



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

JOSH STEIN
GOVERNOR

J.R. "JOEY" HOPKINS
SECRETARY

Memorandum

TO: Renee Gledhill-Earley
Environmental Review Coordinator
North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office

FROM: Vanessa E. Patrick
Architectural Historian
NCDOT—Historic Architecture

DATE: May 22, 2025

SUBJECT: *Historic Structures Survey Report – Improve Four Sections on SR 1152 (Holly Springs Road) at SR 3977 (Cary Parkway), SR 1385 (Lilly Atkins Road), SR 1379 (Penny Road), and SR 1010 (Ten Ten Road), Wake County, North Carolina.*
TIP No. U-6217, WBS No. 48677.1.1, PA Tracking No. 24-05-0002.
ER 25-0951.

Thank you for your recent comments on the above report. We are pleased you concur with our recommendations that the Macedonia Baptist Church (WA6406) and the Swift Creek Baptist Church and Cemetery (WA0682) are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under any criterion and the Barnabas Jones House (WA0679) is eligible under Criterion A.

The Jones House property will be addressed at an upcoming effects consultation once the project design is sufficiently advanced.

As always, your help is greatly appreciated. Should questions arise, please contact me at vepatrick@ncdot.gov or 919-707-6082

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a stylized 'V' followed by a series of loops and a final dot.

V.E.P.



**North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office**

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Josh Stein
Secretary Pamela B. Cashwell

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Darin J. Waters, Ph.D.

May 19, 2025

MEMORANDUM

TO: Vanessa E. Patrick vepatrick@ncdot.gov
Historic Architecture Group
NC Department of Transportation

FROM: Renee Gledhill-Earley *Renee Gledhill-Earley*
Environmental Review Coordinator

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report – Improve Four Sections on SR 1152
(Holly Springs Road) at SR 3977 (Cary Parkway), SR 1385 (Lilly Atkins Road),
SR 1379 (Penny Road), and SR 1010 (Ten Ten Road), Tip No. U-6217,
WBS No. 48677.1.1, PA Tracking No. 24-05-0002, Wake County, ER 25-0951

Thank you for your April 15, 2025, memorandum transmitting the Historic Structures Survey Report (HSSR) for the above-referenced undertaking. We have reviewed the report, accepted it as final, and offer the following comments.

We concur that the Barnabas Jones House (WA0679) is Eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A.

We also concur that the Macedonia Baptist Church (WA6406) and Swift Creek Baptist Church & Cemetery (WA0682) are Not Eligible for listing on the NRHP under any Criteria.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-814-6579 or environmental.review@dncr.nc.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT mpfurr@ncdot.gov



ER 25-0951

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

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GOVERNOR

J.R. "JOEY" HOPKINS
SECRETARY

Memorandum

TO: Renee Gledhill-Earley
Environmental Review Coordinator
North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office

FROM: Vanessa E. Patrick
Architectural Historian
NCDOT—Historic Architecture

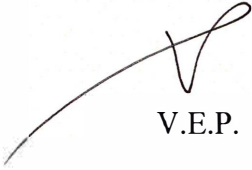
DATE: April 15, 2025

SUBJECT: *Historic Structures Survey Report – Improve Four Sections on SR 1152 (Holly Springs Road) at SR 3977 (Cary Parkway), SR 1385 (Lilly Atkins Road), SR 1379 (Penny Road), and SR 1010 (Ten Ten Road), Wake County, North Carolina. TIP No. U-6217, WBS No. 48677.1.1, PA Tracking No. 24-05-0002.*

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. Enclosed for your review is a report presenting the evaluation of historic architectural resources in the U-6217, Wake County project area (one unbound hard copy and one flash drive). Survey photographs, proof sheets, site forms, and GIS data are included on the drive; also provided are hard copies of the photographic contact sheets, the site forms, and management summary and property evaluations excerpted from the report.

The report considers three resources – Macedonia Baptist Church (WA6406), Swift Creek Baptist Church and Cemetery (WA0682), and the Barnabas Jones House (WA0679) -- and recommends the two church properties as not eligible and the Jones House as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. Initial screening of the project area by NCDOT Historic Architecture identified which resources warranted additional study.

We look forward to receiving your comments on the report. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at vepatrick@ncdot.gov or 919-707-6082. Thank you.


V.E.P.

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Historic Structures Survey Report

Improve Four Sections on SR 1152 (Holly Springs Road) at SR 3977 (Cary Parkway), SR 1385 (Lilly Atkins Road), SR 1379 (Penny Road), and SR 1010 (Ten Ten Road), Wake County, North Carolina

TIP No. U-6217

WBS No. 48677.1.1

PA No. 24-05-0002

Submitted To:

North Carolina Dept of Transportation
Environmental Analysis Unit
1598 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina, 27699
919-733-2914

Submitted By:

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MARCH 2025

Improve Four Sections on SR 1152 (Holly Springs Road) at SR 3977 (Cary Parkway), SR
1385 (Lilly Atkins Road), SR 1379 (Penny Road), and SR 1010 (Ten Ten Road)
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Edward Harthorn, Historian
Principal Investigator

Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor
Historic Architecture Group
North Carolina Department of Transportation

March 2025
Final Report

Management Summary

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) Project U-6217 proposes improvements to the following intersections along State Route (SR) 1152 (Holly Springs Road): Cary Parkway (SR 3977), Lilly Atkins Road (SR 1385), Penny Road (SR 1379), and Ten Ten Road (SR 1010). The project aims to improve the transportation network within the area by alleviating traffic delays and reducing congestion currently present at these intersections.

This project is subject to review under the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects (NCDOT/NCHPO/FHWA/USACE/USFS 2020). An NCDOT Architectural Historian defined an Area of Potential Effects and conducted a site visit to identify and assess all resources of approximately fifty years of age or more within the APE. Three resources warranted intensive National Register eligibility evaluation, and they are the subjects of this report. NCDOT Architectural Historians determined that all other properties and districts are not worthy of further study and evaluation due to lack of historical significance and/or integrity.

In September 2024, NCDOT requested that Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc. (VHB) complete documentary research, field study, and a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility evaluation for the three selected resources: Macedonia Baptist Church (WA6406), Swift Creek Baptist Church (WA0682), and the Barnabas Jones House (WA0679), located within the project APE. This report presents the evaluation of the three resources per Section 106 of the NRHP, including photographs of buildings and landscapes, historical and architectural contexts, and comparisons to similar types of resources. It conforms to the "Historic Architecture Group Procedures and Work Products" (NCDOT 2015) and "Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina" (NCHPO 2022).

This report's findings and recommendations for NRHP eligibility are summarized in the table below. This report is on file at NCDOT and NCHPO and is available for review by the general public.

Property Name	NCHPO Survey Site Number (SSN)	Determination of NRHP Eligibility	Criteria for Eligibility
Macedonia Baptist Church	WA6406	Not Eligible	N/A
Swift Creek Baptist Church & Cemetery	WA0682	Not Eligible	N/A
Barnabas Jones House	WA0679	Eligible (& Study List)	Criterion A

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Methodology

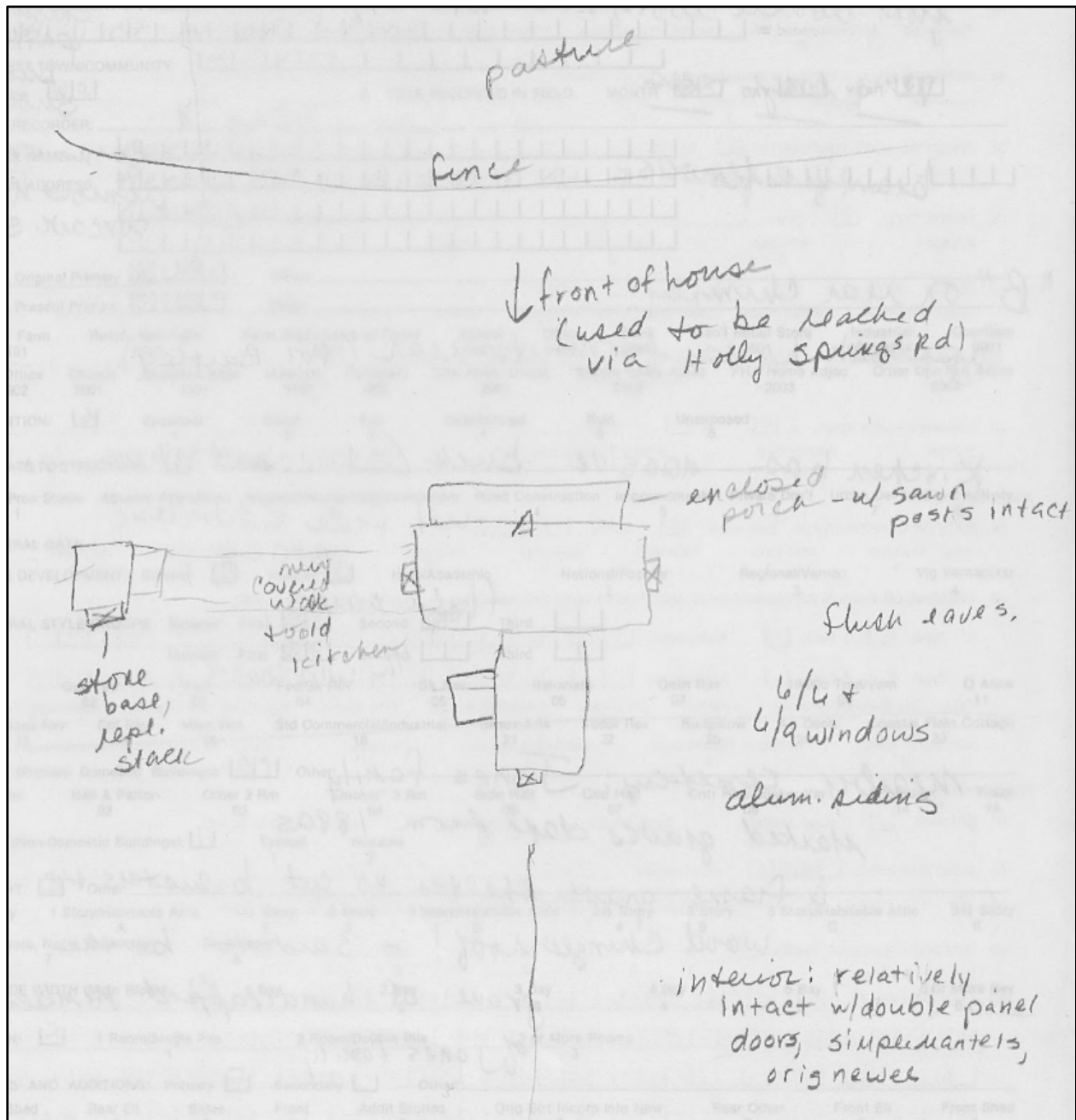
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On October 28 and 29, 2024, Historians Edward Harthorn and Miles Tolbert conducted a field investigation and completed photography of the three selected resources located within the APE for this project (all figures in this report were taken during the October 2024 field investigation unless stated otherwise)(Figure 1-3). On-site interviews were conducted with Kris Carmichael, Operations & Program Supervisor for Historical Resources at the City of Cary (the caretaker of the Barnabas Jones House), as well as the pastors and selected congregants of Macedonia Baptist Church and Swift Creek Baptist Church. The interviewees also generously provided additional historical information, including a researched overview of the Barnabas Jones House, archival photos of the construction of Macedonia Baptist Church, and a congregational history, cemetery plot maps, and construction plans of Swift Creek Baptist Church.

Previous NCHPO information and documentation was limited for Swift Creek Baptist Church and Cemetery, and not yet compiled for Macedonia Baptist Church. In addition to the existing 1975/1989/2013 NCHPO site file for the Barnabas Jones House, several other key sources were located. Measured drawings according to the standards of the Historic American Buildings Survey were completed for the house and outbuildings in 1961, and a 2018 Existing Conditions Assessment Report contracted by the City of Cary includes detailed historical, genealogical, and architectural documentation.

Several additional NCHPO files, historic contexts, online resources, and various standard and specialized published works on North Carolina history and architecture were also consulted. A complete list of the published works and interviews cited is included at the end of this report.



A 1989 field sketch of the Barnabas Jones House, in NCHPO's WA0679 site file.

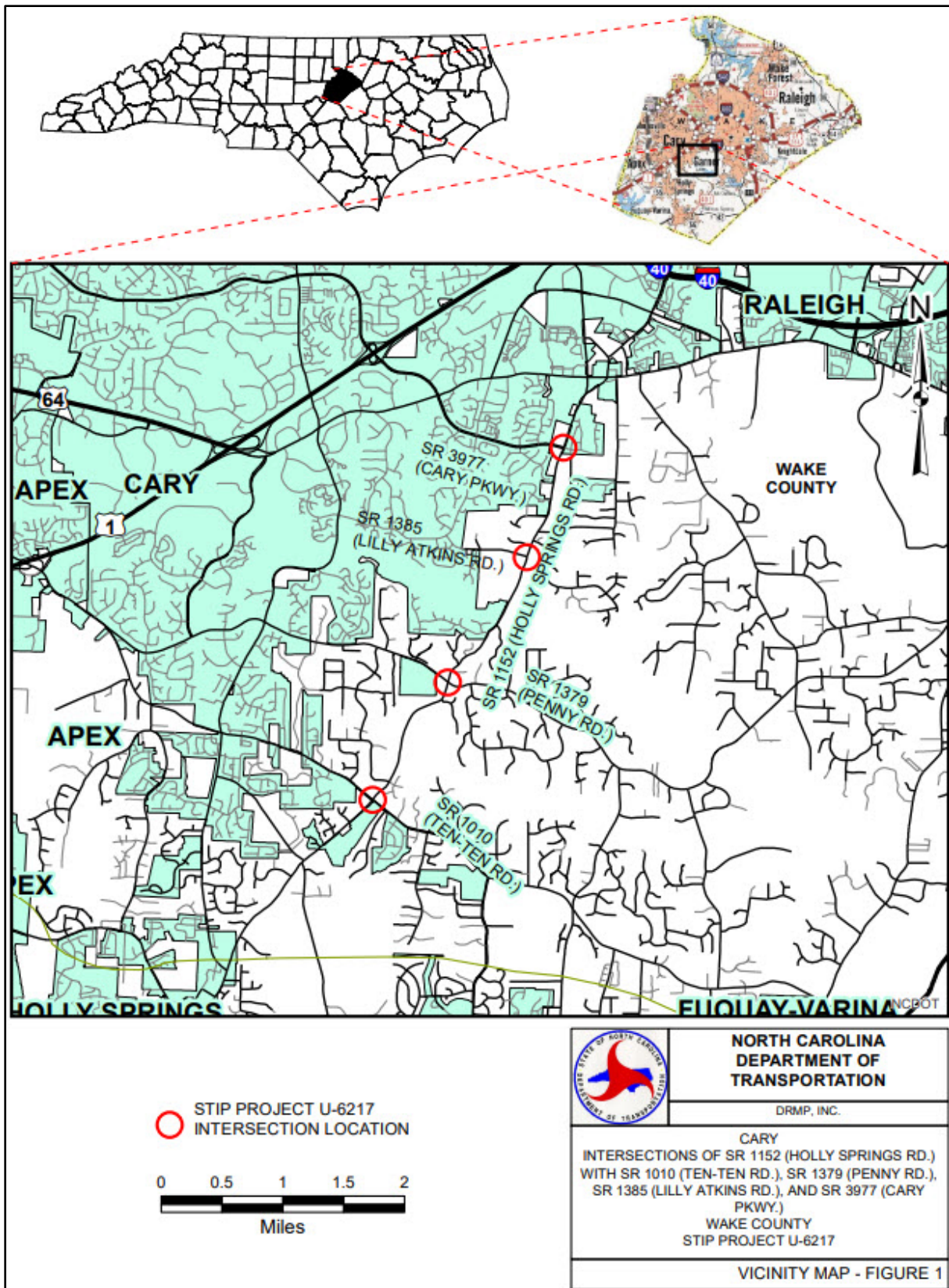


Figure 1- Map of vicinity and intersections along project location studied in this report.

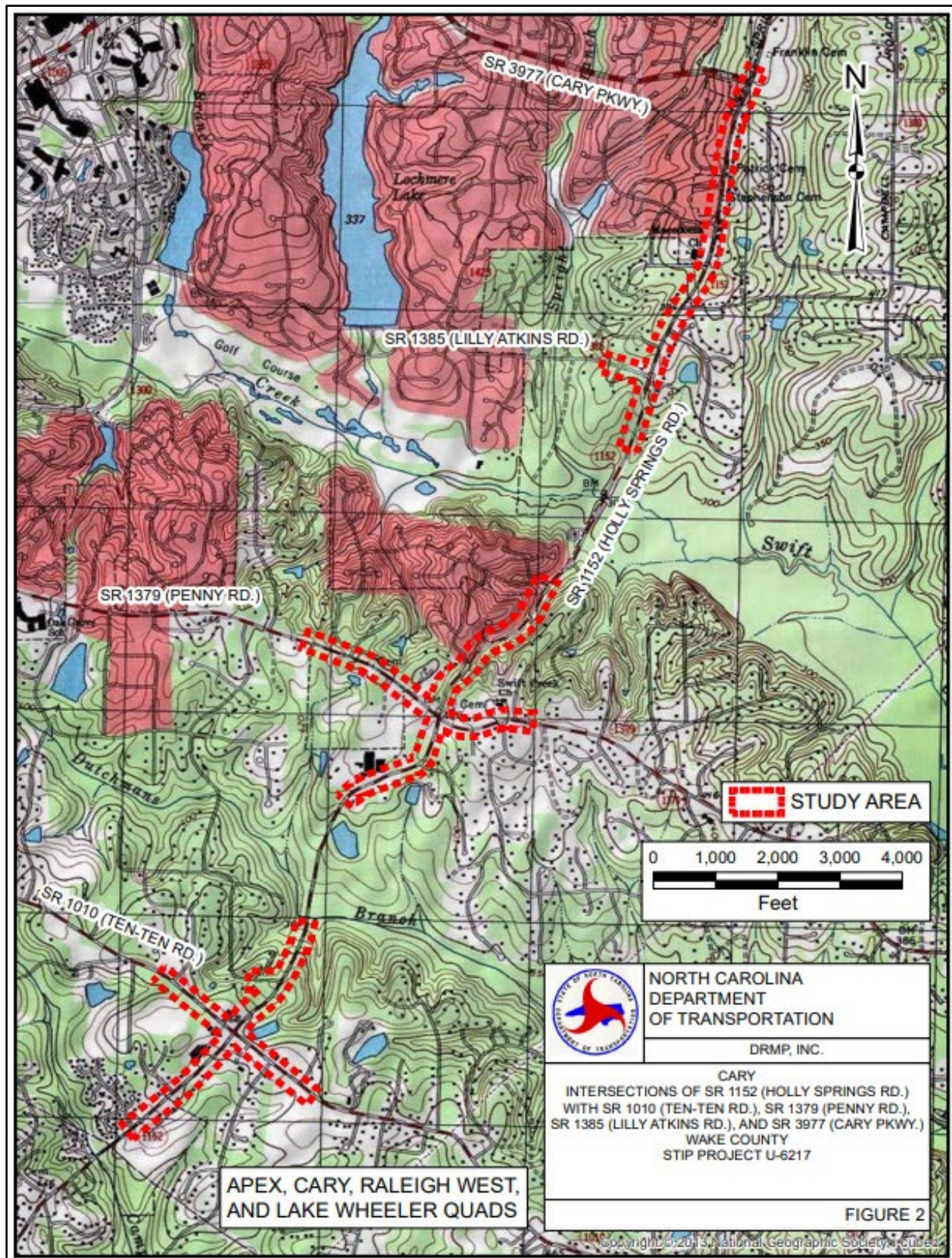


Figure 2- Map of APE studied in this report.

Property Evaluation: Macedonia Baptist Church, WA6406

Resource Name	Macedonia Baptist Church
HPO Survey Site Number	WA6406
Street Address	7100 Holly Springs Road, Cary
Parcel ID No. (PIN)	0772409664
Date of Construction	1964, 1974
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Not Eligible



Description

Macedonia Baptist Church is a mid-to-late 20th-century church located on four-and-a-half acres of land along Holly Springs Road, approximately four miles south-southeast of the center of Cary and seven miles southwest of downtown Raleigh. Oriented east-southeast, perpendicular to the curve of the road, the property features a large front lawn with several mature trees interspersed (Figure 22*).¹ Prominently situated near the middle of the lawn, and set back approximately seventy feet from the road, is a large gable-roofed sanctuary (pictured above) with slightly variegated red-brown brick exterior, installed in a running bond pattern.

The east/front elevation of the sanctuary is punctuated by a central strip of white, large-aggregate precast-concrete that rises towards a similarly sized louvered steeple perched on top of the roof. A large, anodized aluminum Latin cross is located on this accent strip (Figure 24*), with a smaller Latin cross on the pinnacle of the steeple. Four pairs of dalle de verre stained glass windows are located on either side of the concrete accent strip, and a larger dalle de verre window is located on the upper rear/west elevation of the sanctuary (Figure 5*). Paired, clear textured-glass windows are located on the side elevations of the sanctuary, with slight projections of the church's glulam (glue-laminated wood) trusses between them (Figure 11*). The side windows are framed by the brick exterior.

¹ Aerial imagery available in the *Historical and Architectural Context* section.

Inside the sanctuary, the glulam wood trusses are stained a warm chestnut brown, with pine ceiling boards stained a slightly lighter color installed parallel to the trusses (Figure 14*). The sanctuary is oriented towards the front/eastern elevation, and features a raised platform at the center-front. Behind the stage are two stained-glass windows of abstract quadrilateral and curved motifs that, similar to the dalle de verre windows, feature various hues of oranges and blues (Figure 10*). The renovated sanctuary features brick and board-and-batten walls painted white (though painted black for the stage), as well as modern carpeting and seating (Figure 7*). Original door hardware and light fixtures, however, remain (Figures 11, 10).

Behind the sanctuary are two symmetrical one-story front-gabled wings, with a connecting ell between them (Figures 16, 17). A one-story foyer with combinations of flat-roofed and gable-roofed sections connects the sanctuary to the ell (Figures 6, 15). The side wings of the building feature elements of colonial revival detailing, including semicircular windows above the gable-end doors (Figure 34) and six-over-six-pane windows, and a uniform red brick that contrasts with the brown brick of the sanctuary. These portions of the 15,000 square-foot complex feature modern renovated offices and classrooms, with drywall ceilings and walls and non-historic carpeting (Figures 13-14). Both the wings and sanctuary feature modern asphalt shingle roofs.

The property slopes slightly to the southwest, and a lower story is located beneath the south wing (Figure 20). Extending to the west of this portion of the complex is a non-historic two-story daycare building (Figures 18-19) with a brown brick exterior similar to the sanctuary, punctuated by four vertical bands of windows on the south and west elevations, and a mansard-roofed porte-cochère. North of the daycare facility is a modern playground, and non-historic paved parking lots with curbs and islands are located on the north and west sides of the complex. A horizontal sign perpendicular to Holly Springs Road (Figure 4*) is aligned with the center of the sanctuary, with minor landscaping around the sign, sanctuary, and wings. Two raised planters are located on either side of the front/east elevation of the sanctuary (Figure 25*).

The church is situated in a primarily residential area, with a modern subdivision located directly to the north and various 1960s-to-present-day houses located to the south, east, and west. Holly Springs Road in front of the church is a two-lane road with turning lane and sidewalks, and Swift Ridge Road to the south is a narrow paved two-lane street.



Figure 4- Non-historic signage (added circa 2021-2022) along Holly Springs Road in front of the sanctuary.



Figure 5- The stained glass window on the upper rear (west) elevation of the sanctuary, created using the dalle de verre technique.



Figure 6- View of pre-renovated sanctuary, circa 1970s-1980s, facing east. Note the original pews, altar, and pulpit, mustard-colored carpet, and wood wall panel staining, later removed (see below). Source: Macedonia Baptist Church archives.



Figure 7- View of renovated sanctuary in 2024, facing east.



Figure 8- View of non-historic tile, trim, and paint in the church foyer, which is located between the sanctuary and educational wing.

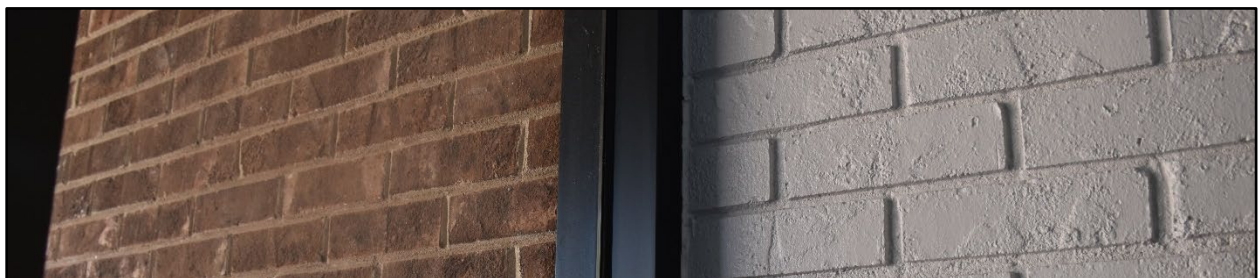
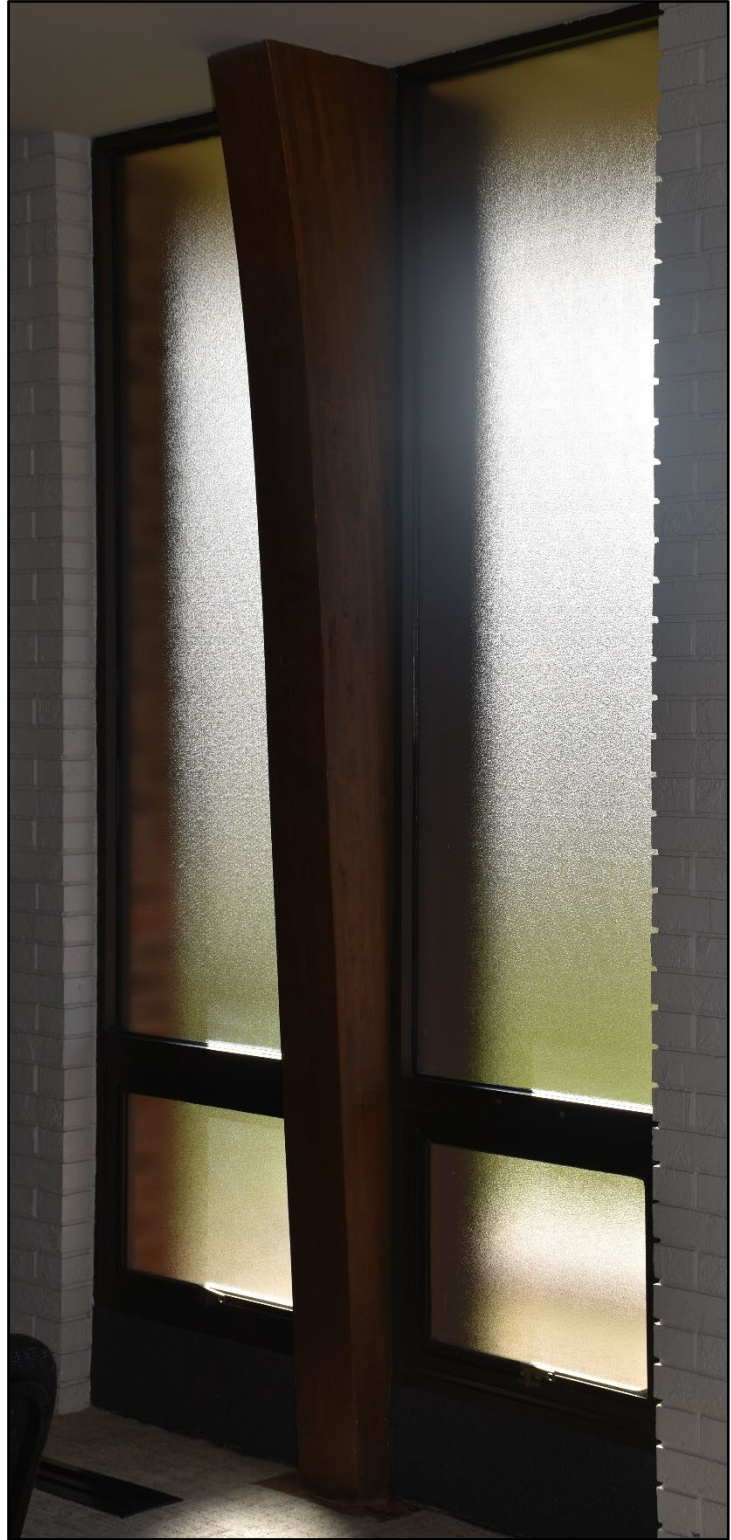
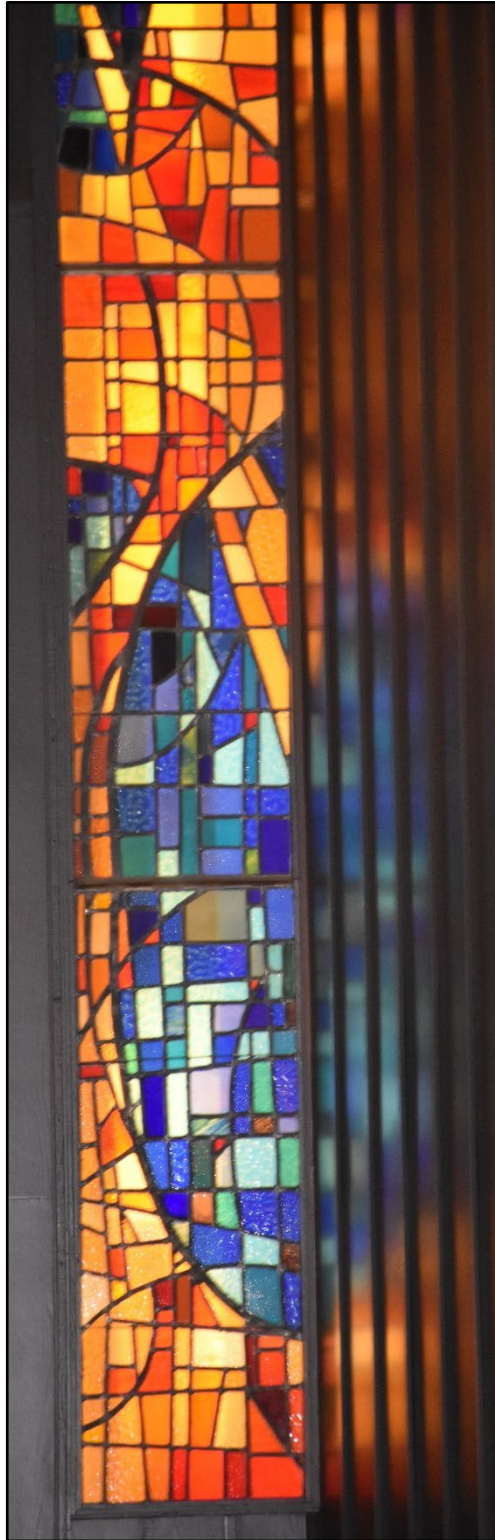


Figure 9- Comparison of non-painted exterior and painted interior brick on the sanctuary.



