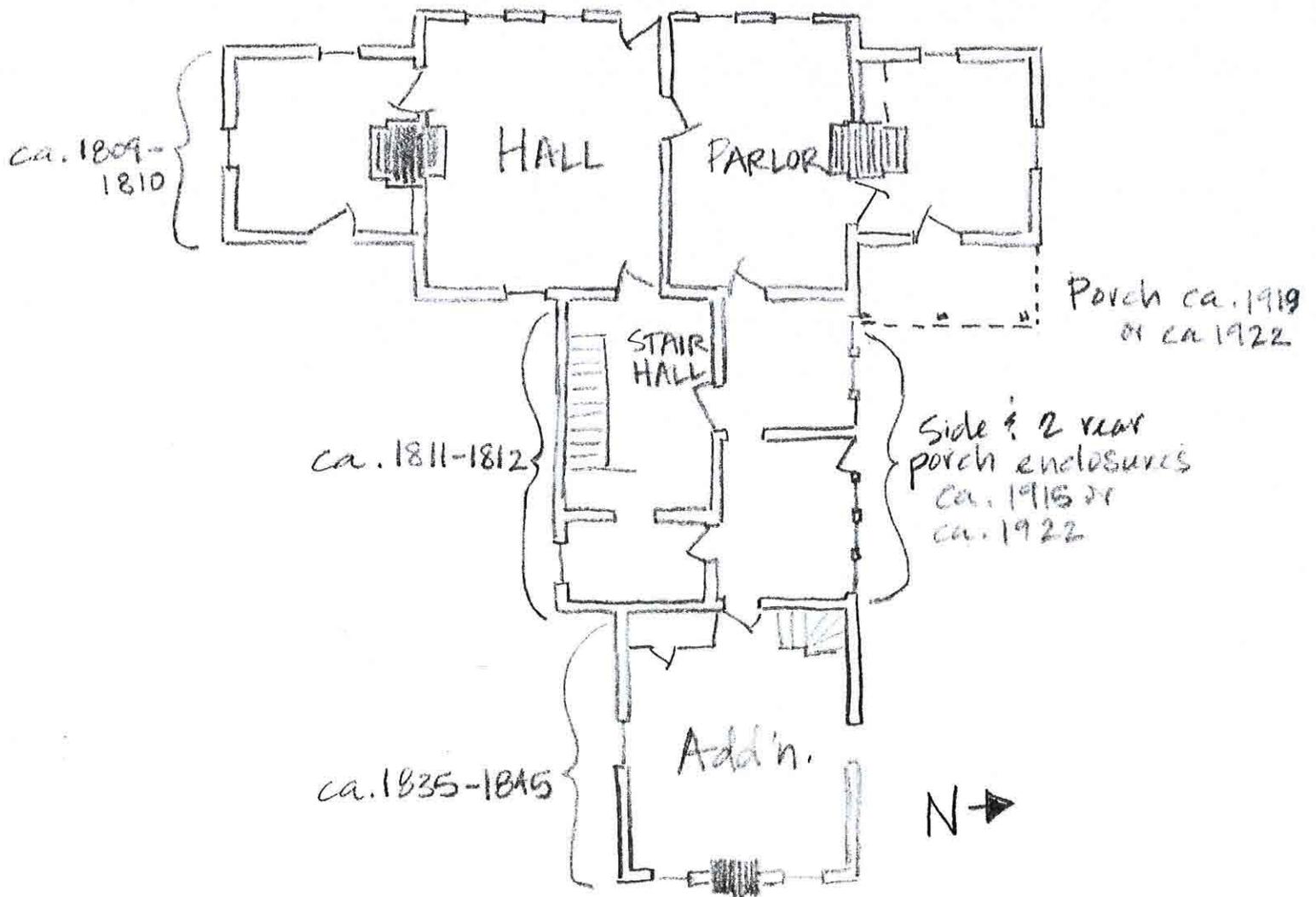
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number PHOTOS Page 28 Nathaniel Jones Jr. House
Wake County, NC