*Figure 10 (left)- One of the original 1974 stained glass windows in the east wall of the sanctuary, facing east.
Figure 11 (right)- Detail of the standard wall configuration of the glulam timber roof beams with vertical textured-glass windows on either side.*



Figure 12 (left)- Detail of one of the original 1974 lights in the sanctuary.

Figure 13 (right)- Detail of original hardware on one of the four doors between the sanctuary and foyer.

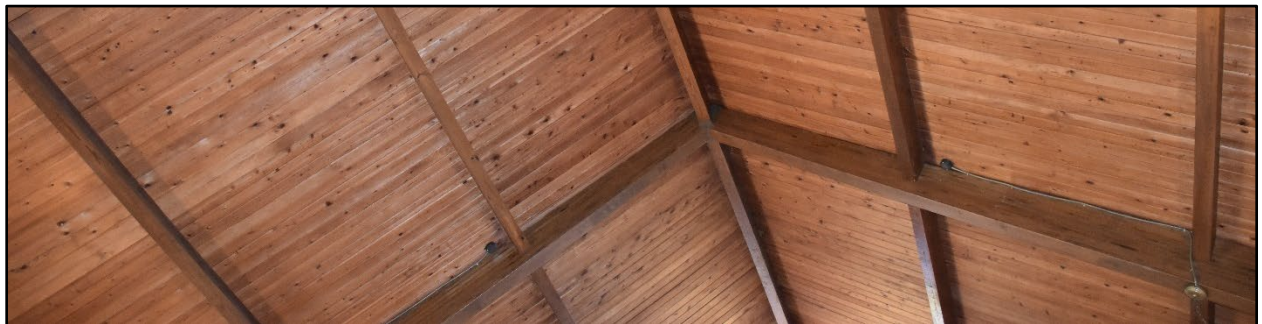


Figure 14- Detail of original unpainted trusses and wood ceiling in sanctuary.



Figure 15- Non-historic interior of circa 1964-1974 second wing of the church, facing north.



Figure 16- Renovated interior of original 1964 sanctuary building, now the educational wing, facing west.



Figure 17- View of 1974 foyer between sanctuary and educational building, facing south.



Figure 18- Oblique view of the second wing of the educational building, facing southwest.



Figure 19- View of the rear elevation of the ell connecting the two educational wings, facing south.



Figure 20- The circa 2000 daycare building, facing southwest.



Figure 21- The circa 2000 daycare building, facing northeast.



Figure 22- View of both stories on the south side of the 1964 sanctuary/education building, facing northeast.



Figure 23- Facing northwest towards the 1964 (left) and 1974 sanctuaries.



*Figure 24- Exterior view of the dalle de verre windows and central cross on the east elevation, facing west.
Figure 25 (right)- View of the slanted roofline and walls of the east elevation of the church, facing south.*

Historical & Architectural Context

The NRHP Multiple Property Documentation Form for 1945-1975 Non-Residential Architecture of Raleigh notes that “modern church design ignited greater creativity than the design of more utilitarian commercial or educational building types. Raleigh architects created a number of low-budget Modernist churches for young congregations during the postwar period.”² Macedonia Baptist Church was one such congregation in that era. First known as Midway Baptist Church, it was a descendant congregation of nearby Swift Creek Baptist Church (Property 2; see page 51 for historical information) and began in 1963.³ By the time of the groundbreaking ceremony for the church building (Figure 30), the name had changed to Macedonia Baptist. The split from Swift Creek appears to have been amicable, and in 1964 both churches were among five in the area that alternated hosting all-churches services every fifth Sunday.⁴

The church’s new name was derived from its location, as the then-unincorporated area it was constructed near was by that point known as Macedonia. A 1927 interview with a former county commissioner (at right) gives insights on the historical context of the community.⁵ Evidently the appellation was shortened over time from “Macedonia church” to “Macedonia,” but never changed entirely: a 1964 topographic map lists the nearby crossroads of Holly Springs Road and Jones Franklin Road by that name.⁶

“Did you know that we have an embryo city seven miles southwest of Raleigh?” former County Commissioner B. S. Franklin asked yesterday. “Well, we have. It is located at Macedonia church. There are four stores there and about the same number of filling stations. There are many nice homes in the locality. Between Raleigh and that place there are a number of comfortable homes going up and some already built, and it will not be long before the highway will be like a suburban street of a city.

“Besides Macedonia church, which is Methodist, there are two other churches in the same vicinity. One is Piney Plains, Christian, and the other Swift Creek, Baptist.

“Then there are six roads entering the place. Can you beat that? There are mighty few communities so well served with roads.

“That isn’t all. I understand that the outlook is that with the continuation of the program of consolidation of schools the Macedonia church community will be in line for the school which would be formed by the consolidation of three smaller schools in that vicinity.

“No, the place isn’t incorporated but the way things are moving now I don’t think it will be long before it will be.

“What we need is a good name for the settlement. Macedonia church seems a trifle long and unwieldy. We are thinking of offering a prize for a suitable appellation for this up and coming town.

² M. Ruth Little, “Final MPDF Addendum, Post-World War II and Modern Architecture in Raleigh, North Carolina: Non-Residential Architecture, 1945-1975” (Longleaf Historic Resources, 2018), p. 33.

³ Thelma Bartley and Ethel Jones, “One Hundred Years of Swift Creek Baptist Church, Wake County, Raleigh, North Carolina, 1879-1979,” 125th Anniversary Edition with updates, 2004.

⁴ *The News and Observer* (Raleigh, NC), May 30, 1964, p. 18.

⁵ *Ibid.*, June 12, 1927, p. 8. (The Macedonia Methodist Church alluded to is now at 2700 Jones Franklin Rd.)

⁶ Lake Wheeler Quadrangle Map, North Carolina, 7.5 Minute Series (1:24,000), 1964, via USGS TopoView.

As aerial imagery (Figures 26-29) and historical photos from the church archives (Figures 30, 32-33, 35-38) illustrate, the church was constructed in several phases: the south wing and ell in 1964, north wing circa 1965-1969, sanctuary in 1974, and daycare building and west parking lot in 2000. The property was annexed into the Town of Cary in 1993.⁷



Figure 26- 1959 aerial showing the barns and outbuildings on the parcel before construction of the church (Source: USDA Historic Aerial Photos Collection, UNC Libraries).



Figure 27- 1969 aerial view of the church complex, before construction of the 1974 sanctuary on the front elevation (Source: NCDOT Photogrammetry Unit, M0756 5009).

⁷ Wake Co. Register of Deeds, Macedonia Baptist Church Annexation to Town of Cary, Book 5864, p. 775.



Figure 28- 1995 aerial view of the church complex (Source: NCDOT Photogrammetry Unit, M3596 2033).



Figure 2- 2022 aerial view of the church complex (Source: Google Earth).



Figure 3- Circa 1964 image of Macedonia Baptist Church groundbreaking (Source: Macedonia Baptist Church archives).



Figure 4- View of marble cornerstone on the 1964 original sanctuary/educational building.



Figure 5- Circa 1965-1968 view of completed original sanctuary/educational building, facing northwest (Source: Macedonia Baptist Church archives).



Figure 6- Circa 1969-1973 view, facing northwest, of the completed symmetrical complex before construction of the 1974 sanctuary (Source: Macedonia Baptist Church archives).



Figure 7- View of original semicircular gable-end window on the 1964 sanctuary/educational building.



Figure 8- View of foundation construction of 1974 sanctuary, facing west (Source: Macedonia Baptist Church archives).



Figure 9- Assembly of the trusses for the 1974 sanctuary, facing west (Source: Macedonia Baptist Church archives).



Figure 10- Hoisting the steeple onto the sanctuary roof, facing southwest (Source: Macedonia Baptist Church archives).



Figure 11- Circa 1970s/1980s view of the completed ensemble of church and educational wings, facing northwest (Source: Macedonia Baptist Church archives).

Comparable Examples

A sizable number of modern-style church sanctuaries were constructed in the greater Raleigh area. Those included in this section as similar (and/or contrasting) examples are structures with stylistic parallels to Macedonia Baptist Church. These include the National Register-listed St. Ambrose Episcopal Church (WA8136); Community United Church of Christ (WA7996); St. Michael's Episcopal Church (WA4599); St. Paul's Christian Church (WA7971); North Raleigh Chapel (WA7957); and St. Timothy's Episcopal Church (WA7977).

St. Paul's Christian Church (Figures 39-43), at 3331 Blue Ridge Road in Raleigh, features several parallels to Macedonia Baptist, including the construction of secondary structures prior to the sanctuary. The Raleigh 1945-1975 MPDF notes that the congregation "constructed a fellowship hall in 1968 and added several other detached buildings including a children's building and a sanctuary about 1975. Raleigh architect Cy McGee designed the sanctuary and probably the other buildings."⁸ Similarly to Macedonia Baptist, it features a dark tan/brown brick exterior, extensive roofline and similarly scaled steeple, and laminated timber interior trusses (Figure 43). Though both sanctuaries feature dalle de verre stained-glass windows, the sanctuary of St. Paul's Christian Church features a more extensive and centralized placement of them (Figure 42). Additionally, the St. Paul's church campus features an assemblage of buildings that is more similar in scale, design, and materials than Macedonia Baptist's campus (Figures 39-41 vs 16-21 & 38).

The 1959 sanctuary of St. Timothy's Episcopal Church (Figures 44-47), located at 4523 Six Forks Road in Raleigh, has similar proportions to the sanctuary of Macedonia Baptist, but a more distinctive choice of materials, including clinker brick (Figure 45) and glazed breeze block (Figure 46). The architect of the church, Leif Valand, was also the designer of the National Register-listed St. Ambrose Episcopal Church (Figure 50), located at 813 Darby Street in Raleigh, which as of the time of its nomination still retained its original pews and sanctuary interior, with parallels to the pre-renovation sanctuary interior of Macedonia Baptist (Figures 51 vs 4).⁹

Three comparable churches of the era in the vicinity have been placed on the NCHPO's Study List. Community United Church of Christ, at 804 Dixie Trail in Raleigh, is an understated but earlier (1955) example (Figures 48-49), and is noted as being "designed by F. Carter Williams of low-budget brick walls and stock metal windows in a significant Modernist form, featuring prow-shaped front and rear gables, for a new congregation. An educational wing extends at a right angle."¹⁰ The sanctuary interior features prominent scissor trusses. Perhaps the most architecturally distinctive churches of the cohort are St. Michael's Episcopal Church (1520 Canterbury Road; Figures 52-53) and North Raleigh Chapel (5421 Six Forks Road; Figure 54), both in Raleigh. Whereas the sanctuaries of Macedonia Baptist and St. Paul's Christian Churches balance between modern design with more traditional and restrained steeples, St. Michael's and North Raleigh Chapel feature bolder, angular, and more idiosyncratic massing and detailing.

⁸ Little, *Postwar Non-Residential Architecture of Raleigh MPDF*, p. 33.

⁹ *Ibid*, p. 34.

¹⁰ *Ibid*, p. 33.



Figure 12- St. Paul's Christian Church (WA7971) sanctuary elevation facing Blue Ridge Road in Raleigh.



Figure 13- St. Paul's Christian Church 1968 fellowship hall (right) and sanctuary entrance (left).

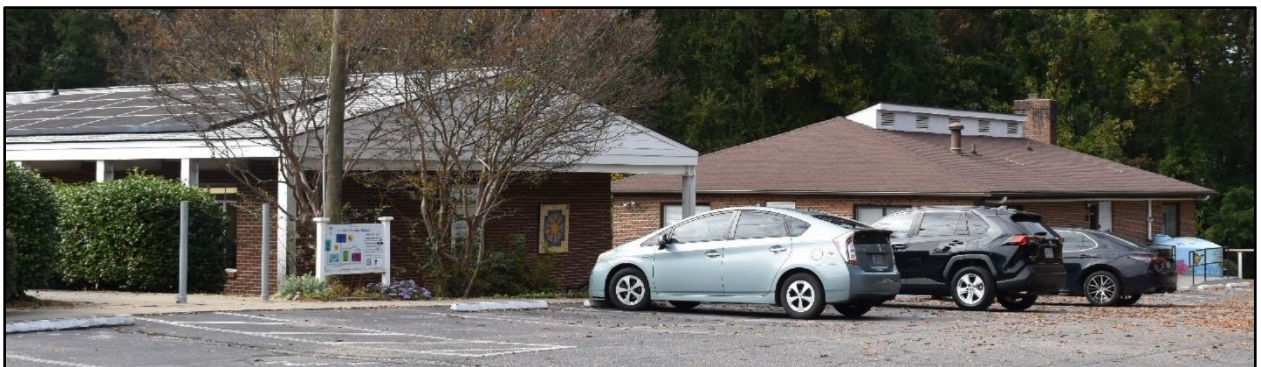
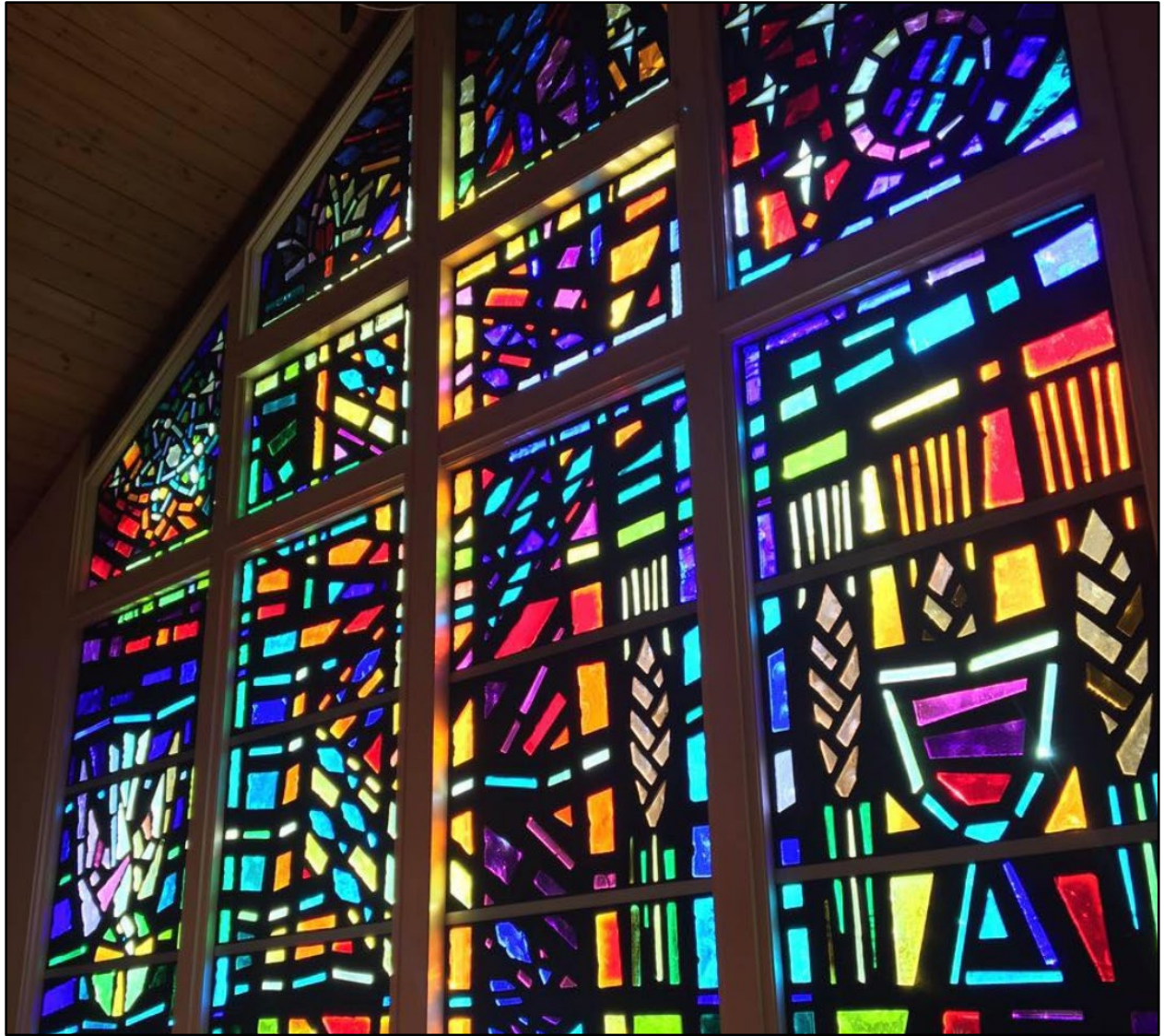


Figure 14- Later-constructed buildings on the St. Paul's Christian Church campus, facing northwest.



Figures 15 and 16- Interior view of the dalle de verre windows on the sanctuary's south elevation (above) and the sanctuary truss/ceiling configuration (below). Source: St. Paul's Christian Church via Google Maps.





Figure 17- The east/front elevation of St. Timothy's Episcopal Church (WA7977) in Raleigh.



Figure 18- Detail of clinker brick and cornerstone at St. Timothy's Episcopal Church.

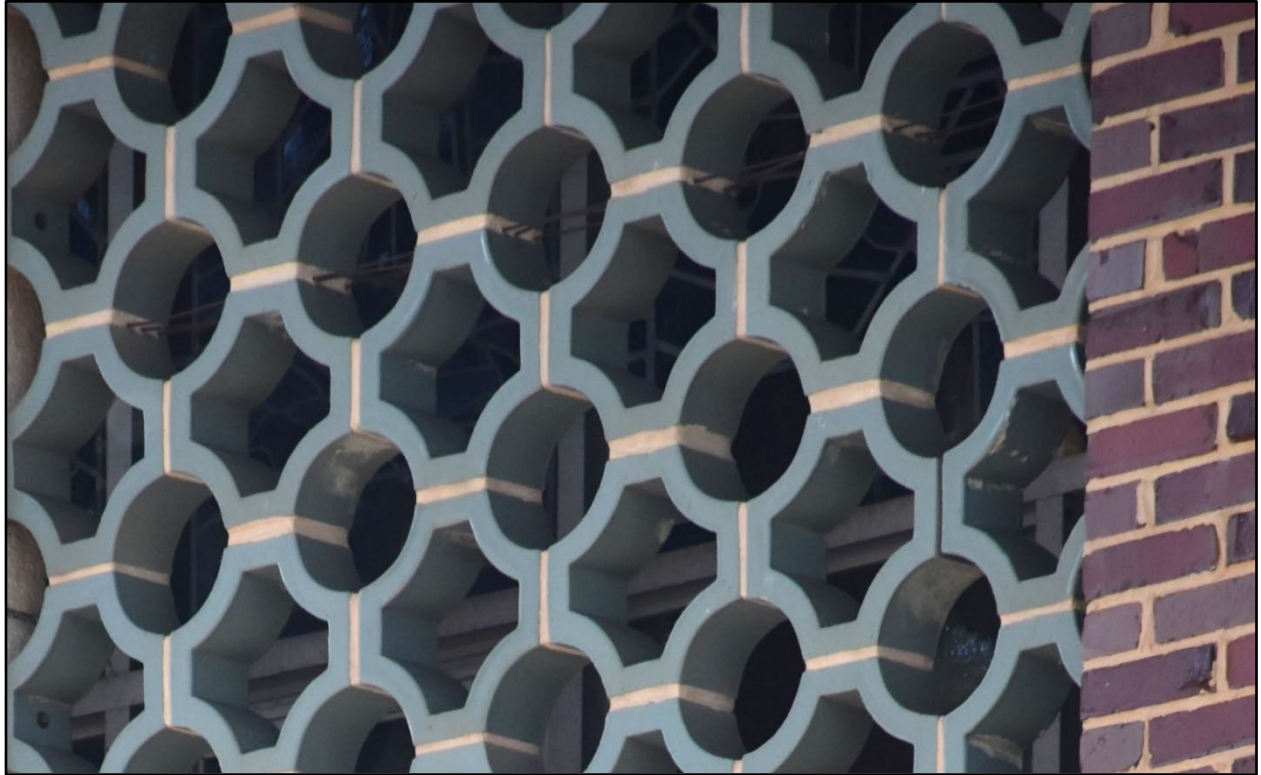


Figure 19- Detail of turquoise terra cotta breeze block on St. Timothy's Episcopal Church.



Figure 20- Side (north) elevation of St. Timothy's Episcopal Church, featuring clinker brick and stained glass.



Figure 21- Beveled sanctuary walls on the Community United Church of Christ (WA7996) in Raleigh.



Figure 22- Plate-glass windows on the rear elevation of the Community United Church of Christ.



Figure 23- Front elevation of the NRHP-listed St. Ambrose Episcopal Church, WA8136, facing northeast, 2018 (Source: NRHP registration form).



Figure 24- Sanctuary interior of St. Ambrose Episcopal Church, WA8136 (Source: NRHP registration form).



Figure 25- The front elevation of the Study-Listed St. Michael's Episcopal Church, WA4599, in 2019 (Source: Google Street View).



Figure 26-The interior of St. Michael's Episcopal Church in 2016 (Source: John Bartol, Google Maps).



Figure 27-The exterior of North Raleigh Chapel (WA7957) in 2019, facing northwest (Source: Google Street View).

National Register of Historic Places Evaluation

Integrity:

Under National Register guidelines, seven aspects of historic integrity are taken into consideration for an effective evaluation: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. National Register Bulletin 15, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation," notes that "all properties change over time. It is not necessary for a property to retain all its historic physical features or characteristics. The property must retain, however, the essential physical features that enable it to convey its historic identity."¹¹

Macedonia Baptist Church retains integrity of location, as it remains on its original site of construction. Likewise, too, the church retains integrity of setting: though increased infill construction has taken place in the decades since, the essential characteristic of its setting when constructed—a suburbanizing area of single-family housing along a north-south corridor, Holly Springs Road—remains unchanged. As the church is still used for religious purposes, by its original congregation, integrity of association and feeling remain intact.

The church does not retain integrity of design, materials, or workmanship. The size and placement of the circa 2000 addition to the rear of the church significantly altered the formerly symmetrical layout of the complex that had existed prior. The renovation of the sanctuary, including the painting of the original stained-wood wall panels and the removal of the original pews and liturgical furniture (Figures 4 and 5), has resulted in the loss of key character-defining features of the original design, as well as the loss of the materials and workmanship with which it was

¹¹ NPS, NRHP Bulletin 15, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation" (1997), p. 46.

implemented. The 1960s wings of the church behind the sanctuary exhibit primarily non-historic finishes and features due to later renovations. Additionally, the non-historic signage installed along Holly Springs Road (Figure 4*) is of a different design than the original. Cumulatively, thus, integrity of design, materials, and workmanship has been lost for the church complex overall.

NRHP Criteria Evaluation:

Given Macedonia Baptist Church's history and continued use as a religious property, Criteria Consideration A of the National Register is applicable to its evaluation. National Register Bulletin 15 notes that due to this consideration, "A religious property requires justification on architectural, artistic, or historical grounds to avoid any appearance of judgement by government about the validity of any religion or belief. Historic significance for a religious property cannot be established on the merits of a religious doctrine, but rather, for architectural or artistic values or for important historic or cultural forces that the property represents."¹²

Macedonia Baptist Church is recommended **Not Eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. Though the property continues to serve as the home of the congregation that founded and constructed it, there are no known examples of specific historical events or developments that made a significant contribution to broader patterns of the history of religion, community planning and development, or other thematic contexts.

Macedonia Baptist Church is recommended **Not Eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B. No one associated with the church is known to have played a significant singular role in the history of the surrounding area.

Macedonia Baptist Church is recommended **Not Eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. While the sanctuary in particular reflects some of the broader trends of 1960s and 1970s modern church design in the region, other churches in the area have more pronounced and didactic examples of the various architectural elements used. Additionally, the 2024 interior renovation of the sanctuary, and non-historic circa 2000 addition to the rear of the church, have diminished the architectural integrity of the original design. The Raleigh 1945-1975 non-residential architecture MPDF does note that for houses of worship of that era, "additions of educational wings to the side or rear do not lessen integrity if they are of compatible scale and design,"¹³ but Macedonia Baptist's later addition and overall architectural ensemble are not as stylistically cohesive as some of the comparable examples discussed.

Macedonia Baptist Church is recommended **Not Eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. The property has not yet yielded nor is likely to yield information important to the history of building design or technology.

¹² Ibid, p. 26.

¹³ Little, Postwar Non-Residential Architecture of Raleigh MPDF, p. 34.

Property Evaluation: Swift Creek Baptist Church & Cemetery, WA0682

Resource Name	Swift Creek Baptist Church & Cemetery
HPO Survey Site #	WA0682
Street Address	9300 Penny Road, Raleigh, NC 27606
Parcel ID No. (PIN)	0771138391
Date of Construction	1965
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Not Eligible



Description

Swift Creek Baptist Church and its associated cemetery are located on 4.75 acres on the north side of Penny Road, approximately 800 feet east of the junction with Holly Springs Road, and directly west of Kirks Ridge Drive.¹⁴ The complex features an L-shaped sanctuary and rear side wing (Figure 63), as well as a detached educational building (Figures 71, 74-77). The sanctuary building features a white louvered steeple (Figure 61) and one-third running-bond red brick exterior, with stacked-bond spandrel insets above and below the sanctuary and side wing windows (Figures 64, 70, 73). On the southeastern corner of the sanctuary is a granite cornerstone, noting that Swift Creek Baptist was “Organized 1879; Present Building, 1965” (Figure 57). The front elevation features a slightly projecting foyer that is nested underneath the main sanctuary roof (Figure 56), with an attached porte-cochère that extends into the front parking lot. The parking lot extends east and west as an intermediate zone between the cemetery and Penny Road on the one side, and the sanctuary and Kirks Ridge Road on the other (Figure 93).

While the side elevations of the sanctuary feature modern plate-glass windows with integral muntins, several stained-glass transom windows are located above various exterior entryways (Figure 58). The rectangular sanctuary interior includes wood pews with burgundy cushions, matching burgundy carpet (Figures 59-60), wood window shutters (Figure 62), painted brick walls, brass chandeliers, and acoustical tile ceiling. The pews are oriented northward, and face a carved

¹⁴ Aerial imagery available in the *Historical and Architectural Context* section.

wooden communion table (Figure 65), raised platform with pulpit, and two doors on the northeast and northwest corners that lead to the rear ell of the building. This ell is traversed by an east-west hallway with concrete block walls (Figure 66), with various classrooms and offices located off of it (Figure 68).

The educational building is detached from the sanctuary, but connected by a corrugated metal covered walkway (Figure 80), and connected by stairs to the east parking lot (Figure 77). A downstairs fellowship hall (Figure 67) features painted brick walls, acoustical tile ceiling, and double doors on the west elevation that exit to a sloped lawn at the rear of the church and cemetery (Figure 72). Additional office/meeting rooms are located above the fellowship hall. A non-historic playground with chain-link fence perimeter is located south of the educational building (Figure 78). Northeast of the educational building is a non-historic vinyl-sided portable storage building and concrete block dumpster enclosure (Figure 76), with an additional expanse of open lawn beyond and a row of trees along the north property line.

Swift Creek Cemetery is located west of the church, and contains approximately 473 interments.¹⁵ The burial plots and gravestones are oriented in north-south rows, with regular spacing between graves (Figures 83, 85). Though some nineteenth- and early twentieth-century marble stones are present (Figures 84, 87), most of the stones are modern rectangular granite stones on bases, with smooth or rusticated tops and sides, sandblasted serif lettering, and similar heights of approximately three feet. Though the north and west sides of the cemetery are fence-less and transition into open lawn, the east and south sides feature a modern metal balustrade fence with red brick piers (Figure 82). A non-historic granite veterans memorial and stainless-steel flagpole are located directly south of the cemetery fence, facing the parking lot (Figure 81).

Though the cemetery is treeless, there are several large mature trees near the church and parking lots. The church abuts Penny Road, a two-lane thoroughfare with gentle curves, and in front of the sanctuary there is a non-historic sign with a two-sided electronic message board that is installed perpendicular to the road (Figure 55). Further south, a non-historic subdivision entrance is situated across from the church.

¹⁵ Find-a-Grave, Swift Creek Baptist Church Cemetery (Cemetery ID 2265651).



Figure 28- Non-historic message board perpendicular to Penny Road, installed between 2008 and 2013.



Figure 29- Detail of historic sanctuary and non-historic front addition and porte-cochère added between 2014 and 2015.



Figure 30- Detail of granite cornerstone on the southeast corner of the sanctuary.



Figure 31- Stained-glass transom window above the sanctuary entrance doors.



Figure 32- Swift Creek Baptist Church sanctuary, facing northeast.



Figure 33- View of the sanctuary, facing southeast towards Penny Road. The church's 125th anniversary history booklet notes that "the pews were cushioned in late 1986; the windows were reframed and interior shutters added in 1987; and chandeliers and new carpet were added in 1988."



*Figure 34- Detail of steeple design, viewed from the southeast.
Figure 35- Sanctuary window and shutters, west elevation.*



Figure 36- View of 1965 sanctuary and side wing, seen from the southwest.



Figure 37- Non-historic window on east elevation.

Figure 38- Pulpit and carved communion table in sanctuary.



Figure 39- Rear hallway behind sanctuary, with concrete block walls and carpeted floor; view facing west.



Figure 40- View of fellowship hall in the 1979 building (compare with exterior view, Figure 72).

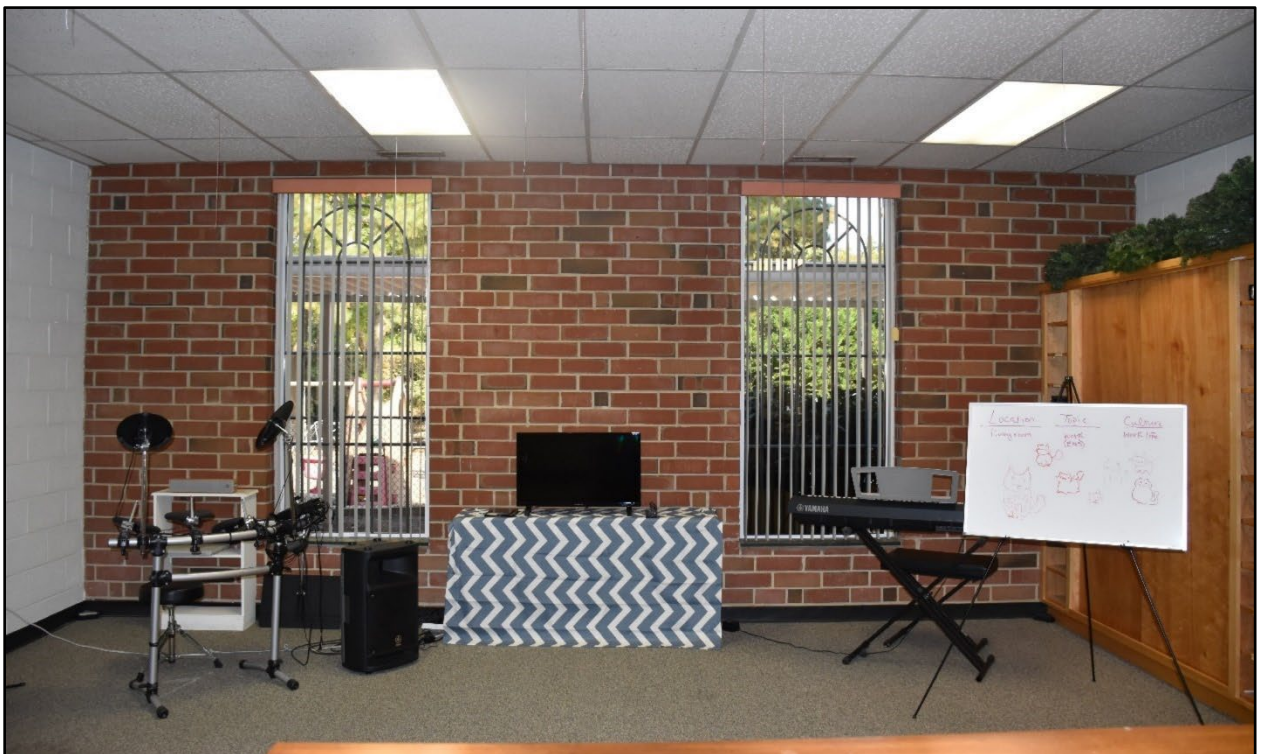


Figure 41- View of one of the classrooms inside Swift Creek Baptist Church, facing east.



Figure 42- View of Swift Creek Baptist Cemetery and the west elevation of the church.



Figure 43- West elevation of the ell of the 1965 building; note stacked-bond spandrel designs above windows.



Figure 44- The 1979 educational building and fellowship hall (left) and the ell of the 1965 building (right).



Figure 45- 1979 fellowship hall (double doors, lower level), with classrooms above), facing east.



Figure 46- Detail of the windows on the north elevation of the 1965 building.



Figure 47- View of the north elevation of the educational building (left) and sanctuary/ell (right).

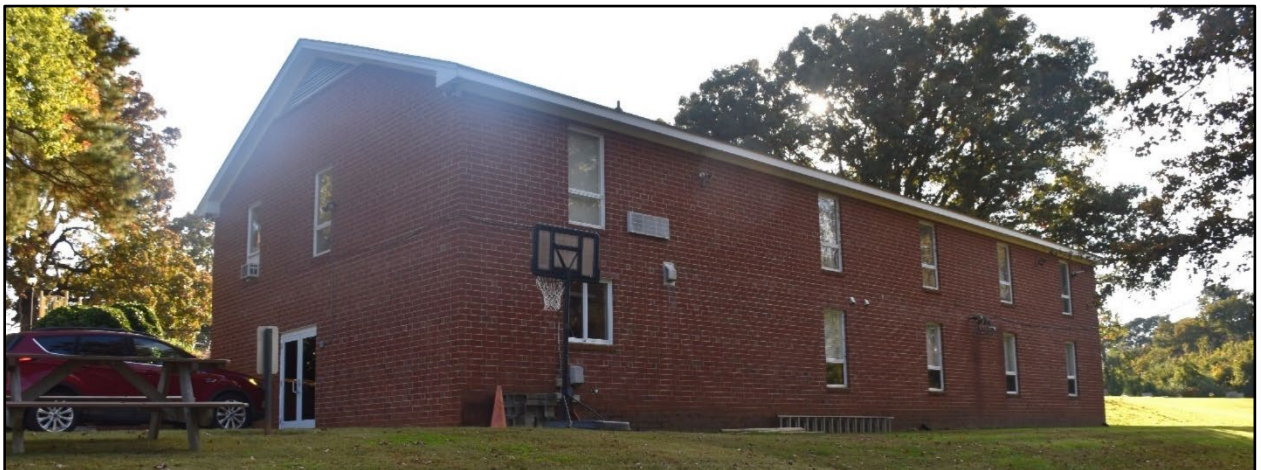


Figure 48- Northeast corner of the educational building, facing southwest.



Figure 49- Non-historic portable storage building and dumpster enclosure northeast of the educational building.



Figure 50- Southeast corner of the educational building.



Figure 51- Non-historic playground south of the educational building, added circa 2003.



Figure 52- View of the north elevation of the 1965 building, facing southwest.



Figure 53- Corrugated metal covered walkway connecting the educational building to the sanctuary, facing south.



Figure 54- Non-historic granite veterans memorial and flagpole on the south side of Swift Creek Cemetery, located between the cemetery and the church parking lot.



Figure 55- View of Swift Creek Cemetery, facing northwest. The church's 125th anniversary booklet notes that the cemetery fence was added in 1977.



Figure 56- Overview of various gravestone types at Swift Creek Cemetery, facing south-southeast.



Figure 57 (left)- One of the older marble gravestones in the cemetery, installed in the 1920s.

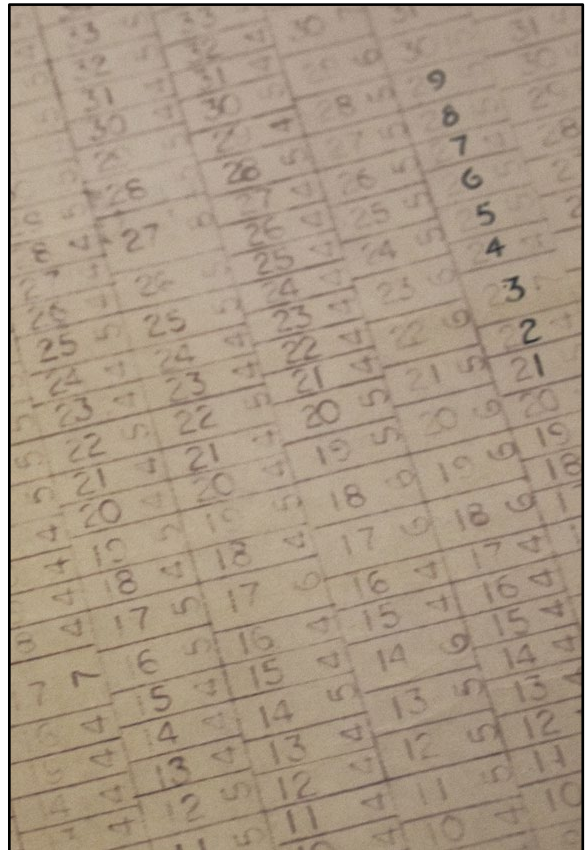


Figure 58 (right)- Close-up of the configuration of the cemetery plot map, held in the church's archives.



Figure 59- Cemetery overview, facing towards the northwest.



Figures 60 and 61- Representative examples of additional older gravestones in the cemetery, featuring stone massings and motifs commonly found in the area.

Historical & Architectural Context

Swift Creek Baptist Church was established in 1879, with a sanctuary constructed the following year (Figures 89, 98) and the oldest marked burial in the adjacent cemetery dating to 1887.¹⁶ A centennial church history gives a succinct historical overview, and notes that “the membership in 1889 was 83. By 1939...the church grew to 331. Today [i.e. 1979] the membership is 358. In 1882 a group withdrew and formed the Oak Grove Primitive Baptist Church. In 1963 another group withdrew and formed the Midway Baptist Church which later changed its name to Macedonia Church. The frame building was torn down in September of 1964 to make way for construction of the modern brick building. ...On December 21, 1977, the church voted to build an additional educational space that would include Sunday School rooms, offices, fellowship hall, kitchen, and library.”¹⁷ Twenty-four pastors had served the church in its first century, and more since, with portraits of many of them displayed in the hallway behind the sanctuary (Figure 94). Various rooms in the church also feature historic photos and artifacts from the congregation’s history (Figures 95-100, 103-106).

Several historical newspaper articles detail additional facets of the church’s history. An August 1904 edition of the Raleigh *Morning Post* notes a “big revival” taking place at the church, with “the preaching being by Rev. J. T. Edmondson of this city. Large crowds are attending and much interest is being manifested.”¹⁸ That December, the *Farmer & Mechanic* noted that church services had ceased at the church, due to “several cases of smallpox in the community, and Dr. McCullers, the county physician, advises that there be no coming together of the people for fear that the disease may be communicated to others, and the efforts that are being made to stamp it out of this section may be frustrated.”¹⁹ Services did not resume until the following March.²⁰

Swift Creek was one of many Baptist churches in the area by the 1920s, and in 1922 the church hosted a two-day session of the Raleigh Baptist Association. An article notes that “practically all of the thirty-four churches within the association were represented, the aggregate membership being 7,220,” with officers and participants hailing from Apex, Raleigh, Knightdale, and Holly Springs. The news brief states that by that year there were approximately 315,000 Baptists in North Carolina, and reports were given at Swift Creek on state missions, home [U.S.] missions, foreign missions, a \$75 million financial campaign, temperance advocacy, Sunday schools, and the Baptist orphanage in Thomasville.²¹ A meeting of the Wake County Sunday School Association was also held at Swift Creek Baptist Church, in 1929.²²

¹⁶ Find-a-Grave, “Swift Creek Baptist Church Cemetery,” Cemetery ID 2265651.

¹⁷ Thelma Bartley and Ethel Jones, “One Hundred Years of Swift Creek Baptist Church, Wake County, Raleigh, North Carolina, 1879-1979,” 125th Anniversary Edition with updates, 2004.

¹⁸ *The Morning Post* (Raleigh, NC), August 4, 1904, p. 7.

¹⁹ *The Farmer and Mechanic* (Raleigh, NC), December 27, 1904, p. 8.

²⁰ *The Raleigh Enterprise* (NC), March 23, 1905, p. 8.

²¹ *The News and Observer* (Raleigh, NC), October 27, 1922, p. 11.

²² *Ibid*, October 23, 1929, p. 2.

While the Works Progress Administration surveyed and compiled a cemetery census of Wake County in 1939-1940, unfortunately Swift Creek Baptist Cemetery is not listed therein; the reason for the omission is unknown.²³ As with many area cemeteries, Swift Creek Baptist Cemetery reflects an early-to-mid-twentieth century shift from marble to granite gravestones, with light gray granite stones now predominating. M. Ruth Little's *Sticks and Stones: Three Centuries of North Carolina Gravemarkers* provides a state-specific historical context of this phenomenon: "In 1898, the first monument was carved out of granite from the Elberton granite deposit in Elbert County, in northeast Georgia.... Within a few years, new power tools—including large diamond saws, polishing machinery, grinding machines, and pneumatic hammers—enabled entire monuments to be made out of granite, rather than just bases, as had been the case.... Gradually, the indestructibility of granite monuments eliminated the market for marble monuments, and the technology of granite carving standardized monument shape and decoration."²⁴



Figure 62- 1959 aerial showing the location of the former church building in relation to the cemetery
(Source: USDA Historic Aerial Photos Collection, UNC Libraries).

²³ James McCullers, Norfleet Mangum, and Raleigh Lee Brown, "Wake County Cemetery Survey Records," Tombstone Transcription Project, Historical Records Survey, Works Progress Administration. Call No. 176.1., State Archives of North Carolina.

²⁴ M. Ruth Little, *Sticks & Stones: Three Centuries of North Carolina Gravemarkers* (Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press) 1998, p. 231.



Figure 63- 1969 aerial showing the completed church and parking lot, as well as the completion of a road to the east of the church (Source: NCDOT Photogrammetry Unit, M0756 5069).

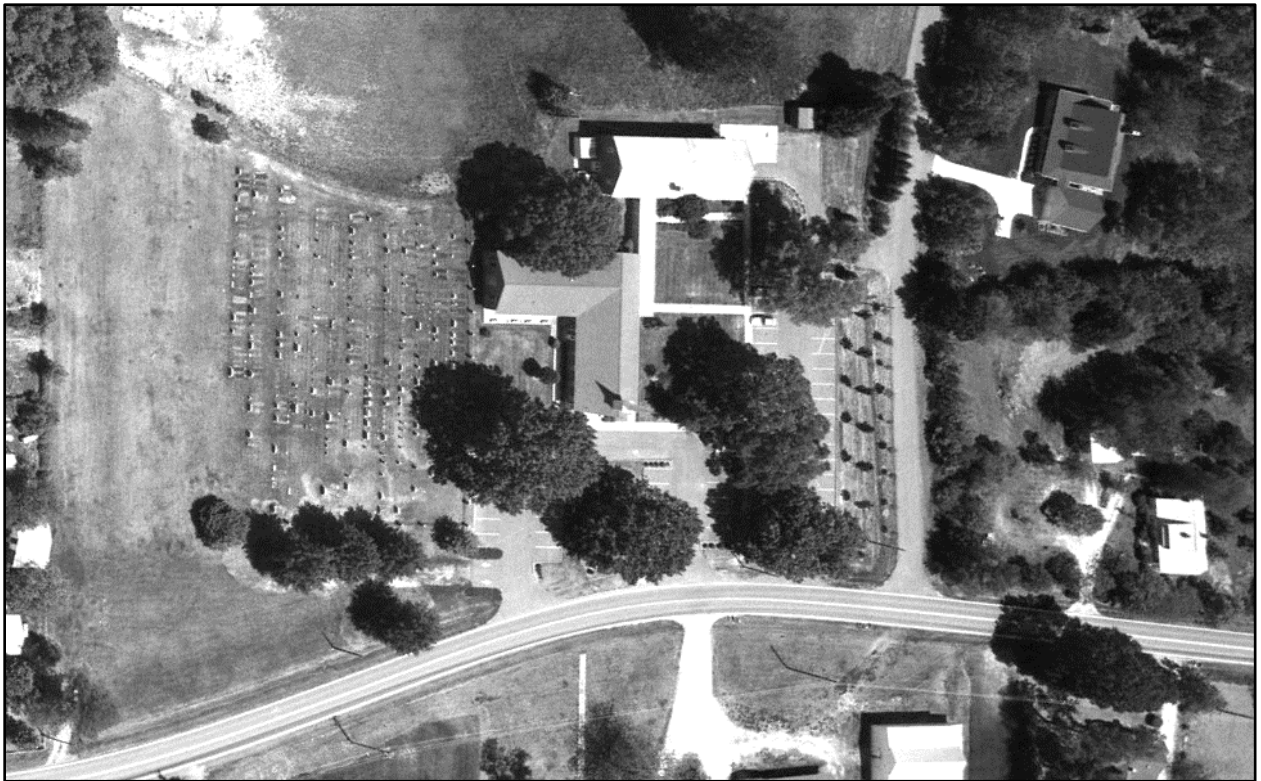


Figure 64- 1995 aerial, illustrating the 1979 addition of the educational building on the north side of the complex; the church's 125th anniversary booklet notes that the parking lot was paved in 1990. (Source: NCDOT Photogrammetry Unit, M3596 2017).



Figure 65- 2005 aerial showing the addition of the southwest parking lot. (Source: USGS Earth Explorer).



Figure 66- 2022 aerial of the church and cemetery, showing the added porte-cochère south of the sanctuary/steeple. (Source: Google Earth).



Figure 67- Portraits of early pastors of Swift Creek Baptist on display in one of the church hallways. According to the church's 125th anniversary booklet, a parsonage was constructed in 1950 and sold in 1998.



Figure 68- Display case of historical objects in the church, including a pulpit Bible, decanter and goblets from the first communion service, February 1978 images of the groundbreaking for the educational building, and 1916 woven pine needle offering plates (lower right).

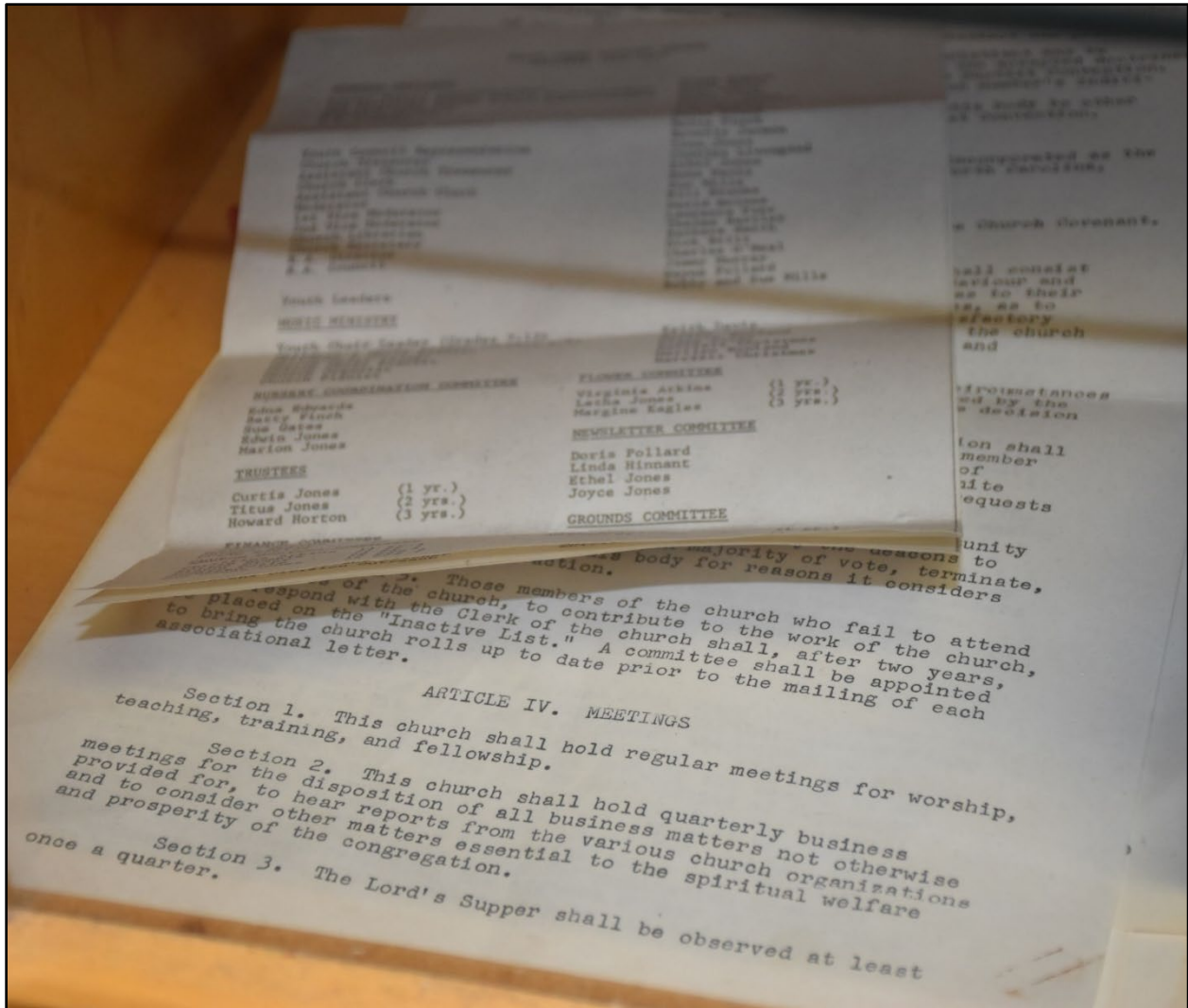


Figure 69- List of church trustees and committee members (top) and church bylaws on display in the church.



Figure 70- Pre-1964 image of Swift Creek Baptist congregants standing in front of the previous sanctuary, displayed in one of the side rooms in the church.



Figure 71- Image of the non-extant 1880 sanctuary, which was extended in 1910, 1919, and 1952, and demolished in September 1964 (Source: Swift Creek Baptist Church archives).



Figures 72 and 73- Salvaged transom window frame and stained-glass window from the previous sanctuary, on display in the church fellowship hall.