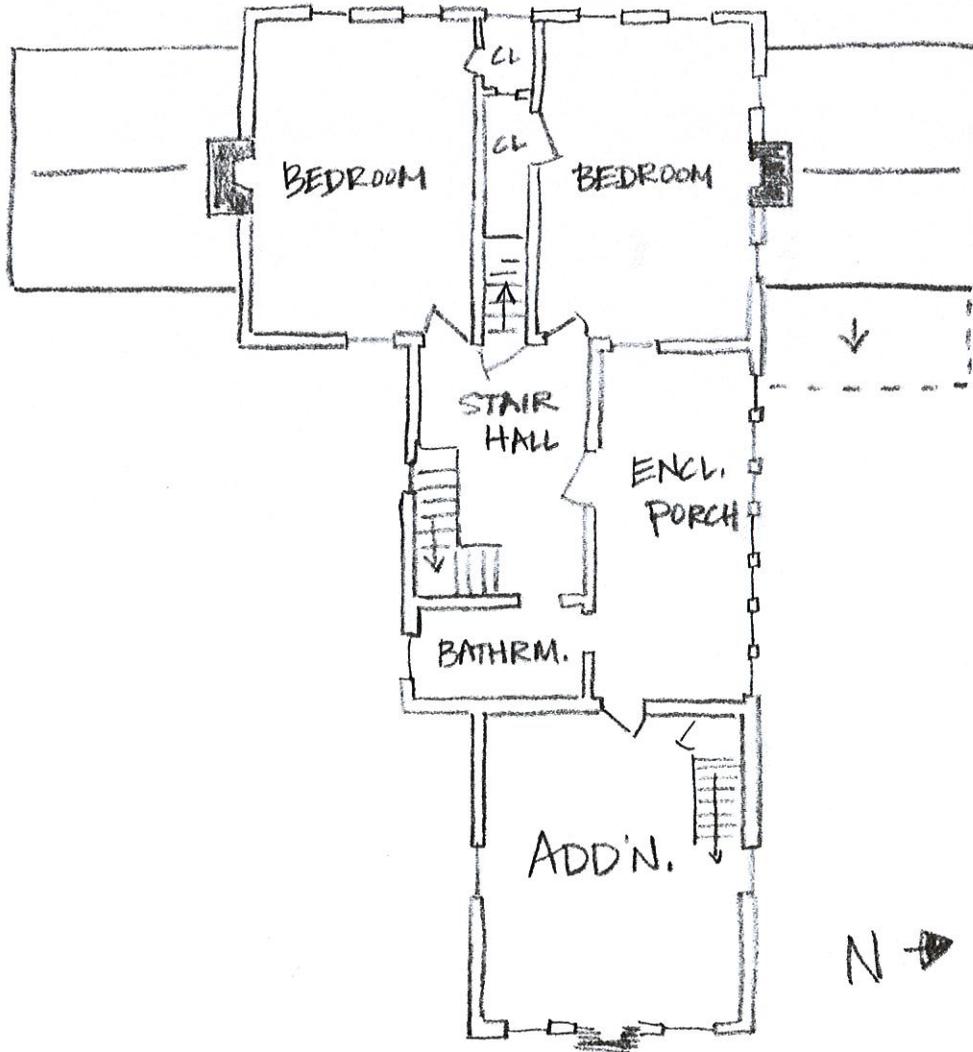
PHOTOGRAPHS

All photographs taken by Cynthia de Miranda in July 2014 unless otherwise noted.
The digital files are held at the State Historic Preservation Office in Raleigh, North Carolina.