No.	Plot Size	Name	ACW NO. 11	Born	Died
1	4 x 11	William Gerald Truelove		4-23-1936	18-05-1966
2	4 x 11	RESERVED			
3	4 x 11	THOMAS J. TRUELOVE			
4	4 x 11	THOMAS J. TRUELOVE			
5	4 x 11	THOMAS J. TRUELOVE			
6	4 x 11	THOMAS J. TRUELOVE			
7	4 x 11	THOMAS J. TRUELOVE			
8	4 x 11	THOMAS J. TRUELOVE			
9	4 x 11	THOMAS J. TRUELOVE			
10	4 x 11	THOMAS J. TRUELOVE			
11	4 x 11	THOMAS J. TRUELOVE			
12	4 x 11	THOMAS J. TRUELOVE			
13	4 x 11	THOMAS J. TRUELOVE			
14	4 x 11	THOMAS J. TRUELOVE			
15	4 x 11	THOMAS J. TRUELOVE			
16	4 x 11	THOMAS J. TRUELOVE			
17	4 x 11	THOMAS J. TRUELOVE			
18	4 x 11	THOMAS J. TRUELOVE			
19	4 x 11	THOMAS J. TRUELOVE			
20	4 x 11	THOMAS J. TRUELOVE			
21	4 x 11	THOMAS J. TRUELOVE			
22	4 x 11	THOMAS J. TRUELOVE			
23	4 x 11	THOMAS J. TRUELOVE			
24	4 x 11	THOMAS J. TRUELOVE			
25	4 x 11	THOMAS J. TRUELOVE			
26	4 x 11	THOMAS J. TRUELOVE			
27	4 x 11	THOMAS J. TRUELOVE			
28	4 x 11	THOMAS J. TRUELOVE			
29	4 x 11	THOMAS J. TRUELOVE			
30	4 x 11	THOMAS J. TRUELOVE			
31	4 x 11	THOMAS J. TRUELOVE			
32	4 x 11	THOMAS J. TRUELOVE			
33	4 x 11	THOMAS J. TRUELOVE			
34	4 x 11	THOMAS J. TRUELOVE			
35	4 x 11	THOMAS J. TRUELOVE			
36	4 x 11	THOMAS J. TRUELOVE			
37	4 x 11	THOMAS J. TRUELOVE			
38	4 x 11	THOMAS J. TRUELOVE			
39	4 x 11	THOMAS J. TRUELOVE			
40	4 x 11	THOMAS J. TRUELOVE			
41	4 x 11	THOMAS J. TRUELOVE			
42	4 x 11	THOMAS J. TRUELOVE			
43	4 x 11	THOMAS J. TRUELOVE			
44	4 x 11	THOMAS J. TRUELOVE			
45	4 x 11	THOMAS J. TRUELOVE			
46	4 x 11	THOMAS J. TRUELOVE			

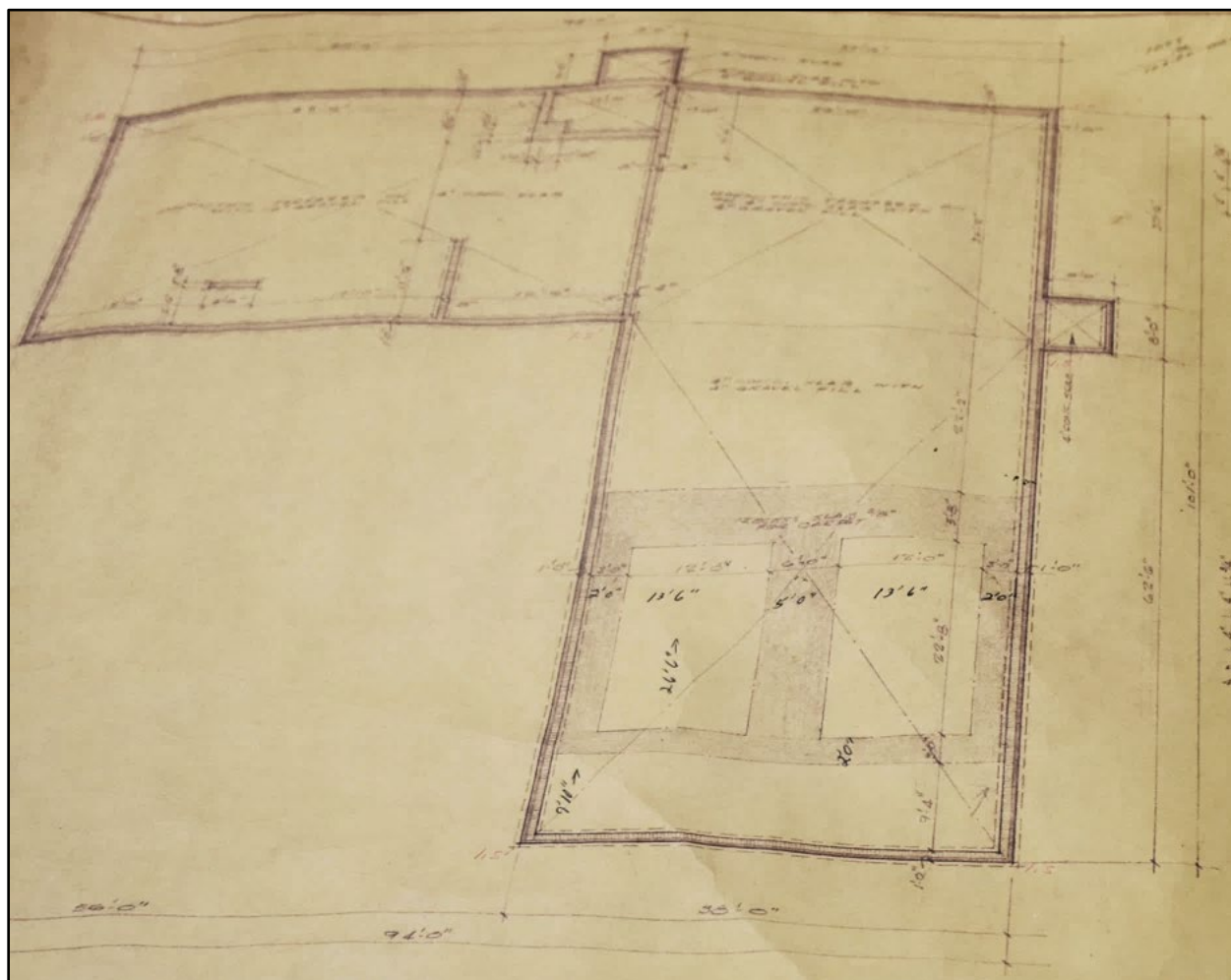




Figure 76- Kids' groundbreaking for the 1965 sanctuary (Source: Swift Creek Baptist Church archives).



Figure 77- Undated circa 1980s image of the completed church complex, viewed from the south (Source: Swift Creek Baptist Church archives).



Figure 78- Groundbreaking for the 1979 education building (Source: Swift Creek Baptist Church archives).



Figure 79- Undated circa 1990s/2000s view of the sanctuary, perhaps after the 1999 sanctuary renovation and before the circa 2014-2015 porte-cochère addition (Source: Swift Creek Baptist Church archives).

Comparable Examples

Architecturally, mid-century red brick churches that feature colonial revival detailing are relatively common in North Carolina. Those included in this section as comparable examples in the vicinity are Highland/Christian Faith Baptist Church in Raleigh (WA9378), Reedy Creek Baptist Church in Cary (no site number), the currently vacant church at 3329 Forestville Road in Raleigh (no site number), and Catawba Springs Christian Church in Apex (WA1242).

Perhaps the closest comparable is Reedy Creek Baptist Church, located at 1524 North Harrison Avenue in Cary (Figure 107) and constructed in 1974.²⁵ Similar to Swift Creek Baptist, the sanctuary features a subtle nod to modern-style architecture in the form of accented spandrel panels above and below the side windows (Figure 108), yet a pronounced colonial revival assemblage of white slender three-part steeple, red brick, and a gabled/porticoed entry. The congregation itself is much older than their current building, as at Swift Creek: church records in the North Carolina Baptist Historical Collection indicate it was founded circa 1883.²⁶

The church complex at 3329 Forestville Road (Figure 109) across from Wake Cross Roads Baptist Church, formerly home to Destiny International Ministry Church, appeared to be vacant at the time of survey. It features a sanctuary that is similarly sized and detailed to Reedy Creek Baptist and Swift Creek Baptist, though with a steeper gable roof; a raised foundation and resulting prominent entry steps compared to the at-grade entrance of Swift Creek are another key difference. Like Swift Creek, it has an adjacent cemetery that features predominantly modern granite gravestones (Figure 110). Catawba Springs Christian Church, at 6801 Ten-Ten Road in Apex, similarly features an associated cemetery, prominent steeple (Figure 113), and rear ell to the west (Figure 111). Several early twentieth-century diamond-shaped marble headstones in the cemetery are analogous to identically-dimensioned gravestones at Swift Creek Baptist Cemetery (Figures 112 vs 83), suggesting a common supplier. As at Swift Creek, a modern church facility is located to the north and connected by a flat-roofed covered walkway (Figure 115). Swift Creek Baptist's 1979 centennial anniversary booklet identifies Catawba Springs Christian Church as the earliest church in the area, dating back to 1802.

One key characteristic these examples share compared to Swift Creek Baptist Church is a lack of major alterations to the primary façade. For considerations of NRHP Criterion C, however, all four are perhaps superseded architecturally by more ambitiously scaled and detailed edifices in the area, including the 1968 sanctuary of Highland Baptist Church (now Christian Faith Baptist Church) at 509 Hilltop Drive in Raleigh (Figures 116-120). The church's two-story windows, brick quoins and lintels, meticulous classical detailing, multi-tier steeple, and tree-lined setting combine to form an integrated composition that distinguishes it within its architectural cohort.

²⁵ Wake County iMAPS GIS, Tax Assessor, & Property Data Portal, via <https://maps.raleighnc.gov/iMAPS/>.

²⁶ Reedy Creek Baptist Finding Aid & Inventory, North Carolina Baptist Historical Collection, ZSR Library, Wake Forest University, via <https://wakespace.lib.wfu.edu/handle/10339/57075>.



Figure 80- Oblique view of Reedy Creek Baptist Church in Cary, looking towards the southeast.



Figure 81- Side/south elevation of Reedy Creek Baptist Church, illustrating the 1960s combo of colonial revival steeple and International-style emphasized spandrel panels that Swift Creek Baptist Church shares.



Figure 82- Church at 3329 Forestville Road, Raleigh, looking towards the northeast.

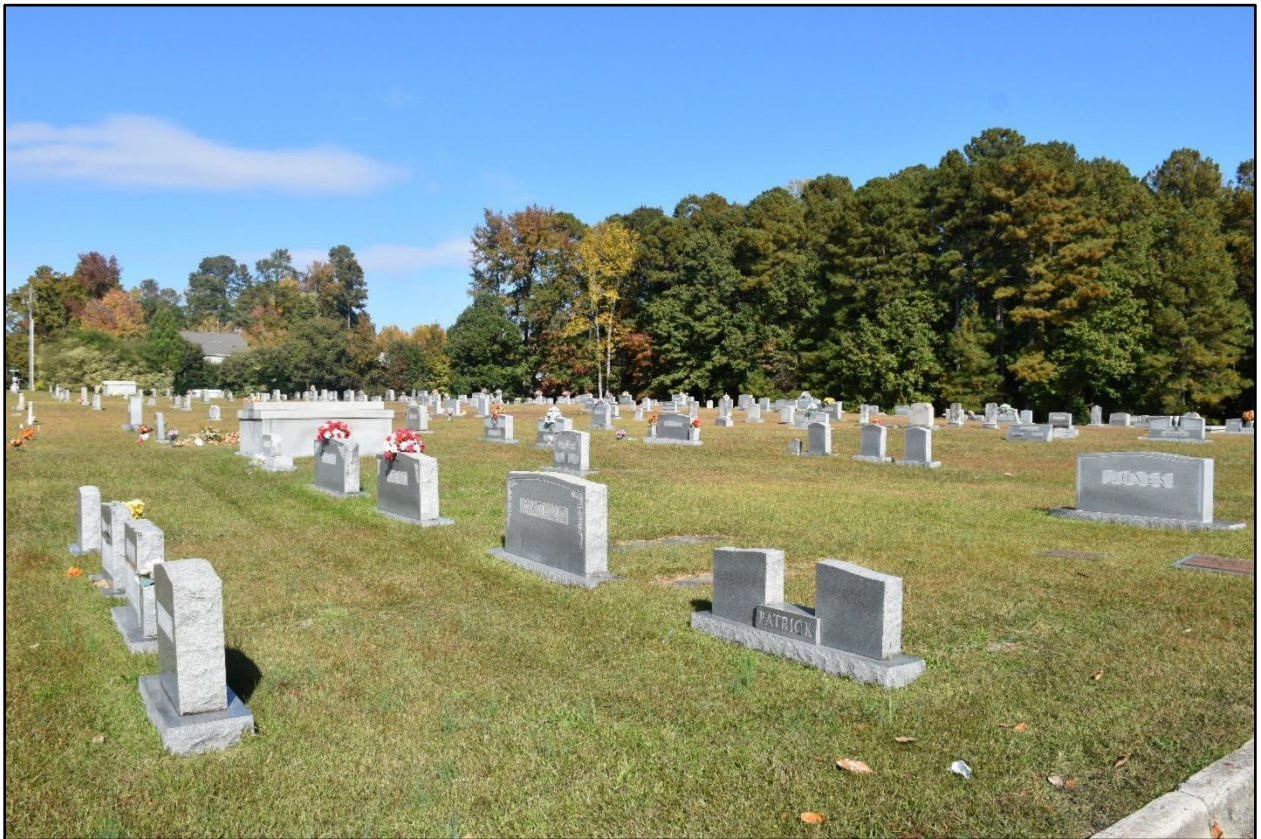


Figure 83- View of the cemetery just north of the church at 3329 Forestville Road in Raleigh.



Figure 84- Northeastern-facing view of Catawba Springs Christian Church in Apex.



Figure 85- Diamond-shaped headstones in the Catawba Springs Christian Church cemetery (compare with Swift Creek Baptist Church cemetery examples in Figure 83).



Figures 86 and 87- Catawba Springs Christian Church steeple and window details.



Figure 88- View of the modern gymnasium building behind the sanctuary at Catawba Springs Church.



Figure 89- Front (south) elevation of Christian Faith Baptist Church, Raleigh, with side wing behind.



Figure 90- Oblique view of Christian Faith Baptist Church, Raleigh (formerly Highland Baptist Church).



Figure 91 (left)- View of unified colonial/classical revival composition of Christian Faith Baptist Church, from columns to pediment to multi-tier steeple. Figure 92- Detail of two-story windows on the sanctuary.



Figure 93- Detail of brick lintel with stone keystone, Christian Faith Baptist Church.

National Register of Historic Places Evaluation

Integrity:

Swift Creek Baptist Church has a long history as a congregation, yet the current buildings on the parcel have been around for less than half of the congregation's history: sixty years and counting for the current sanctuary, compared to eighty-four years for the original frame church. Likewise, the 1979 educational building has been around for only forty-five years, which is both less than the fifty-year measure often used for National Register evaluations and significantly less than the prior century that had elapsed since the 1879 organization of the church. Over the last quarter-century, additions have taken place to the cemetery (non-historic cemetery fence, modern granite markers, flagpole, and veterans' memorial), sanctuary (non-historic narthex and porte-cochère, plus extensive sanctuary renovations in 1986-1988 and 1999), and grounds (non-historic playground and west parking lot) that have also diminished the property's historic integrity.

Consequently, though the physical locations of the church and cemetery remain intact, the other elements of historic integrity are no longer present: materials, workmanship, design, association, feeling, or setting. Though the church and cemetery does feature a steeple, markers, and other such visual characteristics, these features do not convey a sense of association with an 1880s or even 1960s sanctuary and cemetery. Only isolated remnants of the original church building remain, and the design, materials, and workmanship of the 1965 sanctuary and older gravestones have been obscured by the 2014-2015 addition and newer gravestones, respectively. With surrounding suburban growth, including the addition of a road directly east of the church (compare Figures 89 and 90), the original rural setting of the church is lacking. Cumulatively, these changes result in a loss of the historic feeling of the resource.

NRHP Criteria Evaluation:

Given Swift Baptist Church & Cemetery's history and continued use as a religious property, Criteria Consideration A of the National Register is applicable to its evaluation. National Register Bulletin 15 notes that due to this consideration, "A religious property requires justification on architectural, artistic, or historical grounds to avoid any appearance of judgement by government about the validity of any religion or belief. Historic significance for a religious property cannot be established on the merits of a religious doctrine, but rather, for architectural or artistic values or for important historic or cultural forces that the property represents."²⁷ Criteria Consideration D also applies, which narrows the NRHP eligibility threshold for cemeteries to those that "derive [their] primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events."²⁸

Swift Creek Baptist Church & Cemetery is recommended **Not Eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. Though the 1904 revival, 1929 Wake County Sunday School Association Convention, and other events in the history of the church were mentioned in the newspapers of the time, there is no evidence to suggest that these or other historical occurrences

²⁷ NPS, NRHP Bulletin 15, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation" (1997), p. 26.

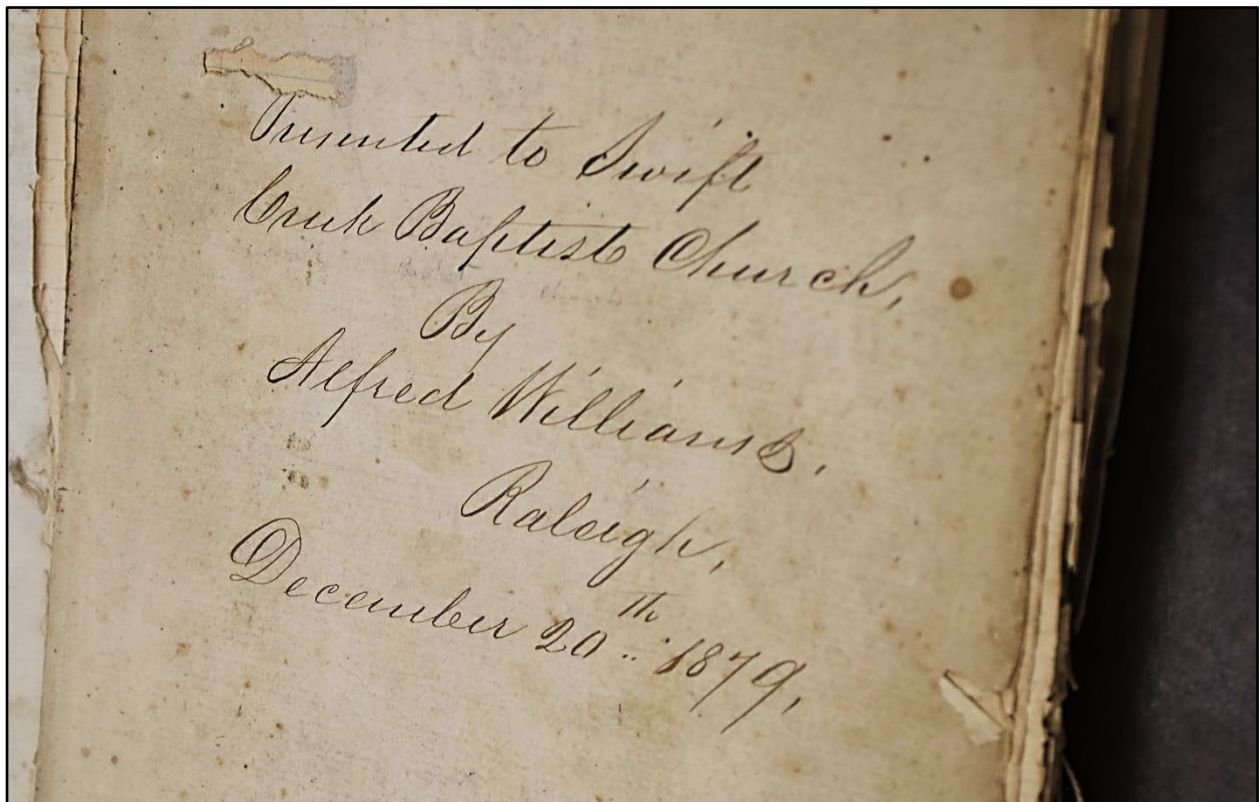
²⁸ Ibid, p. 34.

made a disproportionate, lasting contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history when compared to other revivals, conventions, and occurrences of that era in the vicinity.

Swift Creek Baptist Church & Cemetery is recommended **Not Eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B. Though the heritage of the church is well-documented, no one associated with the church and/or buried in the cemetery is known to have played an outsized or singular role in local history beyond the baseline established by other congregations and individuals in the surrounding area.

Swift Creek Baptist Church & Cemetery is recommended **Not Eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. With so many comparable examples of unaltered and minimally altered mid-century colonial revival churches in the area, the thresholds for architectural notability and historic integrity for NRHP consideration are necessarily stringent. The non-historic portecochère added to the façade of Swift Creek Baptist Church, and the great proportion of non-historic granite markers in the cemetery, result in a property that does not clear those thresholds.

Swift Creek Baptist Church & Cemetery is recommended **Not Eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. The property has not yet yielded nor is likely to yield information important to the history of building design or technology and/or burial practices and traditions.



One of the nineteenth-century historical records in the Swift Creek Baptist Church archives.

Property Evaluation: Barnabas Jones House, WA0679

Resource Name	Barnabas Jones House
HPO Survey Site Number	WA0679
Street Address	9701 Penny Road
Parcel ID No. (PIN)	0761939036
Date of Construction	ca. 1840 (farmhouse)
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Eligible under Criterion A



Detail of a 1961 measured drawing of the farmstead (Source: NCSU Library Special Collections).

Description

The Barnabas Jones House (with associated outbuildings) is an approximately three-acre remnant of a nineteenth-century farmstead that is located at 9701 Penny Road in Cary, east of Jack Smith Park and west of the junction of Penny Road and Holly Springs Road. The namesake house (Figures 123-194) is the central, and most prominent, structure in the ensemble, with extant outbuildings located to the east, southwest, and northwest.²⁹ These outbuildings include a former schoolhouse/dwelling/ detached kitchen (Figures 195-211), the Reuben Jones House/purported slave quarters (Figures 211-224), a cider barn/shed (Figures 225, 227-231) grain barn (Figures 232-234), livestock barn (Figures 235-237), chicken coop, and feed shed (Figure 235). An outhouse that was formerly on the parcel (see Appendix A) has been moved into storage by the Town of Cary due to its poor condition. The house and outbuildings have been the focus of prior rehabilitation

²⁹ Aerial imagery available in the *Historical and Architectural Context* section.

and interpretive efforts by the municipality, with an initial phase of stabilization and weatherization conducted in 2020-2021 and additional phases anticipated in future years.

The farmhouse is a two-story side-gabled house with one-story rear extension, both of frame construction, with symmetrical chimneys at the centers of the gable ends on both sections (Figures 123-124, 136-137). The two side chimneys feature bricks laid in a four-course common-bond pattern (Figure 139), with mouse-tooth diagonal brick courses near the upper inclines of the chimneys (Figure 141). A hipped-roof front porch features wood support beams and capitals (Figure 131), a ceiling of spaced wood slats (Figure 130), historic tongue-and-groove decking (Figure 133), and non-original brick planters and porch-beam bases (Figure 132). The foundation perimeter between the original brick corner piers has also been infilled with red running-bond brick (Figure 129). A capped well is located near the east elevation of the house (Figure 127).

Fenestration on the house includes intact 19th-century two-panel wood doors (Figure 144), as well as an assortment of window configurations with similarly-sized rectangular lights: historic four-over-four and six-over-six windows upstairs, and historic four-over-six and six-over-nine windows downstairs. Besides the front door, there are three other exterior entrances to the house, though the two on the west elevation are currently boarded up (Figure 138). The original wood weatherboard siding has been obscured by metal siding, and the windows have been covered with aluminum-frame storm windows and vandal-resistant plastic sheathing (Figure 128). Lower halves of some of the windows have been temporarily removed to install cross-ventilation panels as part of site mothballing measures (Figure 152). Both the two-story and one-story sections of the house feature roofs of historic stamped-metal shingles that have been recently refurbished (Figures 140, 191).

Figure 122 illustrates measured floor plans of the Barnabas Jones House in 1961. The layout remains essentially unchanged in 2024, except for a shed-roofed addition on the east elevation (Figures 126, 142-143, 145). Upstairs and downstairs, east and west rooms are divided by a central hallway, with the one-story rear extension featuring part of the stairwell, a bathroom, storage room, kitchen, and large den. The kitchen features non-historic cabinetry (Figures 146-147), and the north wall of the gathering room features non-historic wood paneling (Figure 148), though the room still features original bricks in the fireplace as well as intact wood floors (Figure 150).

The two-story section of the farmhouse features intact wood doors and trim throughout (Figures 156, 170, 194), some of which are painted (Figures 185, 187) as well as several extant instances of nineteenth-century painted faux wood graining (Figures 171-172). Remarkably, quite a few of the doors feature original nineteenth-century hardware (Figures 162, 165, 169, 187). Other intact historic woodwork in the house includes the newel post of the stairs (Figure 154) and the mantels in all four of the side rooms (Figures 164, 183). As with the faux wood-graining of the doors and trim, two of the fireplaces feature what appear to be faux-stone paint treatments from that same era. The upstairs east room features an eroding, uniformly speckled black-and-white on gray paint treatment (Figures 188-190). The downstairs east room mantel features the same pattern

everywhere except the inset panel, which also features alternating series of red and yellow amoeba-like bands and imitation veined black marble (Figures 176-178).

Though some non-original interior finishes and fixtures remain, such as in the bathroom (Figure 160), a wall in the west room (Figure 164) and a storage room north of the downstairs west room (Figure 168), many were removed during the 2020-2021 stabilization of the house. The historic lath-and-plaster walls remain largely intact (Figure 185), and the downstairs east room and upstairs rooms and hallway feature intact wood floors (Figures 175, 181).

The detached kitchen/schoolhouse is located to the east of the main house (Figure 196). Signature exterior features include wood weatherboard siding (Figure 200), a partial-width porch with adjacent enclosed storage room, and a stone and brick chimney on the north elevation (Figure 197). Inside the building, the chimney and fireplace have been sheathed with non-historic brick veneer (Figure 208). Some interior finishes such as the wood floors and ceiling beams (Figures 209-210) are historic, while others such as the wall paneling and cabinetry are not (Figures 206-207).

To the southwest of the kitchen/schoolhouse and main house is the Reuben Jones House/purported slave quarters, oriented with its entrance towards the east (Figure 213). The original brick chimney on the north elevation (Figure 215) and sections of historic wood siding remain intact (Figure 217), while other sections of the exterior feature later historic vertical metal siding (Figure 222) and non-historic plywood siding (Figure 223). The inside is surprisingly intact, other than some structural degradation of the fireplace (Figure 218). Historic finishes from the historic wood floors, ceilings, and walls to even a historic wood-paneled closet are still extant (Figures 219-221), with deterioration and rot apparent in certain areas but relatively little overall.

The cider barn/shed, approximately 250 feet north of the Reuben Jones House and 175 feet northwest of the Barnabas Jones House, features a saltbox-gabled roof and a patchwork assortment of non-historic and salvaged historic siding (Figures 226, 228-229). Though the cider mill press is no longer present, the historic wood framing remains extant (Figures 230-231).

Next door, the grain barn features similarly historic hewn framing, including diagonal bracing (Figure 234). The exterior of the grain barn has minimal windows and intact horizontal wood siding (Figures 232-233). Nearby are later 1950s and 1960s additions to the farmstead, including the corrugated metal livestock barn (Figures 235-237) and the chicken coop and feed shed (48 and 332 square feet in size, respectively).³⁰

Between the farmhouse and outbuildings is primarily open lawn, with some trees interspersed. Surrounding the parcel is a perimeter of mature trees and vegetation (Figure 244). A footpath leads to the farmstead from Jack Smith Park to the west (Figure 238), and a gravel driveway beginning near the rear elevation of the farmhouse tracks north and connects with Penny Road.

³⁰ CUBE Design + Research PLLC and Lynch Mykins Structural Engineers PC, "Cary Historic Properties Existing Conditions Assessment, April 30, 2018."

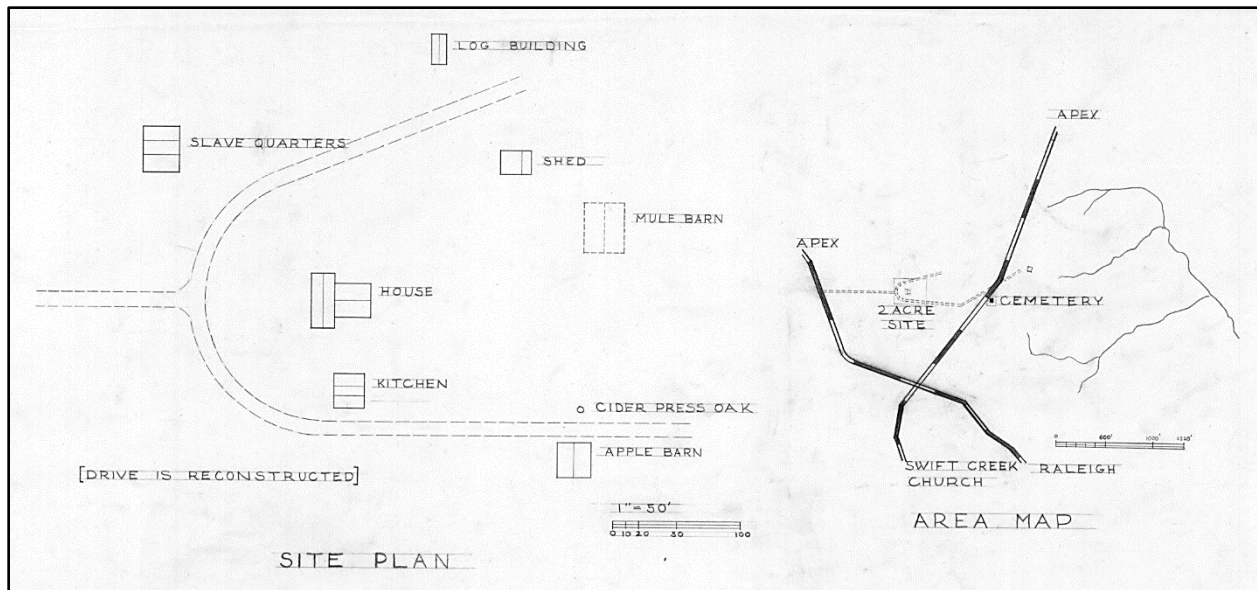


Figure 94- Measured drawing of the site plan of the Barnabas Jones Farmstead as it appeared in 1961 (Source: Knott, Barney Jones Farm HABS Drawings, NCSU Library Special Collections); north is to the right.

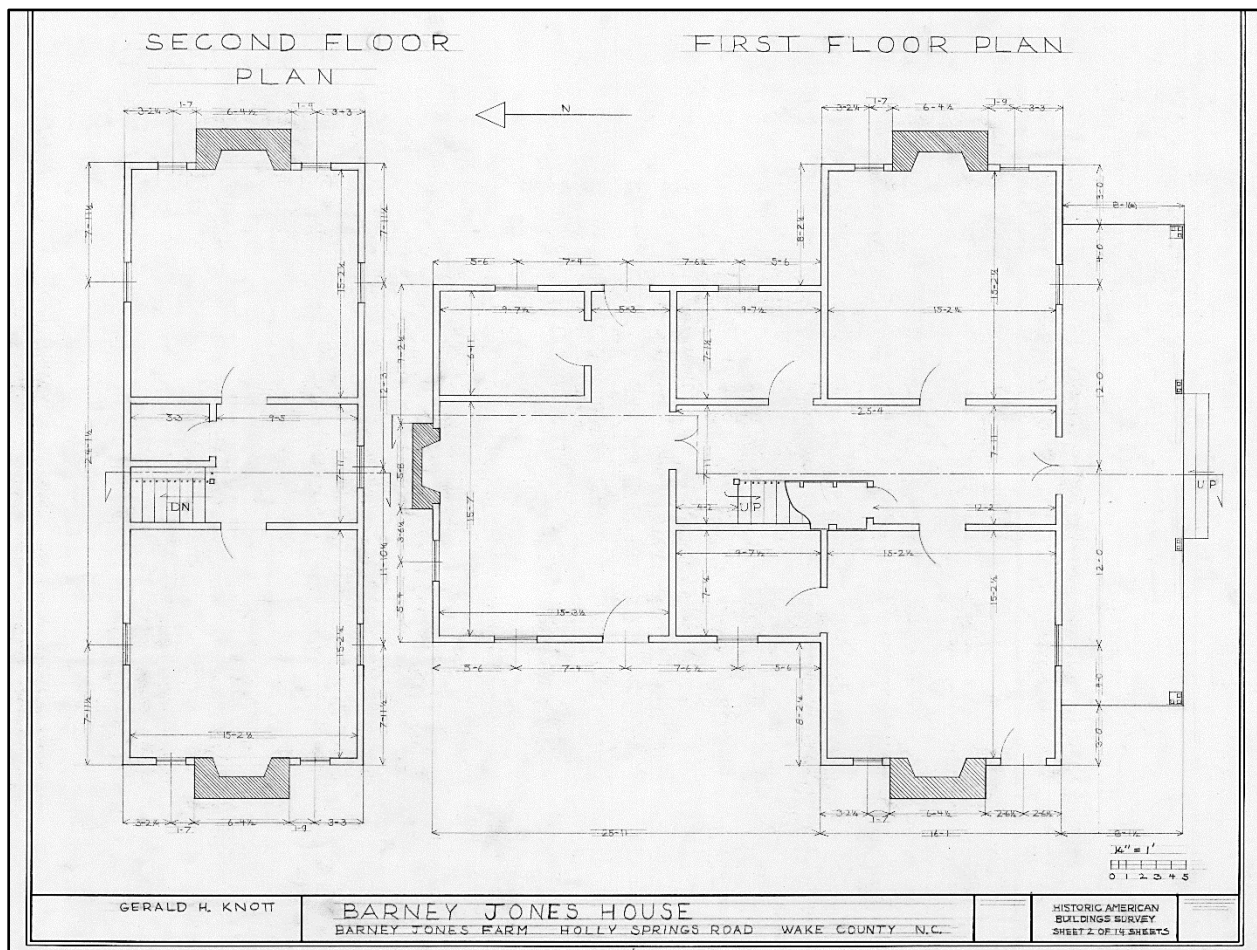


Figure 95- 1961 floor plans of the first (right) and second (left) floors of the Barnabas Jones house (Source: Knott, HABS, NCSU). In this drawing, north is to the left.



Figure 96 (above) and 97 (below)- South and east elevations of the farmhouse from the 1961 measured drawings (Source: Knott, HABS, NCSU).





Figure 98- Oblique view of the main farmhouse, facing northwest.



Figure 99- Detail of the post-1961 rear addition on the east elevation.



Figures 100 and 101- Capped well (left) in proximity to the east elevation of the house; view of the six-over-nine windows on the one-story rear portion of the house.



Figure 102- Original brick foundation piers (left) and brick chimney (right) on the southeast corner of the house, with a post-1961 brick foundation course between (compare with Figure 124).



Figure 103- View of the spaced wood slats of the front porch ceiling on the farmhouse.



Figure 104 (left)- Design of the wood capitals on the front porch columns.

Figure 105 (right)- View from porch of added brick supports and planters around the porch perimeter.



Figure 106- Historic tongue-and-groove decking on the front porch, with modern plywood above.



Figure 107- Facing northeast towards the front/south and side/west elevations of the main house.



Figure 108- Mid-to-late twentieth century addition of a tile-shard treading surface on brick side entry steps.



Figure 109 (above) and 110 (below)- West and north elevations of the farmhouse from the 1961 measured drawings (Source: Knott, HABS, NCSU).

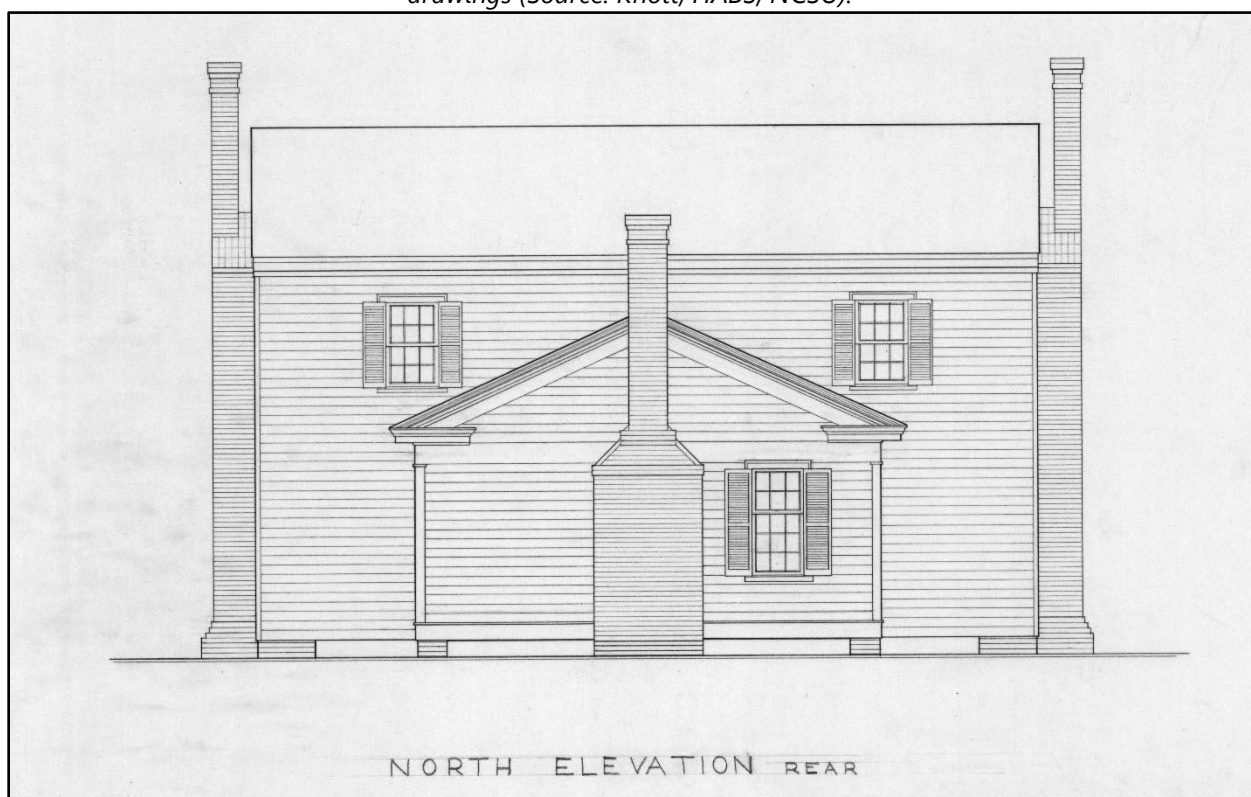




Figure 111- Looking southeast at the convergence of the two-story and one-story sections of the house.



Figure 112- Detail view of the nineteenth-century bricks on the west side chimney.



Figure 113 (left)- Detail of the historic metal shingles on the two-story section of the farmhouse.



Figure 114 (right)- Study of the mouse-tooth (diagonal) brick courses on the chimney.



Figure 115- Looking south at the post-1961 shed-roofed addition on the rear of the house (see Figure 126 for view from the other direction).



*Figure 116 (left)- Inside the post-1961 shed-roofed addition, looking west towards the kitchen area.
Figure 117 (right)- The original two-panel exterior door on the east/side elevation before the addition.*



Figure 118- Flooring inside the shed-roofed entry addition.



Figures 119 and 120- The non-historic kitchen in the rear ell of the house, looking north (above) and northeast (below).





Figure 121- The rear ell of the house, facing northwest, with non-historic wood paneling on the back wall.



Figure 122- In the rear ell, facing southeast towards the doorway into the two-story portion of the house.



Figure 123- Historic wood floors in the rear ell, with wood plugs covering nail holes.



Figures 124 and 125- Screen door (left) and shutters and window sections from various sectors of the farmhouse, currently held in storage in the ell.



Figure 126- In the hallway of the two-story section of the farmhouse, looking north-northeast towards the stairway to the second story and towards the one-story ell (right).



*Figure 127 (left)- View of the newel post on the hallway stairs, looking west-southwest.
Figure 128 (right)- View of wallpaper on the west wall of the hallway, near the stairwell.*



Figure 129 (left)- The two-panel wood bathroom door.



Figure 130 (right)- View looking down/east from the hallway stairs towards the bathroom.



Figure 131- Facing north, the bathroom floor and bathtub.



Figure 132- West wall of the bathroom, looking toward the hallway.



Figure 133- Facing northwest, the non-historic bathroom sink and cabinet.



Figure 134- The hallway and front doors of the farmhouse, facing south.



Figure 135- Detail of the hardware on the inside of the entry doors; note the two-tone painted wood graining on the doors and lack thereof in the footprint of the original entry hardware.



Figure 136- The hallway, looking north, from near the front entrance doors of the house.



Figure 137- West wall of the west room on the first floor, featuring original door, window, and mantel as well as non-historic wood paneling.



Figure 138- Detail of the circa mid-to-late 1800s door lock on the west room's exterior door; note the sailing ship emblem, and the flaking painted wood graining on the door itself.



Figure 139- The west room on the first floor, facing southeast towards the hallway and entrance door.



Figure 140- View of original wood-sash windows and modern storm windows in the west room.



Figure 141- Non-original asbestos-containing ceiling tiles in the storage room just north of, and accessed from, the west room (see site plan in figure 122).

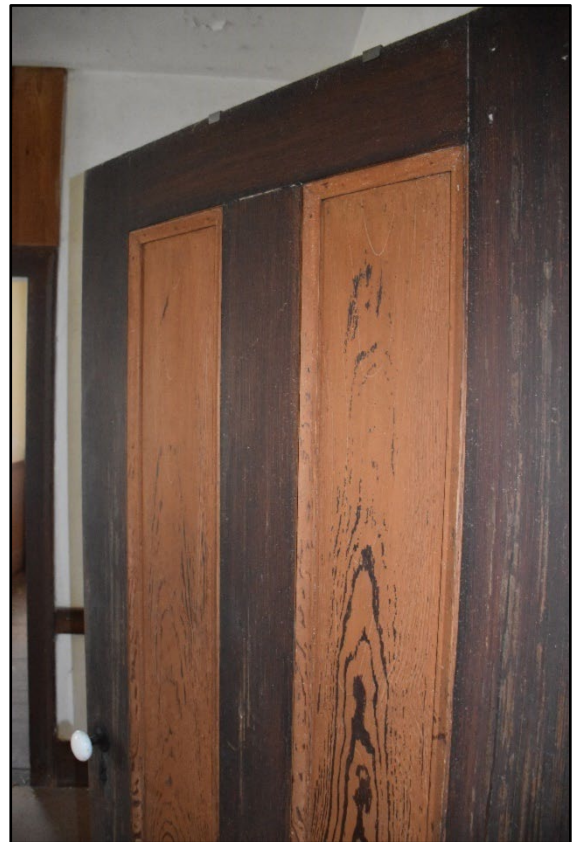


Figure 142 (left)- Distinctive hardware on the storage room door, marked "B.L.W. [Branford Lock Works of Branford, Connecticut], Pat'd [Patented] July 21, 1863." Figure 143 (right)- View of the door between the west room and the hallway.



Figure 144- Detail of painted wood graining on one of the downstairs doors in the farmhouse.



Figure 145- View of painted wood graining on the trim above the fireplace in the east room on the first floor.



Figure 146- The east downstairs room, facing west towards the hallway and the west room beyond.



Figure 147- The east downstairs room, facing east towards the fireplace and painted mantel.



Figure 148- Intact pine flooring in the downstairs east room of the farmhouse.



Figure 149- View of the fireplace and mantel in the downstairs east room.



Figures 150 and 151- Close-up views of the painted faux marbling on the downstairs east room mantel.



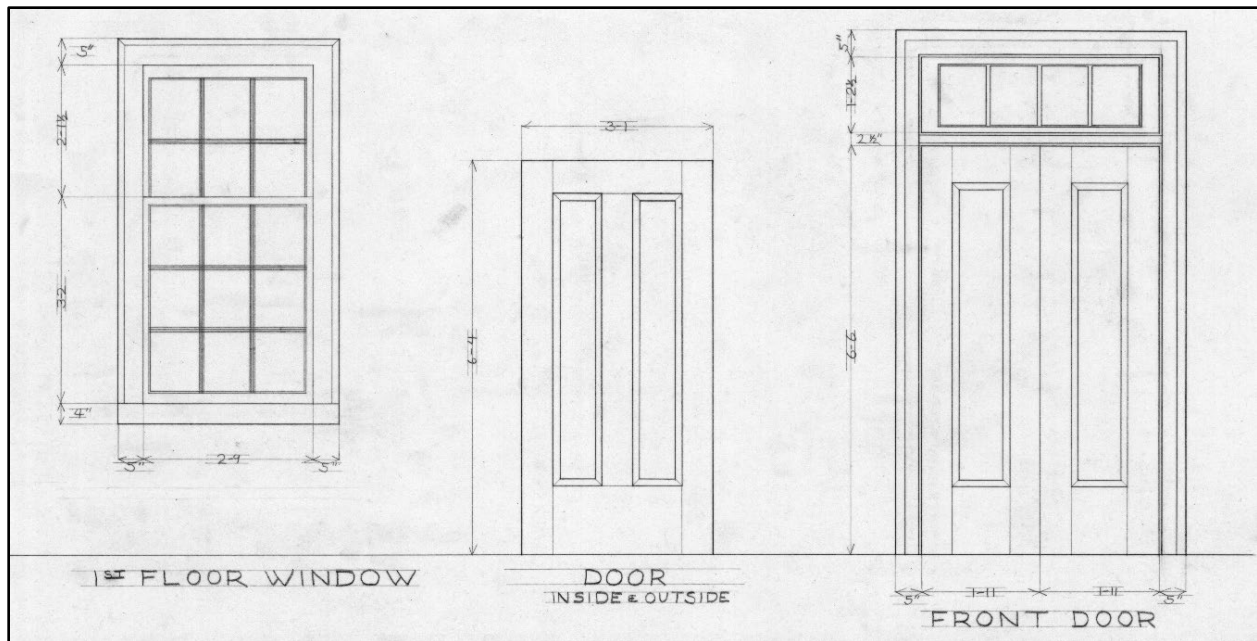


Figure 152- 1961 measurements and drawings of the downstairs windows and doors (Source: Knott, HABS, NCSU).

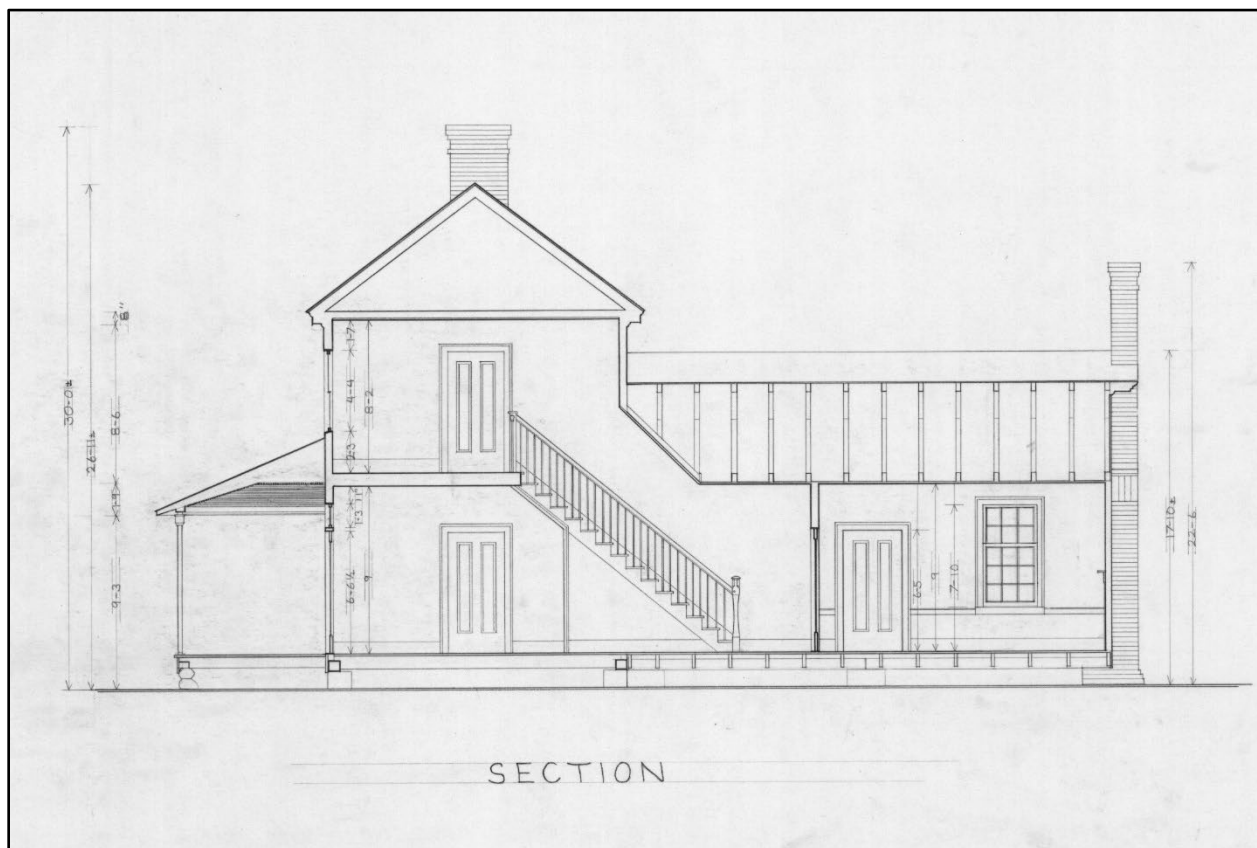


Figure 153- 1961 section drawing of the house viewed from the east elevation, with the south/front elevation at left (Source: Knott, HABS, NCSU).



Figure 154- The upstairs west room, facing west-northwest.



Figure 155- The upstairs west room, facing southeast.



Figures 156 (left) and 157- Views of the mantel and baseboard/door trim in the upstairs west room.



Figure 158- Detail of lath and plaster construction in the upstairs west room.



Figures 159 (left) and 160- Two-panel door into the upstairs east room, with historic doorknob.



Figure 161- View of the painted wood mantel in the upstairs east room, located on the east wall.



Figures 162 and 163- Details of the upstairs east room mantel profile and eroding faux-stone paint.





*Figure 164 (left)- The one-story ell's historic metal roof shingles, as seen from the second story.
Figure 165- Doorway in the hallway leading to a small room with access to the ell's attic, facing north.*



Figure 166- View inside the attic of the one-story ell, facing northwest.

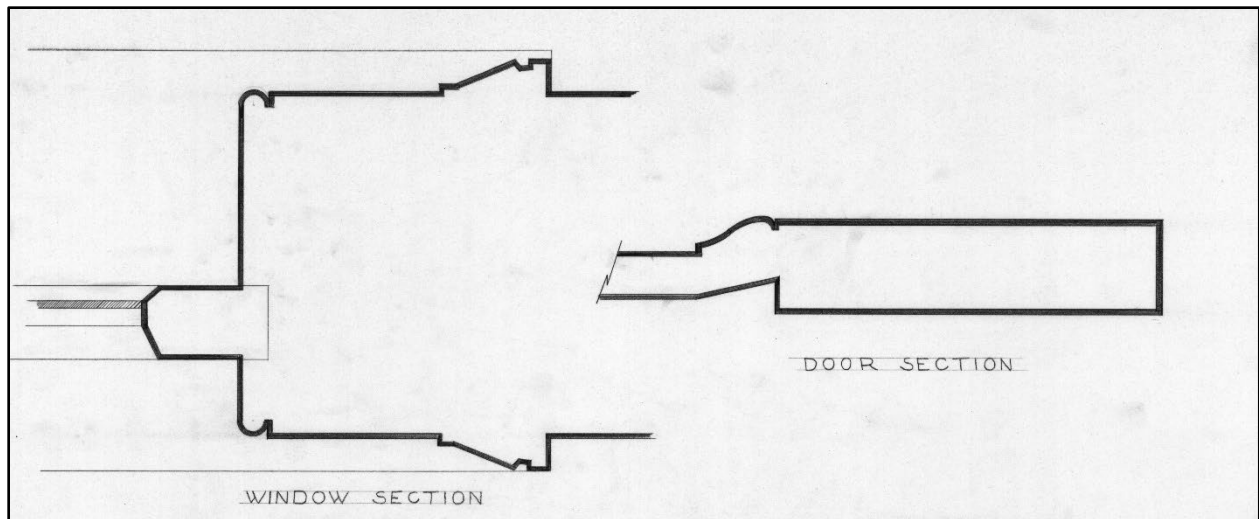


Figure 167- Profile diagrams of the farmhouse's windows and doors (Source: Knott, HABS, NCSU).

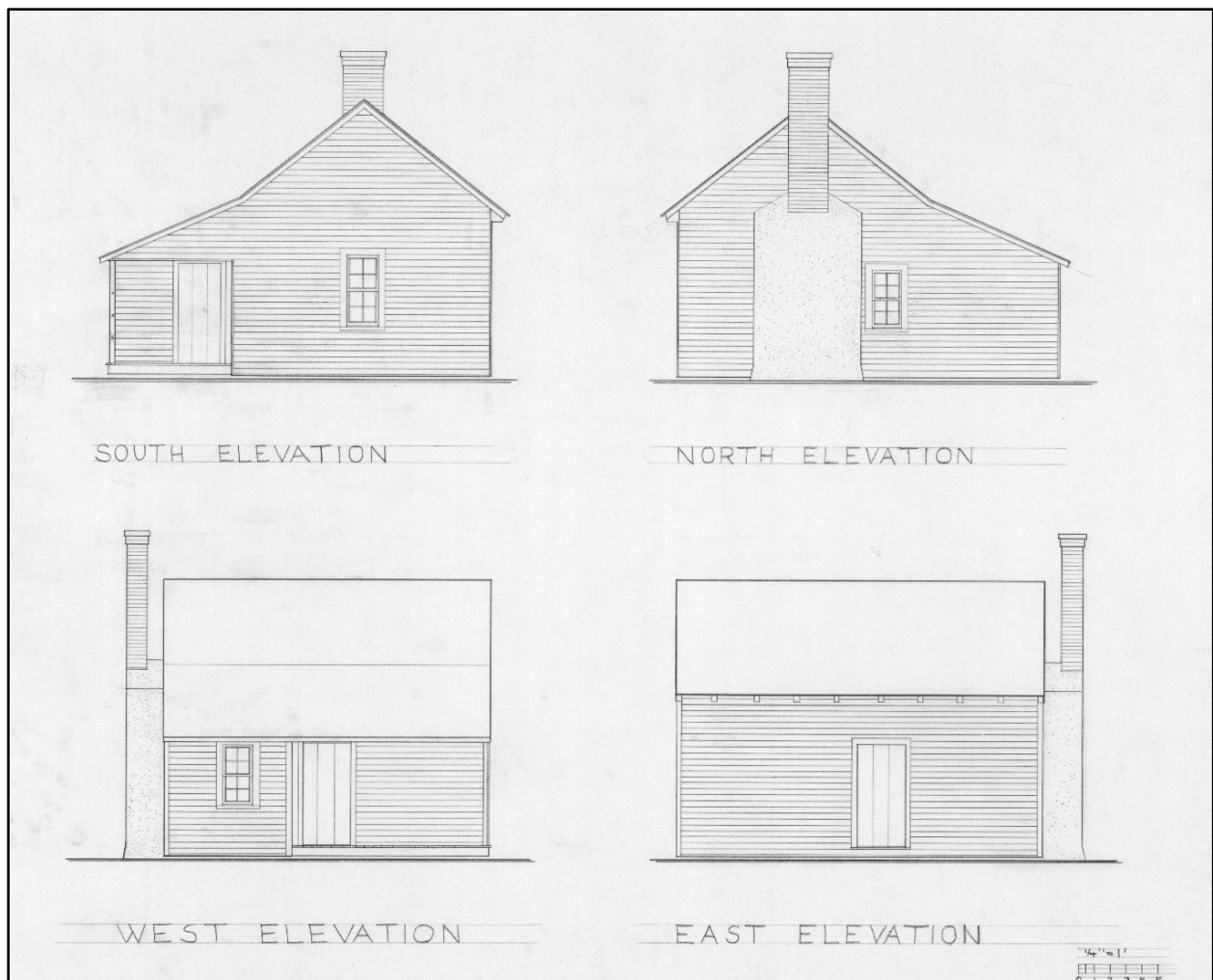


Figure 168- Elevations of the kitchen building (termed the dwelling/school house in the 2018 structural assessment) in 1961 (Source: Knott, HABS, NCSU).



Figure 169- View of the west elevation of the kitchen/schoolhouse, facing east.



Figure 170- Oblique view facing southeast of the north and west elevations of the kitchen/schoolhouse.



Figure 171- The east elevation of the kitchen/schoolhouse, with the main house in the background at left.



Figure 172- South elevation of the kitchen/schoolhouse.



Figure 173- The wood siding of the kitchen/schoolhouse along the south elevation.



Figure 174- View looking up and to the north at the kitchen/schoolhouse porch ceiling.



Figures 175 (left) and 176 (right)- Details of the west-facing windows under the porch, and the wood siding.