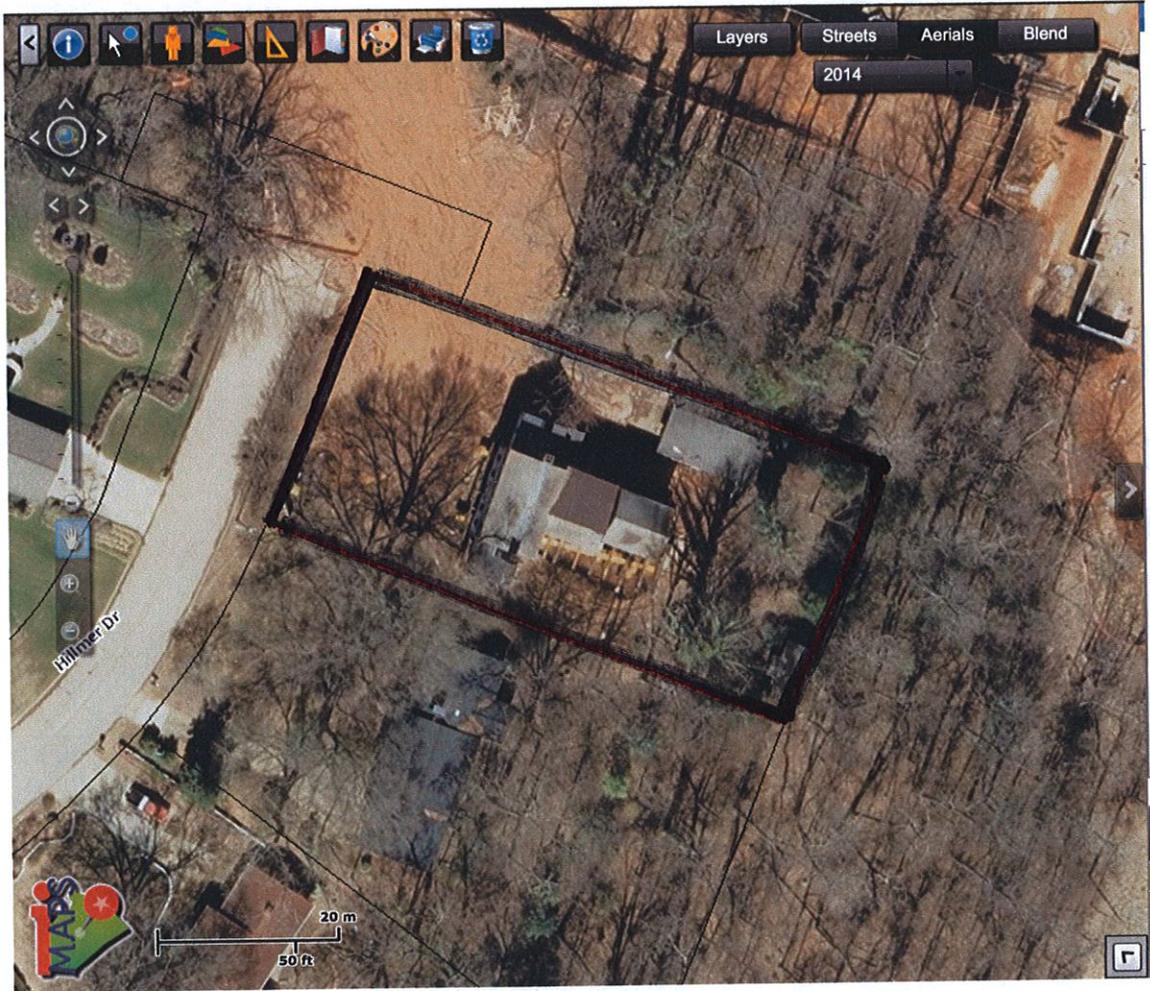
1. Façade and front yard, December 2014.
2. Façade, December 2014.
3. Garage, house, and parcel, looking southeast, December 2014.
4. North elevation, looking southwest.
5. North elevation, looking southeast.
6. East elevation.
7. South elevation.
8. East elevation of main block, south end, looking northwest.
9. Shed, December 2014.
10. Hall.
11. Detail of mantel in hall, 2014, Bill Garrett, photographer.
12. Hall, showing door to stair hall.
13. Room in south wing.
14. Stair hall, 2011, Claudia Brown, photographer.
15. Second floor enclosed porch, looking toward front section.
16. Doors to second-floor rooms and attic from stair hall, December 2014.
17. North attic room.
18. South second-floor room
19. North second-floor room.
20. First-floor rear addition.
21. Second floor rear addition.