Figure 177- The windows in Figure 202 viewed from the inside, looking southwest.



Figure 178- The east wall of the kitchen/schoolhouse (compare with outside view, Figure 198).



Figure 179- The south wall of the kitchen/schoolhouse, with historic wood floors and non-historic wood wall paneling.



Figure 180- The lower west wall of the kitchen/schoolhouse, with non-historic cabinetry.



Figure 181- The north wall of the kitchen/schoolhouse, with non-historic brick veneer over the historic brick chimney.



Figure 182- Detail of the historic wood floors in the kitchen/schoolhouse.



Figure 183- Looking up at the ceiling of the kitchen/schoolhouse, with historic wood beams and non-historic plywood.



Figure 184- Site plans of the kitchen/schoolhouse (at right) and the purported slave quarters (at left) in 1961; note the presence of a since-removed shed-roofed extension of the slave quarters on the rear/west elevation.

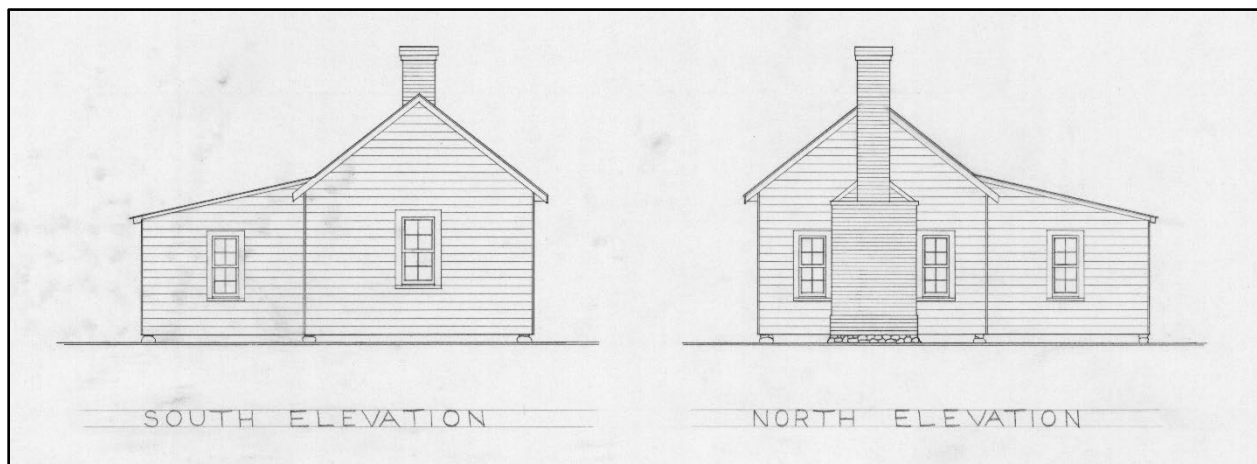


Figure 185- Elevation drawings of the purported slave quarters/Reuben Jones House in 1961 (Source: Knott, HABS, NCSU).



Figure 186- Oblique view of the Rueben Jones House/purported slave quarters, facing southwest.



Figure 187- Detail of the standing seam metal roof, viewed from the northeast.



Figure 188- View of the chimney and siding on the north elevation of the slave quarters.



Figure 189 (left) and 190 (right)- View facing southwest of the original brick chimney on the north elevation; wood siding underneath the metal siding on the northeast corner of the house.



Figure 191- Inside the north room of the purported slave quarters/Reuben Jones House, facing north towards the covered windows and crumbling fireplace of the north elevation.



Figure 192- View looking north in the south room, featuring a historic wood closet; note the historic wood-panel walls and the historic wood floors visible at right in the north room.



Figure 193- View looking southwest from the north room of the purported slave quarters/Reuben Jones House, with intact wood floors and walls visible.



Figure 194- Looking towards the southwest corner of the south room, with historic wood walls and covered window visible.



Figure 195- Oblique view of the purported slave quarters/Reuben Jones House from the southeast.



Figure 196- An oblique view of the structure from the southwest, with historic tin siding visible on the right/south elevation and non-historic modern siding visible on the left/west elevation (alongside the footprint of the shed-roofed addition visible in Figures 211 and 212 that was later removed).

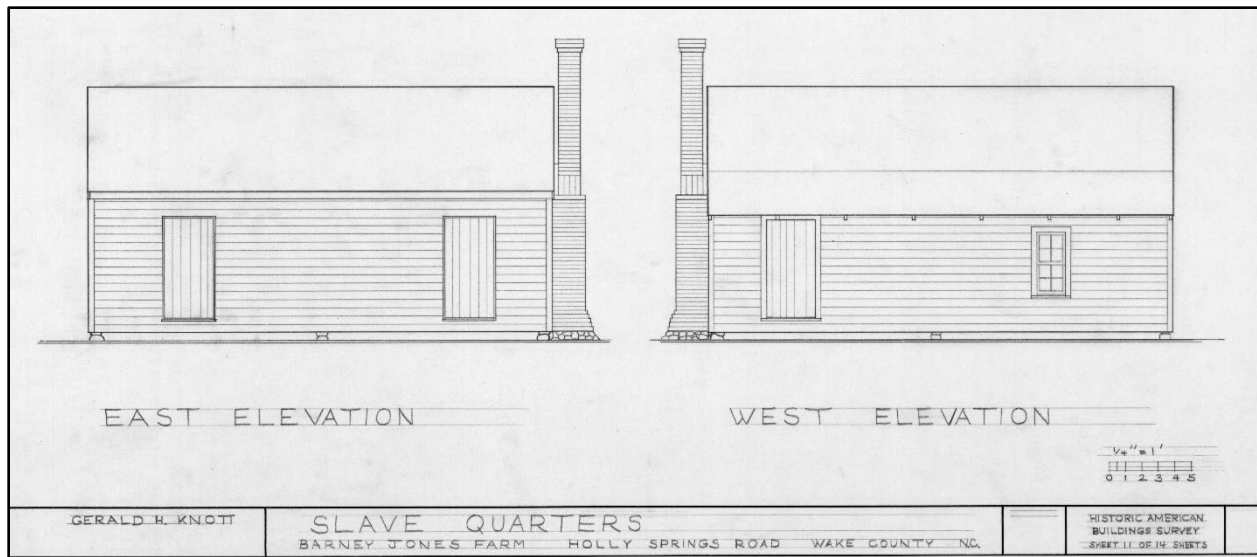


Figure 197- Elevation drawings of the purported slave quarters in 1961 (Source: Knott, HABS, NCSU).

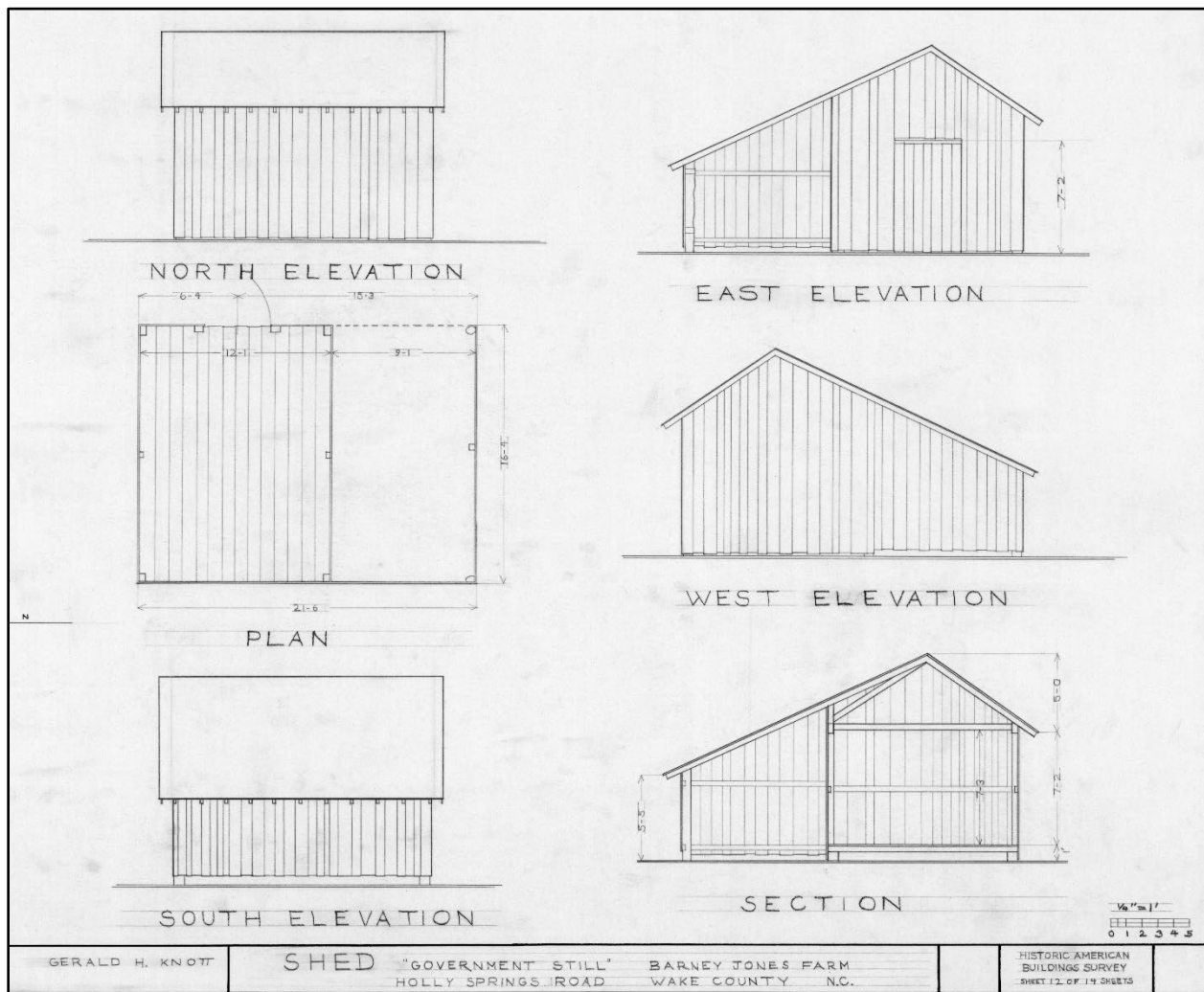


Figure 198- 1961 measured drawings of the cider barn/shed on the parcel (Source: Knott, HABS, NCSU).



Figure 199- Overview of the farmstead's northwestern group of outbuildings, facing north: the circa 1840s/50s cider barn/shed (left), circa 1820s/30s grain barn (middle), and circa 1960s livestock barn (right).



Figure 200 (left)- View of the farmhouse and kitchen/schoolhouse from the northwest outbuildings.

Figure 201 (right)- Oblique view of the cider barn/shed from the southwest.



Figure 202- The east elevation of the cider barn/shed, with an amalgamation of wood, corrugated metal, standing seam metal, and fiberglass siding present.



Figure 203- Interior view of the wood framing of the cider barn/shed, facing west.



Figure 204- View towards the southwest of the cider barn/shed interior.



Figure 205- The grain barn (right) and cider barn/shed (left), viewed from the northeast looking southwest.



Figure 206- Oblique view of the grain barn from the southeast, showing wood siding and minimal windows.



Figure 207- Composite image of the interior of the grain barn, facing north-northwest, with original wood framing visible throughout.



Figure 208- West elevation of the livestock barn (left) and the circa 1950s feed shed (at right, behind tree).



Figure 209- View of the south elevation of the livestock barn.



Figure 210- Oblique of the livestock barn from the southeast corner.



Figure 211- Modern fence and entry trail to the Barnabas Jones Farmstead from Jack Smith Park.

Historical & Architectural Context

One might be hard-pressed to find a more extensive and thorough history of a non-National Register-listed property than the 2018 Cary Historic Properties Existing Conditions Assessment's research and analysis of the Barnabas Jones Property (Appendix A). Featuring as it does extensive research from a variety of sources—census records, slave schedules, oral history interviews, deeds, and estate papers—presented in meticulous charts, maps, diagrams, and timelines, as well as detailed dimensions, histories, and structural assessments of each extant structure on the property, it would be unhelpful to parrot those findings here. Rather, the Barnabas Jones Property section of the larger report it is from has been excerpted in full, and can be found in Appendix A. The fourteen Historic American Building Survey measured drawings of the property, completed in 1961, and the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office's WA0679 site form, completed in 1975, and updated in 1989, 2006, and 2013, also contain much valuable information. This context aims to provide a synopsis of key highlights and observations, rather than a comprehensive overview.³¹

As is noted in Appendix A, Barnabas Jones' grandfather Etheldred Jones was a Revolutionary War veteran with 7,849 acres of land grants across southern Wake County, and Barnabas' father Martin Jones was one of Etheldred's heirs. Martin Jones' farmstead was formerly located directly south of the Barnabas Jones farmstead facing Holly Springs Road, and the two farmsteads were historically connected by a drive and later a footpath. Unfortunately, the Martin Jones farmstead was demolished in the 1980s, and the Fairview Garden Center now occupies the site. Some of the original buildings on the Barnabas Jones farmstead, as noted in the 2018 structural assessment, are likewise non-extant, including a chicken coop, root cellar, east outhouse, blacksmith shop/log building (Figure 248), apple barn/mule barn, and sugarcane barn/apple barn (Figure 249).³²

One of the distinctive features of the property was a cider mill press in the building now termed the cider barn, a structure that potentially dates back to the 1840s or 50s. The site map in the 1961 measured drawings also mentions a cider press oak in the northeast sector of the farmstead, near what it terms the apple barn (Figure 121). Pomology continued later on at the farmstead as a North Carolina State University professor of agriculture, A. J. Bartley, and wife Thelma purchased the property in 1957 and grew fruit trees as well as vegetable crops and livestock. Figures 241, 246, and 247 show photographs of the farmstead during various years of the Bartleys' residency.

³¹ As Issue 5 of the National Park Service's *NRHP Best Practices Review* quarterly notes and warns, "The 'Statement of Significance' in Section 8 of the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form is where key information describing a property's significance—from relevant criteria to areas, levels, and period of significance—is placed into context. In recent years, discussions of significance in nominations have become longer and longer—often 25 pages or more—through the inclusion of information that, while interesting, is not always needed for readers to understand the property's significance." NPS 2023, via <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/publications.htm>.

³² For the last three outbuildings mentioned, the 2018 structural assessment's history and 1961 HABS drawings differ on the names/uses provided.

Figure 212- Relevant Wake County excerpts from Schedule 5 (Products of Industry) of the 1850 Federal Census, noting a number of sawmill operators and brickmakers—some of whom might have participated in the construction of the Barnabas Jones farmstead (Source: NC State Archives via NC Historical Scans).

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Though the timbers, siding, and bricks of the structures could have been procured or made on-site, a burgeoning market of building materials had also developed locally: as the 1850 census' "Products of Industry" schedule for Wake County notes, there were a number of combination sawmill/gristmill operators in the county by that year, and a number of brickmakers as well (Figure 239). Unfortunately, research to date has not uncovered the architect(s) and contractor(s) behind the farmhouse and outbuildings.

As noted in the chapter "Changes in Building Practice, 1830-1860," of *Architects and Builders in North Carolina*, during that era "there were a few specialists in tinwork, decorative painting, or stuccoing, but many more workmen traded on multiple skills."³³ Whether dispatched by generalists or specialists, the decorative faux-wood and faux-marble painting of the doors, trim, and mantels in various parts of the Barnabas Jones House is a remarkable feature that hints at broader historical trends. Historian Laura Phillips notes that "wood graining was the most popular form of decorative interior painting in North Carolina throughout the nineteenth century and well into the twentieth. Used primarily to decorate doors, it also embellished wainscots, mantels, and other architectural features. Allowing owners to achieve the appearance of a variety of woods in their homes, wood graining was produced through freehand painting or with the aid of mechanical devices such as metal stencil plates, combs, and embossed rollers that transferred the appearance of a particular grain to the wood."³⁴ She notes too that "marbled painting rivaled wood graining in popularity during much of the nineteenth century. It was used primarily on mantels, baseboards, stair risers, and wainscots, causing those architectural features to appear to be made of a material richer than the wood on which they were painted. Different types of marble were imitated, and as with wood graining, marbled painting was presented in a wide range of interpretations, from the realistic to the stylized."³⁵

Though the surrounding areas are somewhat suburbanized now, the farmstead remained in markedly rural and agrarian environs even into the 1930s (Figure 240), and the 2018 structural assessment notes that plumbing and electricity were not added to the main house until the early 1950s. The farmstead was not much of an outlier in this respect; the Wake County 1918-1968 Historic Farm Context notes that in the county in the 1920s, "only nine percent of households were connected to indoor running water," and "another nine percent...used hand pumps located inside the kitchen or on a rear porch," with the remainder using water from nearby wells.³⁶

According to the 2018 structural assessment, "crops grown by the Jones family over the years on the property include cotton, apples, sugarcane, and wheat." While other farms in the county

³³ Catherine Bishir et al, *Architects and Builders in North Carolina: A History of the Practice of Building* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press), 1990, p. 182.

³⁴ Laura A. W. Phillips, *Grand Illusions: Historic Decorative Interior Painting in North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press), 2018, p. 60.

³⁵ Ibid, p. 76.

³⁶ Ellen Turco et al, "Wake County Historic Farm Context (1918-1968) and Survey Update" (Richard Grubb & Associates), 2022, p. 2-12.

historically grew tobacco (including the Horton-Upchurch Farm, mentioned in the next section), no tobacco barns are extant at the Barnabas Jones Farm, nor is there any reference to tobacco farming at the farmstead in the measured drawings, site file documentation, or structural assessment. A 1929 Wake County township map shows that the Barnabas Jones farm was not alone in potentially foregoing it, however, with cotton and corn instead noted as the chief crops in Swift Creek township.³⁷

Appendix A notes that Martin Jones left Barnabas Jones 211.5 acres of land in his 1859 will, along with a distribution to his descendants of "hogs, sheep, cattle, horses, and one mule named Bet." The 1860 Census of Agriculture recorded 1,631 farms of three or more acres within Wake County, with a total farm acreage of 491,966 acres and a resulting mean of approximately 301 acres per farm (likely skewed upwards by the disproportionate size of the largest farms). The Barnabas Jones farm was thus likely a relatively average-sized farm in the area for its time.

Other than tobacco, the crops produced by the Barnabas Jones farm were generally in line with the most popular crops produced in the county in 1860. Approximately 70,000 bushels of wheat, 6,000 bushels of ginned cotton, and \$14,000 [in 1860 dollars] worth of orchard products were grown county-wide. Other popular 1860 crops in the county that are not specifically recorded as having been grown at the Jones farm include sweet potatoes (230,000 bushels), peas and beans (50,000 bushels), and corn (725,000 bushels)—plus the production of 152,000 pounds of butter and 31,000 pounds of honey. Evidently sugarcane was a later experiment in the area, for none is mentioned as having been recently grown in the county in 1860. The livestock that Barnabas Jones inherited in 1859 were commonly found on farms in the area; the 1860 census notes that Wake County contained approximately 46,000 swine, 10,000 sheep, 5,600 milk cows, and 9,500 other cattle. Sheep were drastically less common in Wake County by 1910, with only 476 noted county-wide in that year.³⁸

The 1860 agricultural census also records that of the 1,631 total farms of Wake County, there were 1,195 total slaveholders and 10,733 enslaved, making the Barnabas Jones Farm one of the approximately 73 percent of farms in Wake County that had enslaved laborers. As detailed in Appendix A, there were at least five enslaved men and nine enslaved women owned by Martin Jones and his sons Barnabas and Beverly K. L.. According to the 1860 agricultural census, 225 Wake County farms had a comparable range of between ten to twenty slaves.³⁹ There is anecdotal evidence of the presence of a slave cemetery for the farmstead along the edge of the property (Appendix A).

³⁷ Ibid, 2-3.

³⁸ 1860 Federal Agricultural Census (Washington: Government Printing Office), 1864.

³⁹ 1910 Federal Agricultural Census, 1914.



Figure 213- 1938 aerial showing the farmstead (gray block within the blue square), nearby crossroads, and surrounding farmland (Source: USDA Historic Aerial Photos Collection, UNC Libraries).



Figure 214- 1969 aerial showing the Barnabas Jones farmstead's configuration and environs during the residency of A. J. Bartley and family (Source: NCDOT Photogrammetry Unit M0756 5069).



Figure 215- 1995 aerial showing added covered walkway between the main house and the schoolhouse/kitchen, and increased tree cover (Source: NCDOT Photogrammetry Unit, M3596 2017).



Figure 216- 2013 aerial showing additional tree cover on surrounding parcels (Source: Google Earth).



Figure 217- 2022 aerial showing added park maintenance building (right) and added interpretive pathway (Source: Google Earth).



Figure 218- Undated photo of the west elevation of the main house from the WA0679 site file (Source: HPO).



Figure 219- Circa 1961 photograph of the main house (left) and kitchen/schoolhouse, viewed from the southwest (Source: Knott, HABS, NCSU).



Figure 220- 1965 aerial view of the farmstead from the northeast, looking southwest (Source: NC State Aerial Farm Statistics Film Roll 4-HWA-16, via Cary Historic Properties Conditions Assessment, 2018.)



Figure 221- 1961 measured drawings of the non-extant log building and apple barn on the farmstead (Source: Knott, HABS, NCSU).

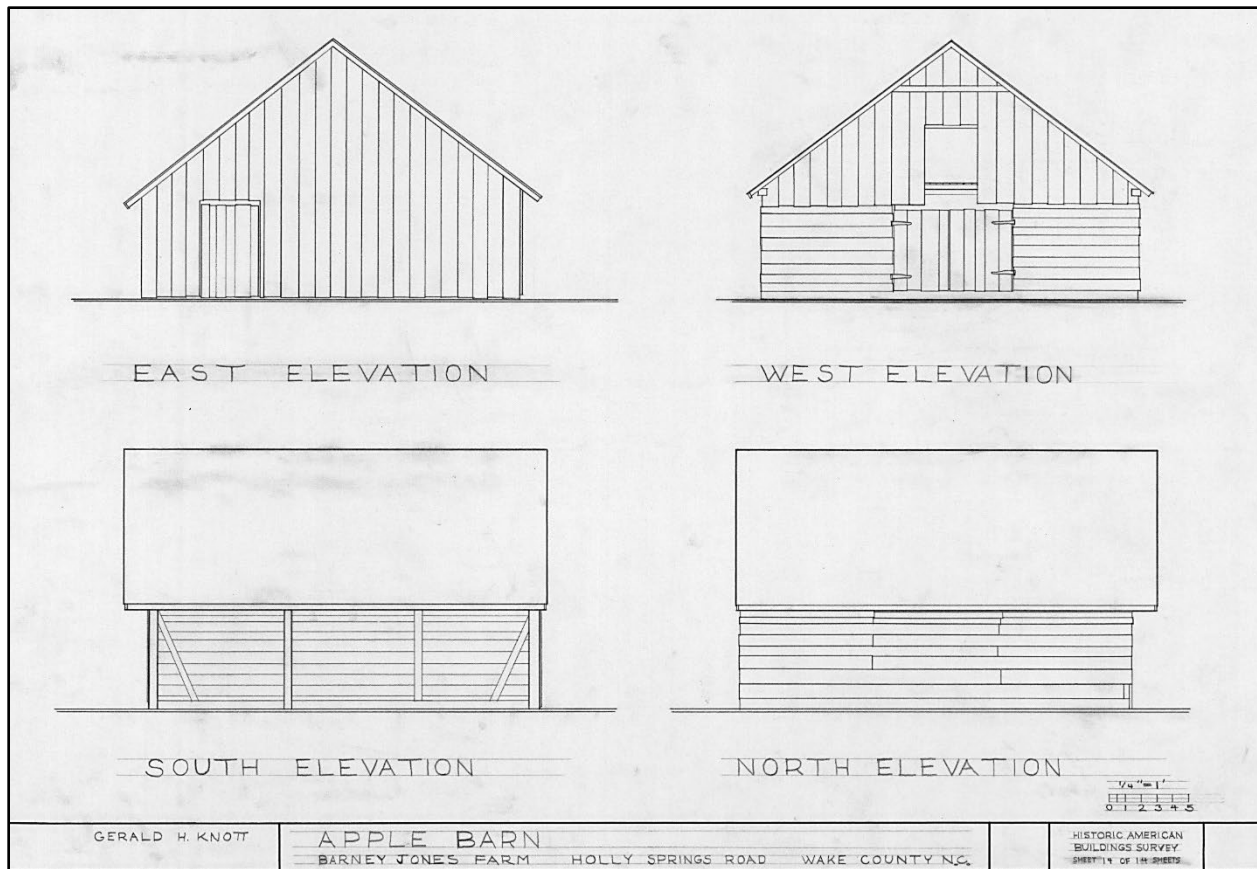


Figure 222- Elevation drawings of the non-extant apple barn, 1961 (Source: Knott, HABS, NCSU).

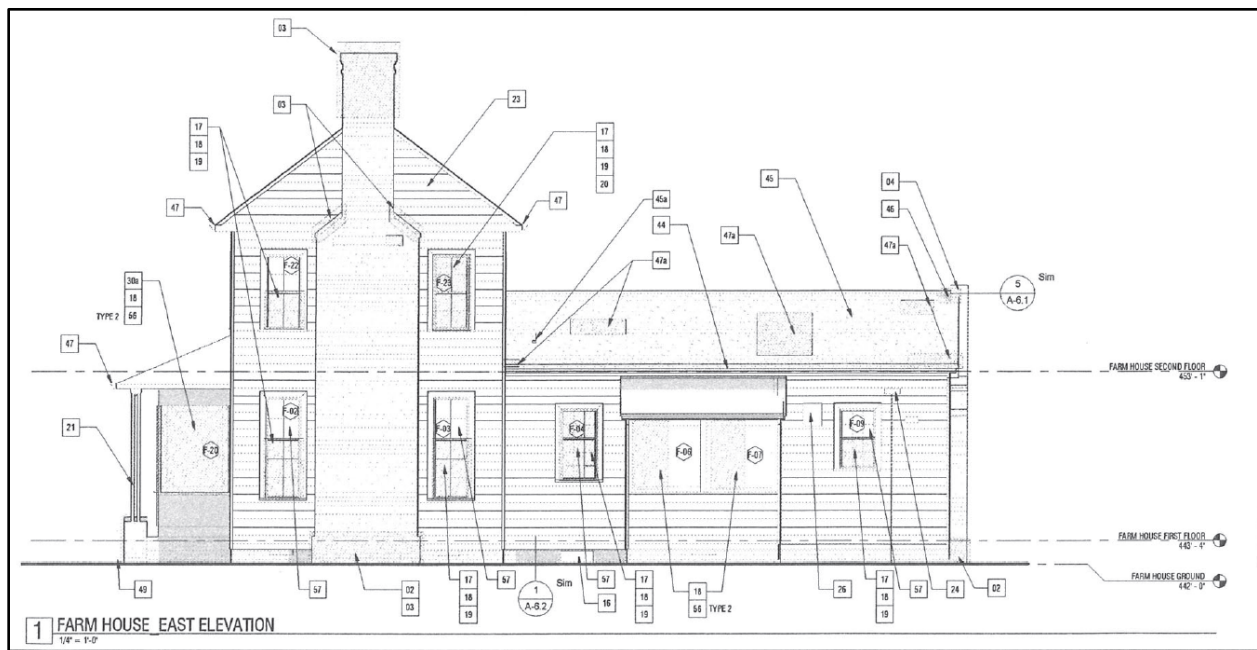


Figure 223- Representative diagram (east elevation) in the architectural drawings from the 2020 stabilization project conducted by the Town of Cary, which purchased the property in 2000; compare with Figure 124 (Source: Thoughtcraft Architects LLC).

Comparable Examples

Several mid-to-late nineteenth century farmsteads with two-story farmhouses are extant in and around Wake County. Those included in this section as comparable examples are the National Register-listed Beaver Dam Farm in Knightdale (WA0201); the Horton-Upchurch Farm in Cary (WA0764), included on the North Carolina HPO Study List and later declared eligible; and the G. A. Reams House in Apex (WA1052). Intact outbuildings, original siding on the farmhouse, and an intact setting are always the ideal for such farmsteads, but it seems that by 2024 only two out of three of these factors are generally present at any one time for the examples in the area. Replacement siding is perhaps the least noticeable of these tradeoffs, and the Horton-Upchurch Farm is most similar to the Barnabas Jones House in that being the primary aberration.

The circa 1810 Beaver Dam Farm (Figures 251-252), located at 7081 Forestville Road in Knightdale (23 miles northeast of the Barnabas Jones House), is a "two-story Georgian-Federal transitional dwelling in hall and parlor plan."⁴⁰ Similar to the Barnabas Jones House, it features sizable chimneys on the side elevations, rectangular-pane windows, and a roof of historic materials. The 2016 update to the WA0201 site form notes that "outbuildings were originally arranged in two clusters behind (north) of the house. A historic smokehouse was moved just east of the house and all other outbuildings were destroyed between 2005-2010 to allow for the new residential development around the house."⁴¹ The G. A. Reams House (Figures 253-254) at 2517 Kelly Road in Apex likewise features a degraded setting. Much of its acreage to the north and west was developed into townhouses between 2020 and 2024.⁴² Though a later example than the others (circa 1918), this "triple-A I-house," as it is described in HPOWEB, has key parallels to the Barnabas Jones House: the farmhouse dimensions, the full-length shed-roofed porches, intact metal-shingle roofs, and its relative proximity (approximately 6.5 miles west).

The Horton-Upchurch Farm, at 2002 Carpenter Upchurch Road in the vicinity of Cary, is located 7.75 miles northwest of the Barnabas Jones House, and is perhaps the most similar. Though primarily a cotton and later tobacco farm historically, other crops were grown as well, similar to the Barnabas Jones farm: corn, hay, wheat, oats, and sweet potatoes. Vestiges of a nineteenth-century foray into apples and cider are another parallel: "Prior to 1880 the elder Upchurch planted a ten-acre apple orchard and began making cider and vinegar; the building where this operation was carried on is still standing."⁴³ While vinyl siding has been added to the farmhouse (Figure 255), a remarkable number of outbuildings remain intact (Figures 256-260).

Comparable historic interior finishes are also worth analyzing. Laura A. W. Phillips' book *Grand Illusions: Historic Decorative Interior Painting in North Carolina* features superb examples of nineteenth-century painted wood graining and marbling statewide, several of which are

⁴⁰ Virginia Oswald and Dr. Jerry Cross, "Beaver Dam Farm, Knightdale, Wake County, WA0201, National Register of Historic Places Nomination and Inventory Form," N.C. Department of Archives & History, 1986.

⁴¹ Edwards Pitman et al, WA0201 Site Form, HPO Survey Files, NC Historic Preservation Office.

⁴² Google Earth Historical Imagery, via <https://earth.google.com/web/>.

⁴³ Circa Inc et al, WA0764 Site Form, HPO Survey Files, NC Historic Preservation Office.

juxtaposed with the Barnabas Jones House's specimens in Figures 261-268. One of the Barnabas Jones House's mantels bears artistic similarities to a mantel in the James A. Johnson House of Harnett County, and to marbled baseboards at the Somerville-Graham House in Warren County. Representative examples of faux wood-graining in the state illustrate that the Barnabas Jones House's variants are more understated than some, but are nonetheless well-executed.



Figure 224- Undated photo of the front elevation of the Beaver Dam Farm house in Knightdale (Source: Capital Area Preservation).



Figure 225- View of the Beaver Dam Farm house in April 2024; note the subdivision houses in the background (Source: Google Street View).



Figure 226- View of the front elevation of the G.A. Reams House in Apex (WA1052), facing west.



Figure 227- View of the G.A. Reams House and its frontage along Kelly Road in Apex.



Figure 228- The farmhouse of the Horton-Upchurch Farm (WA0764) in Cary, similar in layout to the Barnabas Jones House and similarly clad in replacement siding; view looking north.



Figures 229 and 230- The Horton-Upchurch Farm viewed from Carpenter Upchurch Road looking north (above) and from Louis Stephens Drive looking northwest (below).





Figure 231- Detail of intact rock foundation stones on one of the Horton-Upchurch Farm barns.



Figure 232- View of several of the Horton-Upchurch Farm barns, with intact historic standing-seam metal siding.



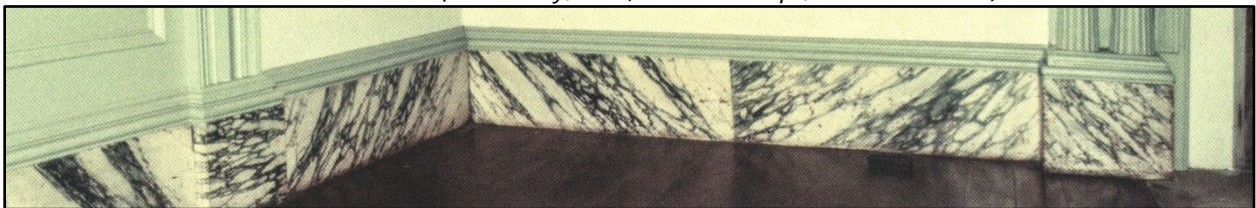
Figure 233- Vinyl-clad wellhouse (or other minor outbuilding) on the Horton-Upchurch Farm.

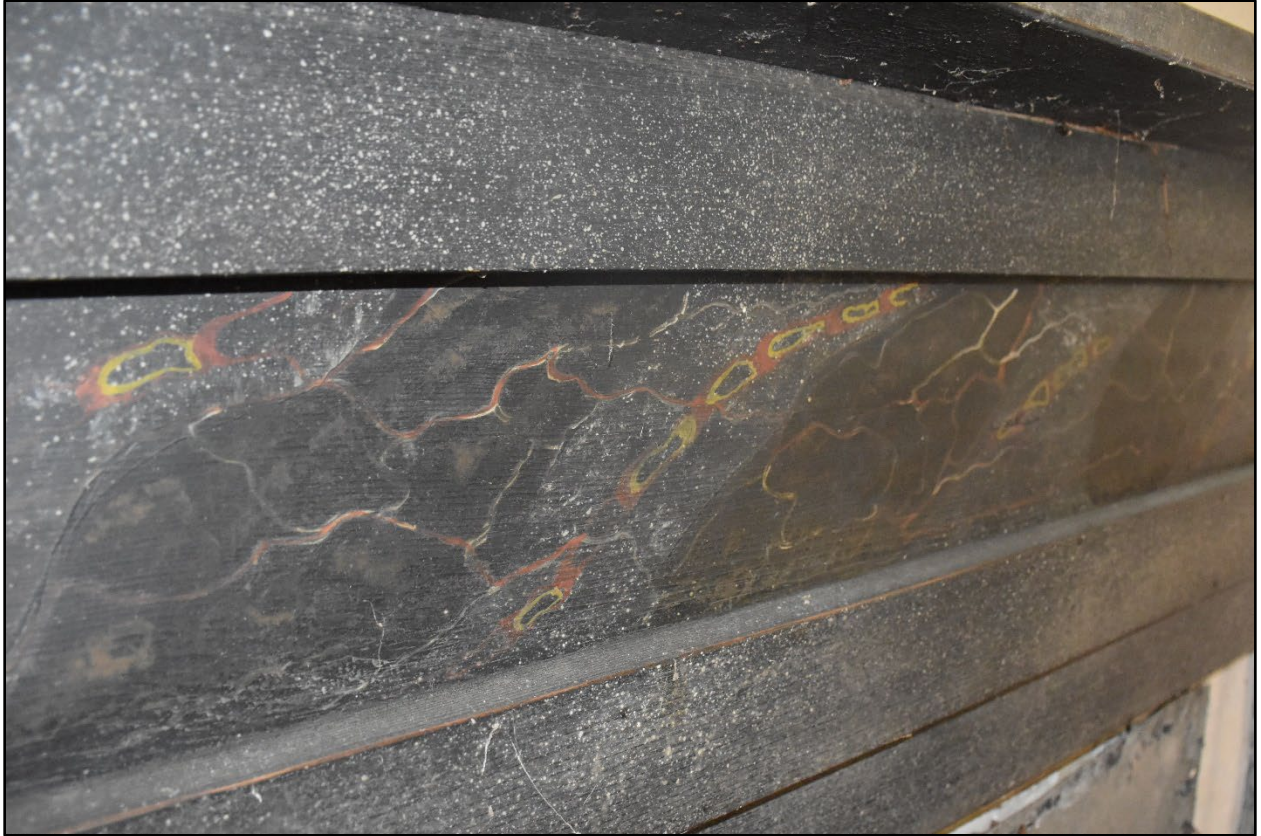


Figure 234- Mantel detail from the mid-nineteenth century James A. Johnson House in Harnett County, NC. (Source: Phillips, Grand Illusions). Note the similarity of the amoeba-like designs above and below to the Barnabas Jones House mantle inset panel on the following page.



Figure 235 (above)- A marbled baseboard at the Somerville-Graham House in Warren County, NC (Source: Phillips, Grand Illusions). Figure 236 (below)- Circa mid-nineteenth century marbled baseboards at the Ivy Hill house in Halifax County, NC (Source: Phillips, Grand Illusions).





Figures 237 (above) and 238 (below) – Close-ups of the stone-painted mantels at the Barnabas Jones House, for comparison with the examples shown on the previous page.





Figure 239 (left)- An oak-grained painted door at Wynne's Folly, a mid-nineteenth century house in Hyde County, NC (Source: Phillips, Grand Illusions). Figure 240 (right)- Example of contrasting wood-painted panels at the 1893 S.J. Atkinson House in Surry County, NC (Source: Phillips, Grand Illusions).



Figure 241- Detail of one of the wood-grained doors at the Barnabas Jones House for comparison.

National Register of Historic Places Evaluation

Integrity:

The Barnabas Jones House complex has retained integrity of location, association, feeling, design, materials, and workmanship, though it does not retain integrity of setting.

The house and extant outbuildings are in their original location and largely retain their original layouts, designs, materials, and workmanship. Remaining non-historic alterations not disposed with in the 2020 stabilization work are primarily reversible accretions rather than removals, including the metal siding on the farmhouse exterior and the wood paneling in the farmhouse and kitchen/schoolhouse. Especially in the interiors, an impressive number of examples of historic materials and workmanship remain—including several notable specimens, such as the nineteenth-century doors with intact hardware and faux wood graining, the intact faux-marble painted mantels, and the predominance of historic timber framing and wood cladding in the Reuben Jones House/potential slave quarters, cider barn, and grain barn.

Though the association of the cider barn and grain barn with their historic functions is perhaps not self-evident, the 2018 analysis on both buildings commissioned by the Town of Cary has provided a well-researched account of their former uses. Likewise, the verifiable history of the kitchen/schoolhouse building and Reuben Jones house/potential slave quarters has been compiled and documented. These contexts elucidate the stories of their buildings and the farmhouse, and consequently integrity of association remains intact.

Integrity of setting is no longer present due to the encroachment of commercial (plant nursery) development, trees and vegetation, and the recreational and parking facilities of Jack Smith Park on formerly agricultural land connected to the Barnabas Jones farmstead. The loss of several of the barns and outbuildings, as well as the demolition of the Martin Jones farmstead to the south (see Appendix A) has also reduced the property's integrity of setting. However, the growth of non-historic foliage around the perimeter of the complex has provided a vegetative buffer that screens out these non-historic features and helps maintain the property's integrity of feeling despite the loss of acreage.

NRHP Criteria Evaluation:

The Barnabas Jones House is recommended **Eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for agriculture. The complex features a relatively intact ensemble of outbuildings representing the diversity of crops, laborers, and income streams that occurred throughout the property's history, and are emblematic of agricultural development in the region. Though unfortunately the apple barn, sugarcane barn, and root cellar are no longer extant, the extant grain barn and cider barn demonstrate that the area's agricultural history was not limited to tobacco and cotton. Additionally, the two intact historic-age secondary dwellings illustrate the reliance on slave and free labor in the farm's agricultural heyday.

The Barnabas Jones House is currently recommended **Not Eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B. Though Martin and Barnabas Jones' ancestors and lineage,

property and slave holdings, and agricultural pursuits are researched and known, no one associated with the farmstead is thought to have played a singularly significant role in the history of the surrounding area when compared to other farmers of that era.⁴⁴ Additionally, although the names of the enslaved persons who worked and lived at the property are documented in the historical record, no historical evidence has yet been found to suggest they had an outsized role in the history of the area compared to their counterparts on other farmsteads. However, additional in-depth archival research may lead to further discoveries.

The Barnabas Jones House is currently recommended **Not Eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The 2020 stabilization effort by the Town of Cary removed several non-contributing features, particularly the altered enclosed porch. While the painted faux-marble mantles, faux-wood graining, historic doors and trim, metal roof shingles, and other intact historic interior and exterior features of the farmhouse are remarkable, the residual non-historic alterations remaining as of this writing, such as the non-historic metal siding on the farmhouse, are noticeable and sizable enough to preclude nomination under Criterion C at this juncture.

The Barnabas Jones House is currently recommended as **Not Eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. The property has not yet yielded nor is not likely to yield information pertaining to building technology. Archeological investigations around the farmhouse, purported slave dwelling, purported slave cemetery, historical privy locations, and other sites around the complex may conceivably prove informative.

Due to the historical merits and determination of eligibility for the property, it is recommended that the North Carolina National Register Advisory Committee (NRAC) nominate the Barnabas Jones House to the NCHPO Study List.

Boundary Description and Justification

An admitted contrast exists between the historical bounds of the farmstead during Martin Jones' 1821-1859 occupancy, Barnabas Jones' 1844-1906 occupancy, and the current 2024 reality of the non-historic Fairview Garden Center and Jack Smith Park that are located on former farmlands of the property (as documented in Appendix A), separated by a vegetative buffer from the intact nucleus of the house and outbuildings. However, the National Register bulletin notes that "areas that have lost integrity because of changes in cultural features or setting should be excluded when they are at the periphery of the eligible resources."⁴⁵

Consequently, the boundary of the Barnabas Jones House complex is recommended as the extent of the Wake County tax parcel it is located on, PIN #0761939036, but excluding the northeastern peninsula of the parcel that features the gravel driveway leading from the back side of the house

⁴⁴ The North Carolina Department of Agriculture's 1989 *History of North Carolina Century Farms* provides a number of comparable and similarly longstanding farm histories in the county and surrounding counties.

⁴⁵ NPS, NRHP Bulletin 21, "Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties" (1997), p. 2.

to Penny Road. Aerial imagery shows that the alignment of the driveway partially changed between 1959 and 1964, and a modern non-historic chain-link fence and gate were constructed at the driveway in stages between 2016 and 2022 (see Figures 269 to 271). Additionally, extensive tree cover and undergrowth shields the farmhouse and outbuildings from view along 95% of the driveway, and primarily secondary elevations are visible at its terminus. Thus, unlike some historic farmsteads where the approach road is an integral part of the layout of the complex and leads to a prominent view of the farmstead, the current driveway is better understood as a service road.



Figure 242- View of the 9701 Penny Road driveway entrance in July 2016, via Google Street View.

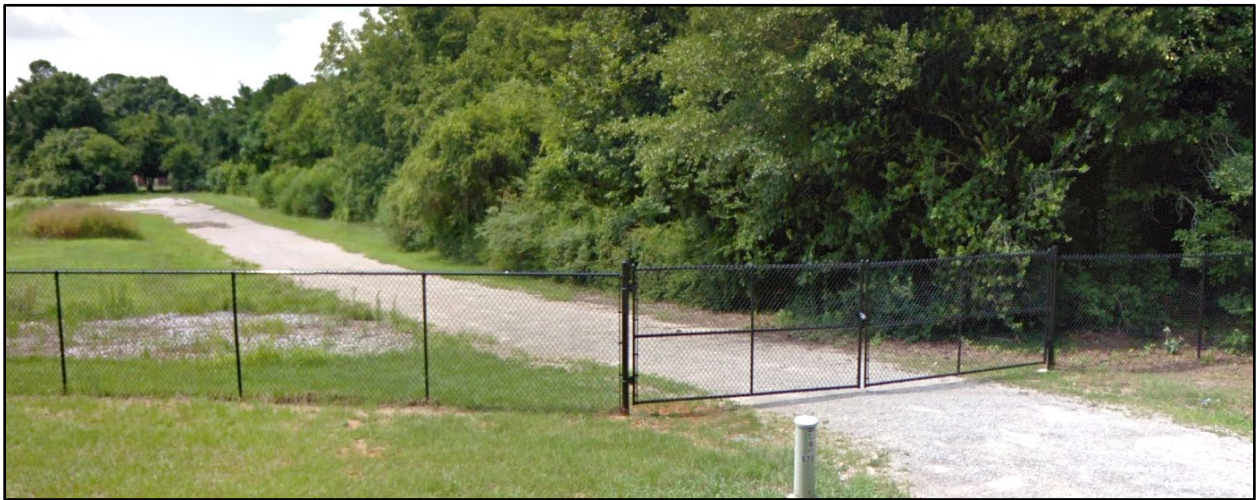


Figure 243- View of the 9701 Penny Road driveway entrance in July 2018, via Google Street View.



Figure 244- View of the 9701 Penny Road driveway entrance in April 2022, via Google Street View.



Figure 245- Recommended NRHP boundaries for the Barnabas Jones House (WA0679), in yellow.

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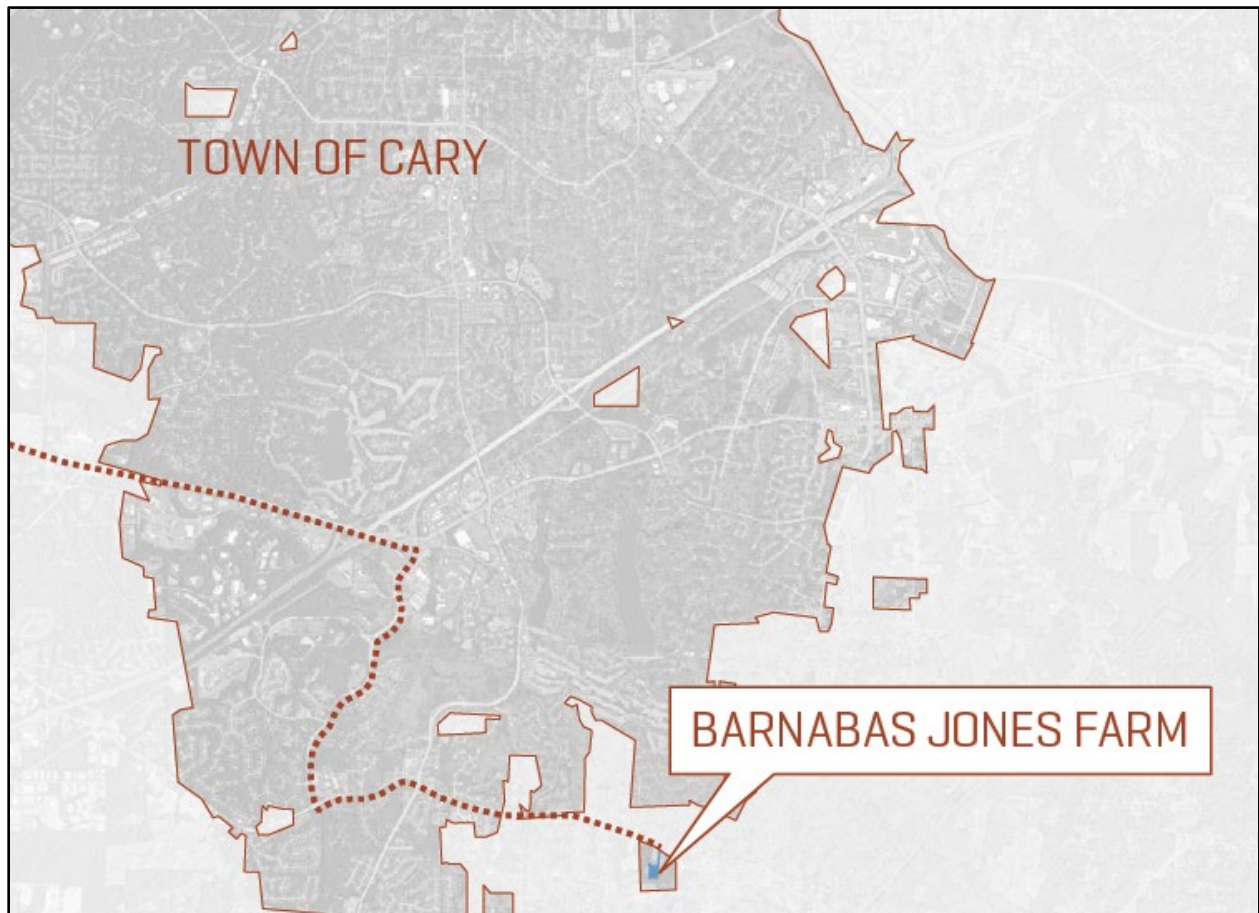
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Appendix A

Existing Conditions Assessment of Barnabas Jones Property

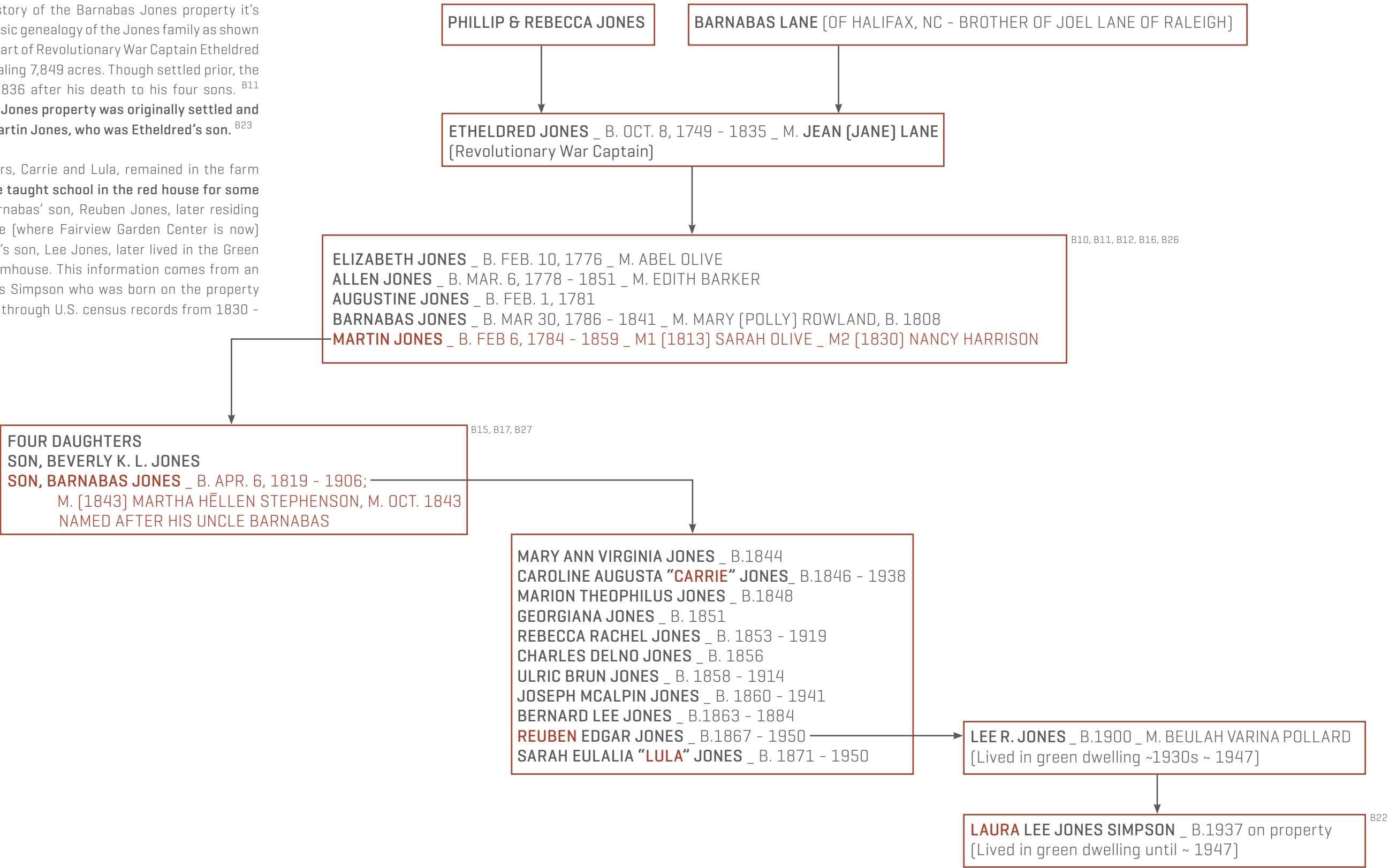
Excerpted from "Cary Historic Properties Existing Conditions Assessment"
CUBE design + research, PLLC, and Lynch Mykins Structural Engineers, PC
Contracted by Town of Cary // April 2018



BARNABAS JONES PROPERTY _ THE JONES FAMILY TREE

In order to understand the history of the Barnabas Jones property it's important to understand the basic genealogy of the Jones family as shown here. The property was part of part of Revolutionary War Captain Etheldred Jones’ multiple land grants totaling 7,849 acres. Though settled prior, the land was officially deeded in 1836 after his death to his four sons.^{B11} **Research shows the Barnabas Jones property was originally settled and farmed by Barnabas’ father, Martin Jones, who was Etheldred’s son.**^{B23}

Barnabas’ two unwed daughters, Carrie and Lula, remained in the farm house until their deaths. **Carrie taught school in the red house for some fifty years.**^{B22, B23} We find Barnabas’ son, Reuben Jones, later residing in Martin Jones’ original house (where Fairview Garden Center is now) on Holly Springs Road. Reuben’s son, Lee Jones, later lived in the Green Dwelling south of the main farmhouse. This information comes from an interview with Laura Lee Jones Simpson who was born on the property in 1937, and is further verified through U.S. census records from 1830 - 1930.^{B22, B23}



BARNABAS JONES PROPERTY _ SLAVERY

Research has identified the presence of slaves on the Jones property under ownership of Martin Jones and his sons Barnabas Jones and Beverly K.L. Jones. ^{B23} While slaves were commonplace on North Carolina farms it’s less common to be able to trace numbers and particularly names of slaves to a place over time. Based on United States Census data and Slave Schedules from 1830 through 1880, and the last Will and Testament of Martin Jones in 1859, we’ve been able to identify the number and several names of slaves living on the property over the decades. Martin willed his slaves by name to his heirs or to be sold. Based on the above data we’ve also attempted an educated guess for matching birth years from the census to the named slaves in Martin’s Will. ^{B27}

We further know from Laura Lee Jones Simpson that there is a slave cemetery on the property located south of Jack Smith Park – see next page. ^{B22}

A number of previous consultant documents cite the existing green dwelling in front of the Barnabas farmhouse as a former slave dwelling. Through research we have traced the original citation to a U.S. Historic American Building Survey. ^{B14} This drawing was produced in 1961 by NCSU undergraduate architecture student Gerald H. Knott. We conducted a phone interview with Gerald and retrieved his notes from the NCSU special collections archives. Gerald was told at the time by a woman on the property in 1961 (the Bartley family) that it use to be a slave dwelling; thus he labeled it as such. ^{B13} There was supporting data for this claim at the time. We do know from interviewing Laura Lee Jones Simpson, that she lived in the green dwelling from 1937 - 1947. She recalls it as a three-room house with a porch running the length. She does not recall anyone mentioning it was a former slave dwelling. We also know Martin’s home was in front of Barnabas’, so the dwelling was not originally “in front” as some previous consultants have suggested. ^{B22}

It is possible the green dwelling was once a slave dwelling, but we have no supporting documentation to this claim. It may or may not have been changed over time. We’ve attempted to contact an expert on slave dwellings in hopes of shedding some light on possible techniques in the buildings construction that may identify it as such.