First Floor Plan
Nathaniel Jones Jr. House
3108 Hillmer Drive, Raleigh, Wake County
 (based on an undated drawing by Kurt Eichenberger, AIA)



Second Floor Plan
Nathaniel Jones Jr. House
3108 Hillmer Drive, Raleigh, Wake County
(based on an undated drawing by Kurt Eichenberger, AIA)



Tax Map for 3108 Hillmer Drive, Raleigh, Wake County
New location of Nathaniel Jones Jr. House
PIN: 1715144451

NR Boundary: —————

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: North Carolina
COUNTY: Wake
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:
Crabtree Jones House

AND/OR HISTORIC:

WA 25

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
West side of Old Wake Forest Road, north of Six Forks Road

CITY OR TOWN:
Raleigh

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
Fourth

STATE:
North Carolina

CODE:
37

COUNTY:
Wake

CODE:
183

The Hon. Ike F. Andrews

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Gaddy Realty Company

STREET AND NUMBER:
3900 Barrett Drive

CITY OR TOWN:
Raleigh

STATE:
North Carolina

CODE:
37

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

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

STREET AND NUMBER:
Fayetteville Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Raleigh

STATE:
North Carolina

CODE:
37

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: North Carolina
COUNTY: Wake
ENTRY NUMBER:
DATE:

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE.

The Crabtree Jones House, set on a wooded hill with great trees screening the commercial development that surrounds it, is a handsome early Federal plantation house. The building consists of a two-story main block five bays wide, flanked by early one-story wings, with a two-story extension of later date to the rear. The main block and the wings are covered with molded weatherboards, and the door and window frames are molded, as are the sills. The central entrance consists of a single door with six raised panels, beneath a four-light transom. The windows contain nine-over-nine sash. A simple replacement porch extends across the facade of the main block; the pilasters flanking the central entrance may be vestiges of an early porch. The front and rear facades of the main block and wings terminate in a handsome molded cornice adorned with undercut modillions, and pattern boards occur at the ends. At either end of the main block is a chimney of brick laid in Flemish bond, with a molded cap.

The interior of the main block follows a hall-and-parlor plan, with the front entrance opening into the north room. From each of the two rooms a door with transom opens to the rear extension. The northern room of the extension, a hall finished with flush sheathing, contains the main stair, which has a closed string and square balusters and posts carrying a molded handrail; no evidence was seen of the location of an earlier stair within the main block at the first level. The second floor of the main block also has two rooms, and the stair to the attic rises between them and is entered, as they are, from the stair hall located in the extension. The date of construction of this extension is not known, but it appears to date from the nineteenth century.

The first-floor rooms are finished with a flat-paneled wainscot with rounded Georgian-style moldings; the simple molded chair rail also serves as window sills. The doors, which have the same type of moldings, have robust raised panels and are hung with HL hinges. The baseboard in the main room retains extremely well-executed marbleizing.

The mantels throughout are somewhat unusual. Those in the two main first-floor rooms are rather large and of three-part Federal design, with a variety of applied moldings. That in the main room is of particular interest, for the frieze features well-preserved paintings: on the center tablet is painted a symmetrical arrangement of cornucopias and fruit and grain, while the flanking panels feature detailed landscape scenes. The pilasters of this mantel are flat-paneled; the mantel in the other first-floor room of the main block is of similar design but the pilasters are beaded. The north wing contains a mantel with flat-paneled pilasters and end blocks flanking a frieze with a single horizontal panel. The mantel in the south wing has truncated pilasters carrying a tall frieze with end blocks flanking a flat panel. The north second-story room has a similar mantel with a center tablet. The south room, which has a beaded chair rail, has a curious mantel with a single-crossed architrave having the crossettes at the top rather than at the sides and heavy end blocks springing from the crossettes. The stair hall in the extension has sheathed walls and a low sheathed ceiling. The three contiguous doorways that lead from it to the attic stair and flanking rooms are separated only by simple boards

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE North Carolina	
COUNTY Wake	
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ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

7.

with vertical applied moldings. The stair leads to a plastered but unheated attic. A crawl space over the extension, accessible from the attic, provides a view of the unweathered siding and modillion cornice of the upper rear facade of the main block covered by the extension.

3. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) ca. 1795

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Crabtree Jones House is one of the few early Federal plantation houses remaining in Wake County. It is distinguished by its handsome proportions and the well-executed exterior and interior detail, particularly the modillion cornice and the marbled baseboard and unusual painting on the Federal mantel. The house is of considerable local historical significance as the home of an important branch of the Jones family who played a vital role in the early history of Wake County.

Nathaniel Jones was an early and influential settler in what is now Wake County. It is thought that he built the present house on a hill near Crabtree Creek in 1795, after an earlier house, which was nearer the creek, was flooded by an unusually high freshet. The earlier house may have dated from 1761, when a Nathaniel Jones (probably the father) was granted sixty-one acres "on West's Branch, the waters of Crabtree." The younger Nathaniel Jones was known as Crabtree Jones or Nathaniel Jones "C. T.," so that he could be distinguished from his father and also from another planter of the same name--who was identified as Nathaniel Jones "W. P.," referring to his home near White Plains. Nathaniel Jones served in the General Assembly: either he or his father was listed as a member of the lower house in 1780, and later the two were in the assembly at the same time, one as senator, the other as representative. Probably it was Nathaniel Jones, Sr., who held the high office of sheriff of Wake County in 1784 and 1785. In 1788 one of the two was a delegate to the state convention for fixing a permanent capital and "determining the proposed plan of Federal Government." When the city of Raleigh was chartered in 1792, Crabtree Jones became one of the original subscribers by purchasing town lot no. 201 for fifty-one pounds. According to a tax list of 1794 Nathaniel Jones was the owner of 1,017 acres and five slaves. He and his son Kimbrough were the two representatives for Wake County in the General Assembly of 1809. In 1813 Nathaniel was a member of a committee "to erect a more commodious dwelling for the Governor," and in 1817 and 1819 served as a state senator. When he died in 1828, Jones left "my Son Kimbrough Jones the land and Plantation whereon I live containing three hundred acres more or less on Crabtree Creek adjoining Isaac Hunters Old Tavern Tract. . . ."

Kimbrough Jones was a successful farmer and, like his father, was elected to several terms in the legislature. He participated in the constitutional revision of 1835. According to the United States Census of 1850 he had 250 acres under cultivation and owned sixty-one slaves. He was an old man at the time of the Civil War and wrote to his wife in 1865

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE North Carolina	
COUNTY Wake	
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ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

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after a visit by Northern soldiers:

I cannot describe nor you 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. . . .

Kimbrough Jones died the next year, and the plantation became the home of his son Kimbrough. It was also the refuge of several of the family whose houses had been completely destroyed during the war. The house was featured on the cover of The Progressive Farmer in 1934 and at that time was described as the home of four generations of Joneses. The place was recently sold by the Jones family to the Gaddy Realty Company.

12. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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The Raleigh Times. October 30, 1934.

13. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES, DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	0 . "	0 . "		35° 49' 27"	78° 37' 29"	
NE	0 . "	0 . "				
SE	0 . "	0 . "				
SW	0 . "	0 . "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 5 ACRES

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

14. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:

Survey and Planning Unit

ORGANIZATION

Office of Archives and History

DATE

May 1, 1973

STREET AND NUMBER:

109 East Jones Street

CITY OR TOWN:

Raleigh

STATE

North Carolina

CODE

37

15. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

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

National State Local

Name

H. G. Jones

Title

State Historian/Administrator

Date

May 1, 1973

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
North Carolina	
COUNTY	
Wake	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

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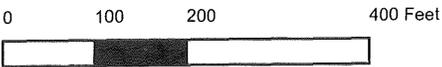
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"Well Known Citizen of Wake County Passed Away Yesterday," (Raleigh) News and Observer, September 27, 1915.



Crabtree Jones House
property
Tax map - 8/15/11