We believe this research may present a significant interpretive opportunity for the Town of Cary.

1830 CENSUS _ MARTIN JONES’ SLAVES: ^{B23}

1 _ MALE..... UNDER AGE 10
1 _ MALE..... AGE 10 - 24
1 _ MALE..... AGE 36 - 55
1 _ FEMALE..... UNDER AGE 10
1 _ FEMALE..... AGE 24 - 36

1840 CENSUS _ MARTIN JONES’ SLAVES: ^{B23}

1 _ MALE..... UNDER AGE 10
2 _ MALES..... AGE 10 - 24
1 _ MALE..... AGE 55 - 100
2 _ FEMALES... UNDER AGE 10
1 _ FEMALE..... AGE 10 - 24
1 _ FEMALE..... AGE 24 - 36

1850 SLAVE SCHEDULE _ MARTIN JONES: ^{B24}

1 _ MALE..... AGE 7.....B. 1843
1 _ MALE..... AGE 28....B. 1822
1 _ FEMALE..... AGE 10....B. 1840
1 _ FEMALE..... AGE 28....B. 1822
1 _ FEMALE..... AGE 50....B. 1800

1850 SLAVE SCHEDULE _ BARNABAS JONES (SON): ^{B24}

1 _ MALE..... AGE 18....B. 1832
1 _ FEMALE..... AGE 12....B. 1838

1850 SLAVE SCHEDULE _ BEVERLY K. L. JONES (SON): ^{B24}

1 _ MALE..... AGE 25....B. 1825
1 _ MALE..... AGE 8.....B. 1842
1 _ FEMALE..... AGE 38....B. 1812
1 _ FEMALE..... AGE 14....B. 1836
1 _ FEMALE..... AGE 9.....B. 1841
1 _ FEMALE..... AGE 2.....B. 1848
1 _ FEMALE..... AGE 1.....B. 1849

SLAVES NAMED IN MARTIN JONES’ LAST WILL & TESTAMENT DATED JULY 1ST, 1859 (MARTIN DIED DAYS LATER AFTER 6 MONTHS ILL): ^{B26, B27}

FILLIS _ WOMAN, POSSIBLY BORN 1822 _ Left to wife, Nancy
RUTH _ WOMAN, POSSIBLY BORN 1840 _ Left to son, Barnabas
JESSE _ YOUNG BOY, POSSIBLY BORN 1843 _ Left to son, Barnabas
LAM _ MAN, UNKNOWN BIRTH YEAR _ To be sold upon Martin’s death and proceeds divided equally amongst Martin’s six children.
LQUIRE _ MAN, POSSIBLY BORN 1822 _ Left to grandchildren (heirs) of son Beverly K. L. Jones; to be sold when grandson George W. M. Jones becomes 21 years old and proceeds divided equally amongst Beverly’s children.

1870 & 1880 U.S. CENSUS: ^{B23}

The 1870 and 1880 Census lists a black household on the same page (meaning proximity) at Barnabas Jones’ home. In 1870 they are listed as **Lemuel Jones age 52, Harriett Jones age 48 and daughter Sally Jones age 10 (Sally is listed as “Sarah” and a farm laborer in 1880)**. It’s probable that Lemuel and Harriett were slaves of Martin, Barnabas, or Beverly K. L. Jones in the 1850s.

BARNABAS JONES PROPERTY _ SLAVE CEMETERIES



JACK SMITH PARK

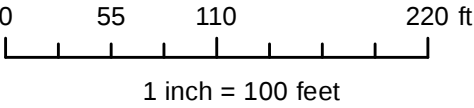
BARNABAS JONES HOUSE

DWELLING

VICINITY OF SLAVE CEMETERIES ^{B22}

FAIRVIEW GARDEN CENTER

Laura Lee Jones Simpson recalls two cemeteries in an open field between her house and her grandfathers in the 1940s. The graves were marked with stones. Her grandmother said one was a slave cemetery. A rough approximation from memory is shown here. Based on description they may be near the property line on the Jack Smith Park side. They may be difficult to precisely locate without ground penetrating radar. It's also possible the graves have unknowingly been plowed over. Companies that may be able to locate the unmarked graves include: <https://www.esinc.cc/>, <http://newsouthassoc.com/>, or <http://www.topographix.com/>.



2017 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY UNDERLAY

1981 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY UNDERLAY WITH MARTIN JONES HOUSE
RED SHADED BUILDINGS ARE NO LONGER STANDING
MARTIN JONES' HOMESTEAD WAS DEMOLISHED IN THE EARLY 1980s
LAYOUT PER LAURA LEE JONES SIMPSON INTERVIEW SKETCH

B2, B22
B2, B22
B22

BARNABAS JONES FAMILY CEMETERY

MARTIN JONES FARM

837.5 ACRES TOTAL (distributed in Martin's Will)

OVERVIEW:

Research and interviews reveal that the Barnabas Jones farm was originally settled and farmed by his father, Martin Jones, whose home was just south where Fairview Garden Center is located.

LINEAGE:

Captain Etheldred Jones fought in the battles of Cowpens and Guilford Courthouse. His sword is in the museum at the Guilford Courthouse National Military Park. After the Revolutionary War Etheldred received multiple land grants totaling 7,849 acres in southern Wake County. The land was divided among his children.

Martin Jones is the son of Captain Etheldred Jones. Martin Jones married in 1813 and first appears on the U.S. census as household head along with children and slaves in 1830. He does not appear in the 1820 census. Thus we conclude Martin settled the property and established his homestead on Holly Spring Road (mentioned in his 1859 Will) in the early 1820s. B23, B27

Martin leaves in his 1859 Will his home tract of land inclusive of 211.5 acres north of Holly Springs Road to his son Barnabas upon his wife Nancy's death. He leaves the remaining land south of Holly Springs road to the children of his son Beverly who died in the late 1850s. B27

Laura Lee Jones Simpson (Martin's great-great-granddaughter) recalls often walking the footpath in the 1940s between her house and her grandfather's house (Reuben E. Jones) who lived in Martin's former house. Census records from 1900 through 1940 list Reuben as head of household and substantiate this claim. B22, B23

OPERATIONS:

Crops grown by the Jones family over the years on the property include cotton, apples, sugarcane, and wheat. Martin Jones distributes in his 1859 Will hogs, sheep, cattle, horses, and one mule named Bet. He also leaves his blacksmith shop and tools to Barnabas.B27 Laura Lee Jones Simpson recalls the blacksmith shop in the location indicated on the map to the left. B22

Laura also recalls the foot path shown between the blacksmith shop and Martin's homestead. Given that this path is on axis with Martin's homestead and his blacksmith shop we believe the aligning back buildings were originally part of Martin Jones' operations and later Barnabas'. We're not sure when the carriage barn and the sugarcane barn were built, but they were demolished by the Brigham and Bartley families in the 1950s and 60s. B6

Laura Lee Jones Simpson also recalls the approximate location of a slave cemetery as shown on the map to the left. B22

BARNABAS JONES FARM

3.33 ACRES [originally 211.5 acres including Martin’s home tract]

ADDRESS:
9701 Penny Road, Cary, NC 27606 [adjacent to Jack Smith Park]

GENERAL CONDITIONS:
The farm house is in good condition, while the outbuildings are in fair to poor condition. The most critical condition structure is the Cider Barn followed by the Dwelling.

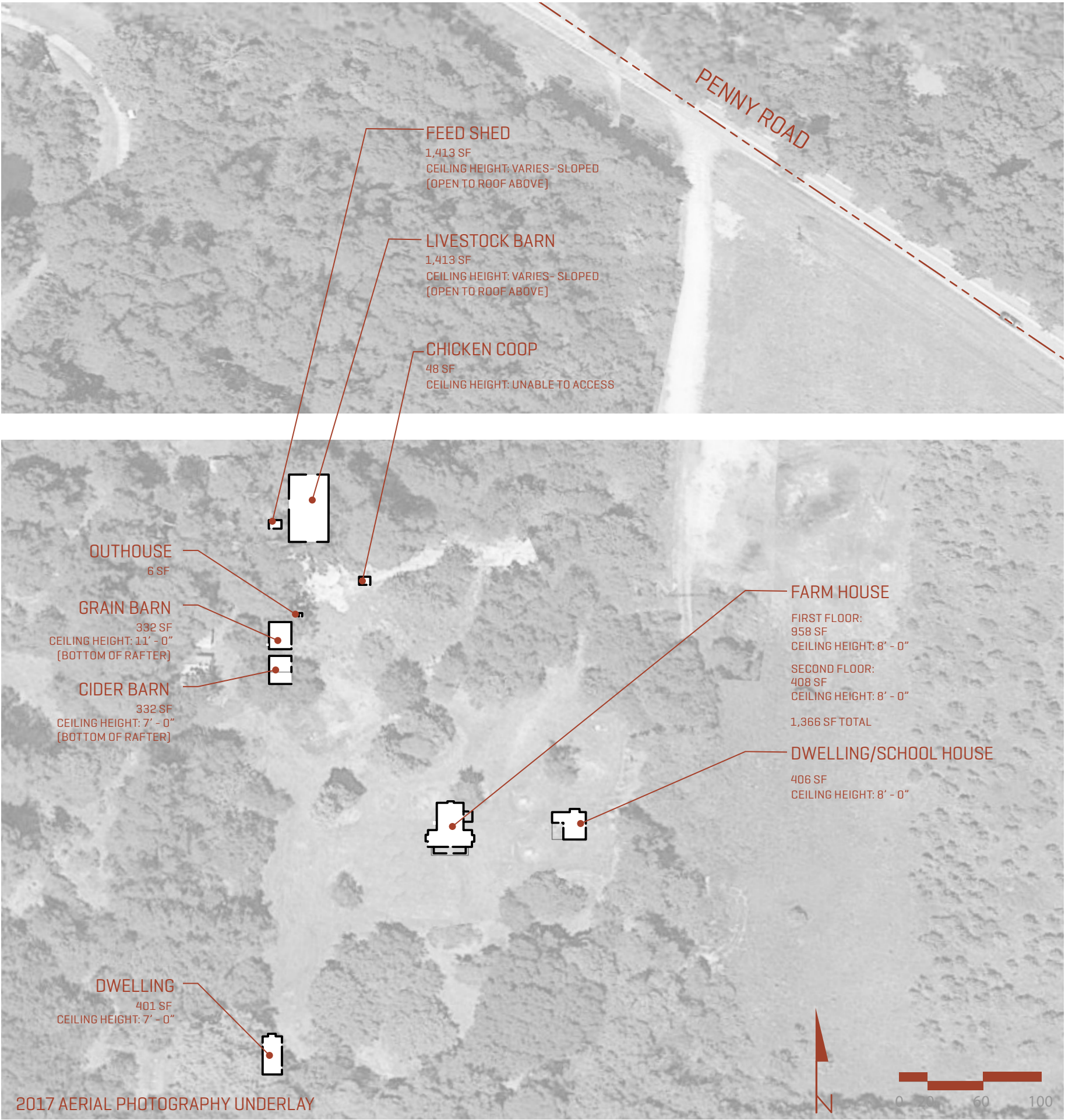
HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:
The farm and its’ buildings represent a relatively in tact early 19th century homestead in North Carolina. In addition, the land holdings of the Jones’ family encompassed much of Wake County and its genealogy is linked to a Revolutionary War Captain. The family and heirs were also slave owners with a traceable history.

At least a portion of Barnabas Jones’ farm house dates to the 1840s, while some outbuildings established by his father, Martin, likely date to the 1820s. The home was originally accessed from SR 1152 [Holly Springs Road] on axis from the South.

OF NOTE:
WOODEN WHEEL: Martin Jones’ Will mentions a “wooden wheel.” The Bartley family found a wooden wheel attached to a tree with equipment, perhaps part of the cider operation. They donated it along with the cider press to the NC State Fair in the 1960s where it was displayed in the Village of Yesteryears exhibit. This exhibit is still ongoing and the wheel may still be in their collection. See <http://www.ncstatefair.org/2017/Attractions/Village-of-Yesteryear.htm> ^{B6}

CIVIL WAR: There is a Barnabas Jones record, but the home county does not match our Barnabas Jones.^{B25} Family records indicate Barnabas was detailed to remain at home and protect the area families of soldiers who were in service.^{B22} Troops may have raided the farm for food and supplies, see the Grain Barn for more info.^{B6}

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:
A 2004 report provided by the Town, conducted by Withers & Ravenel, shows fuel contaminated soil [up to 17 feet deep] was removed / remediated near the front of the house after discovery in 2000. The ground water was tested shortly after and showed no contamination. Given the time lapse we suggest testing the ground water before resuming any potable use.^{B9}



BARNABAS JONES FARM HISTORIC TIMELINE

1820's	Land is settled by Martin Jones. Martin is the son of Revolutionary War Captain Etheldred Jones who was granted the land from the State of North Carolina after the war. ^{B23}	1870	U.S. census lists Barnabas Jones as household head with corresponding children by name. A nearby household head of Lemuel Jones [black] is also listed. They may have been former slaves of Martin or Barnabas. ^{B23}
1830	U.S. census lists Martin Jones, six children and five slaves on the property. A wife does not appear, as he marries his second wife, Nancy Harrison in 1830. ^{B16, B23}	1880	U.S. census lists Barnabas [60] and Helen [56] have nine children [four daughters and 5 sons ages 9 to 34 all living on the farm. All of the sons are laborers on the farm. Their eldest daughter Carrie was a school teacher. ^{B23}
1840	U.S. census lists Martin Jones, three children, wife, and eight slaves on the property. ^{B23}	1902	Barnabas Jones transferred 101.5 acres including the ca. 1840 house and outbuildings to his daughters Carrie A. and Sarah E. Jones. Both daughters lived on the property unmarried until their deaths, Sarah in 1938 and Carrie in 1950. ^{G1, B23}
1843	Barnabas Jones marries Martha Hellen Stephenson in October. It's assumed they then moved into the red house while constructing their house. ^{B15, B17}	1937	Laura Lee Jones Simpson is born on the property to Lee Jones [grandson of Barnabas]. They live in the green dwelling south of the main house until about 1947. He father, Lee Jones, and grandfather, Reuben Jones [son of Barnabas], appear to be still working the farm. ^{B22}
1850	U.S. census lists both Martin Jones and Barnabas Jones as household heads, with respective children by name. Slave schedules lists 5 under ownership of Martin and 2 under ownership of Barnabas. ^{B23, B24}	1951	After Carrie Jones' death in 1950, the property goes to public auction in February. It is transferred out of the Jones Family and sold to Paul Brigham and his wife Ethel. ^{G1} The Brigham's added plumbing and electricity to the main house in the early 1950s. ^{B6}
1859	Martin Jones dies in July, completes last Will & Testament days before death. Leaves Barnabas his blacksmith shop and tools. Leaves 211.5 acres including buildings and his home tract north of Holly Springs Rd. to wife Nancy Harrison and then to Barnabas after her death. ^{B26, B27}	1957	Property sold to A.J. Bartley on June 3rd. A.J. Bartley was a professor of Agriculture at North Carolina State University. His wife is Thelma and son Jon Bartley. The Bartley's raised livestock, vegetable crops and fruit trees. ^{G1, B4}
1860	U.S. census lists Barnabas Jones as household head with corresponding children by name. ^{B23}	1960's	Bartley's renovated the kitchen, added HVAC, and made other changes to the home and property through the 1980s. ^{B6}
1861-65	U.S. Civil War. Troops may have raided the farm for food and supplies. ^{B6}	2000	Town of Cary purchased property. ^{G1}
1862	Caroline "Carrie" Jones begins teaching school at age 16 in the red house, likely to her younger siblings and cousins and then area children in later years. ^{B22, B23}		

DETAILED ASSESSMENT:

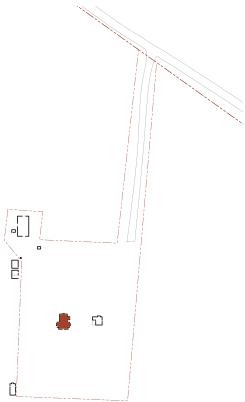
	FEATURE NAME	MATERIAL TYPE	CONDITION RATING	PRIORITY RATING	% OR SF IN NEED OF REPAIR	COMMENTS	RECOMMENDATIONS	STRUCTURAL ASSESSMENT (GOOD)
ROOF	Surface Covering - Upper Roof	Metal Shingle	Good	Serious	600 sf	Visible rust at roof edge, 15% of paint worn down to primer. Some water damage inside.	Repair / check all flashings and sealants / Repaint	
	Surface Covering - Lower Roof	Metal Shingle	Good	Serious	600 sf	Shingles are lifting up. Tin roof over spaced wood purlins over rafters, discontinuous roof sheathing. Red primer coat showing beneath silver coating. Exposed tin in spots. Some water damage inside.	Repair / check all flashings and sealants / Repaint	
	Surface -Enclosed Porch	Metal Shingle	Fair	Minor	200 sf	Visible rust	Replace rusted shingles and repaint	
	Flashing	Metal	Fair	Minor	100 lf	Flashing lifting up at ridge	Reattach	
	Gutters / Downs	Aluminum	Good	Minor	120 lf		Pipe outlets away from foundation	
	Fascia	Aluminum	Fair	Minor	120 lf	Rust from roof shingles staining rake of east and west elevations	Repair / Replace as needed	
	Structure / Framing - Lower	Wood	Good	Minor				3"x4" roof rafters, attic floor has noticeable deflection
	Structure / Framing - Upper	Wood	unknown	Minor		Unable to access		
	Insulation Upper Roof					Assume none		
	Insulation Lower Roof					None unpon inspection		
EXTERIOR	Surface Covering	Aluminum Siding	Good	Minor		Siding needs to be cleaned, assume wood behind of unknown condition		Some minor damaged siding
	Paint	Paint	Fair	Serious		Flaking paint; possibly lead paint	Test for lead paint, repaint home	
	Windows	Wood	Good to Fair	Minor to Serious	~20 windows	Wood window muntins behind storm windows need repair.	Repair, Reseal all windows	
	Shutters	Wood	Good to Fair	Minor	~40 shutters	Removed and stored inside home; in various conditions	Repair, repaint, Reattach	
	Door - west	Wood	Good	Minor	1 door		refinish	
	Door - Mudroom				1 door	Missing door at mudroom entry	replace	
	Door - Entry	Wood	Fair	Minor	1 door	Door broken at lock side	Repair with similar wood, to match profile and refinish	
	Crawlspace				1,700 sf	Boarded up, not accessible	Inspect and insulate	
	Foundations	Brick	Good	Minor	5% (25sf)	Spot pointing needed on foundations	Minor repointing	Apparent crawl space with brick foundation wall and brick piers. Wall and piers have newer patch work
	Chimney - East	Brick	Good	Serious	100 sf	Lower 14" missing mortar on east chimney	Repoint base	Brick chimney with damage at the bottom and propagating cracks. Overall Good condition but should be maintained to avoid further deterioration.
	Chimney - North	Brick	Good	Serious	100 sf	Missing upper two feet of chimney @ roof	Repoint base and assess top	
	Wall Structure / Framing	Wood	Good	Serious	300 sf	Chimney is pulling on structure at 2nd floor teal room	Stabilize	Chimney / Structure needs to be stabilized
	Insulation	Unknown				Assume none		
PORCH	Surface Covering / Siding	Wood	Fair	Serious			Repair / replace rotted features	Rotting wood at porch
	Porch columns and decorative features	Wood / Paint	Poor	Serious	4 columns	Peeling paint on porch columns, some not fully attached to piers	Repair, Reattach columns to brick piers; test for lead paint, paint	
	Steps to West Entries	Brick	Fair	Minor	60% / 200 sf	Brick repair needed on both steps - chipping and spalling on ends	Repair and Repoint	Exterior steps have some damage to the brick

PROPERTY:
BARNABAS JONES

BUILDING:
FARM HOUSE

OVERALL STRUCTURAL CONDITION: **GOOD**

OVERALL ARCHITECTURAL CONDITION: **GOOD**



SQUARE FOOTAGE: **1,366 SF** ORIGINAL USE: **FARM HOUSE**

YEAR BUILT: **CA. 1845 & 1886?** CURRENT USE: **VACANT**

The farm house is generally in good condition. Systems and finishes have deteriorated due to vacancy. The most critical concern is the chimney possibly beginning to pull from the upper west bedroom. It has produced diagonal stress cracks in the plaster. While the metal shingle roof appears in good to fair condition; there are shingles and flashing lifting and rust developing. The roof should be repaired and maintained to avoid further deterioration (extra repair shingles are located beneath the stair). The foundation of the single story portion is known to use logs; while the two story portion uses hewn lumber with carpenter marks. The chimney brickwork and necks are also different. These indicate the single story portion is older than the two-story portion.

DETAILED ASSESSMENT CONTINUED:

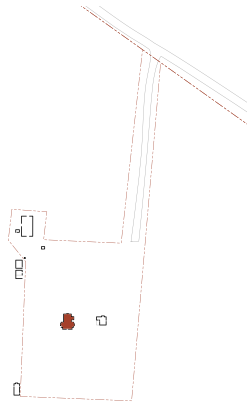
	FEATURE NAME	MATERIAL TYPE	CONDITION RATING	PRIORITY RATING	% OR SF IN NEED OF REPAIR	COMMENTS	RECOMMENDATIONS	STRUCTURAL ASSESSMENT (GOOD)
PORCH	Structure / Framing	Wood	Good	Minor	300 sf	Porch has been infilled with enclosure not in keeping with original house.	Remove / Restore	
	Foundation	Brick	Good	Minor				
INTERIOR	Attic	Wood	Fair	Serious		Extensive insect / wasps nests present	Exterminate	
	Ceiling Covering	Plaster	Fair	Serious	1500 sf	Previous bee damage needs repair; some water damage downstairs	Repair and repaint	Water damage in the ceiling of many downstairs rooms.
	Wall Covering	Plaster and Wall paper	Fair to Poor	Serious	~4,000 sf	Extensive cracks in plaster and mildew. Upstairs teal/green room wall at chimney is noticeably pulling away from house as seen with crack lines.	Clean / Repair / Patch	Cracking above door frame, this is likely a bearing wall. Cracking in most of the walls and ceilings with plaster on both levels. A larger crack has developed in the upstairs teal/green room.
	Paint	Paint	Fair	Serious	~4,000 sf		Repaint; test for lead	
	Trim	Wood	Good	Minor	700 lf		Refinish/seal	
	Kitchen	Wood Cabinets	Fair	Minor	20 lf cabinets / 400 sf	Wood ceiling at kitchen; linoleum flooring	Replace / Repair	
	Living	Wood	Good	Minor		Wood paneling on some walls		
	Hallway	Wood	Good	Minor		Cork flooring, plaster ceiling		
	Bathroom Downstairs	Tile / Wood / Wallpaper	Poor	Minor	50 sf / 3 fixtures	Water damage on ceiling	Replace fixtures	
	First Floor Bedroom West					Fireplace needs repair	Re-trace flue	
	First Floor Bedroom East	Carpet	Poor	Serious		Carpet installed over hardwood, fireplace boarded up; inspect floor dip for possible insect damage	Remove carpet, access hardwood floor beneath to inspect	Dip in the floor upon entering
	Stairwell	Wallpaper	Poor	Serious	500 sf	Mildew growth on wallpaper coverings in stairwell	Clean and Remove mildew, remove carpet on wood stairs	
	Second Floor Bedroom West	Structure & Fireplace	Poor	Critical		Significant cracks in plaster walls and ceiling caused by chimney pulling away from structure	Stabilize / Repair	
	Fireplaces	Masonry	Good	Minor	4 fireplaces	Most boarded up, should be inspected and flues retraced	Inspect Flues / Remove wood stove	
	Floor Stain/Finish	Wood	Good	Minor	1,400 sf		Re-finish first and second floors	
	Doors	Wood	Good	Minor	~ 12 doors		Refinish / seal	
	Stairs	Wood	Good	Minor			Refinish / seal	
	Crawl Space					Boarded up windows at crawlspace; not accessible		
SYSTEMS	Plumbing		Poor	Minor to Serious	100%	Existing plumbing, assumed deteriorated galvanized / lead pipe	Replace all Systems	
	Heating & Ventilation		Poor	Minor to Serious	100%	Existing HVAC unit and ducts deteriorated due to vacancy		
	Electrical		Poor	Minor to Serious	100%	Existing electrical inadequate and deteriorated due to vacancy		
GROUND	Topography at foundation	Soil	Good	Minor			Ensure sloping away from house at all sides	

PROPERTY:

BARNABAS JONES

BUILDING:

FARM HOUSE



OVERALL STRUCTURAL CONDITION: GOOD

OVERALL ARCHITECTURAL CONDITION: GOOD

Laura Lee Jones Simpson also recalls a porch on the single story portion facing the red house. The lock box on the front door has dates of 1885 and 1886 stamped into it. Another lock box appears to have a date of 1865. The door knobs appear to match on both floors and the doors and hardware appear to be original. Thus, it’s possible the two-story portion of the home was completed as late as 1886. It does seem unconventional given Barnabas would have been 66 years old and his youngest child [Lulu] age 15 at the time. A closer analysis in better light may be needed.

The farm house may be best associated with the Central-Passage House [later names I-houses in the 1930’s]. This vernacular style originated in 17th century Britain and was popular in the southern U.S. and elsewhere in the mid 19th century. The single-story T’s off the I-house to the back to form the more private chamber / pantry / kitchen. Formal characteristics include the central passage hall dividing the parlor and the gable-end chimneys with English bond. The 6/6, 6/9, window sashes and double panel doors were popular in the era and common to the southern I-house among other styles of the day. The detailing is also characteristic of the Greek Revival style popular at the time; however, the house lacks overtly Greek Revival forms. Removal of the aluminum siding may reveal additional ornamentation to better categorize the detailing. The Georgian and the Federalist style were also influential on I-houses of the time.

Laura Lee Jones Simpson gave an account of the kitchen with a wood stove and dining [see interview sketch] from the 1940s. At that time Barnabas’ daughters Carrie and Lulu lived in the home and were known to have never changed anything. Thus we believe the kitchen layout as Laura recalls dates to at least before Barnabas’ death in 1906. ^{B22}

Changes in the home after 1950 (when Lulu dies and property auctioned):

The Brigham family added electricity to the house in the early 1950s along with plumbing, the bathroom and renovated kitchen. They also added a door to access the attic of the single story portion through the closet upstairs.

The Bartley family added to the home in the 1960s and 70s: interior wood paneling, shoe molding when refinishing the floors, all ceiling moldings, storm windows and aluminum siding, continuous brick foundation skirt, porch enclosure, insulation in roofs, HVAC system, carpet, cork, built-in closets and shelving, wallpaper, and paint colors upstairs. Jon Bartley and Laura Lee Jones Simpson confirmed these items. ^{B6, B22}

The home was originally all white with wood trim, faux grain painted wood doors, and imitation marble stone painting at the fireplaces and the wainscoting of the parlor. ^{B22}

PROPERTY:
BARNABAS JONES

BUILDING:
FARM HOUSE



1961 photo by Gerald H. Knott ^{B14}



1963 provided by Jon Bartley ^{B1}

DETAILED ASSESSMENT:

	FEATURE NAME	MATERIAL TYPE	CONDITION RATING	PRIORITY RATING	% OR SF IN NEED OF REPAIR	COMMENTS	RECOMMENDATIONS	STRUCTURAL ASSESSMENT (FAIR)
ROOF	Surface Covering	Metal	Fair	Serious	500 sf	Tin roof over spaced wood purlins over rafters, discontinuous roof sheathing. Red primer coat showing beneath silver coating. Exposed tin in spots. Rusting fasteners, detaching from roof - not secured. No weather barrier present. Ridge flashing lifting up. Water damage inside.	Repair / repaint	
	Fascia	Wood	Fair	Serious	100 lf	Some dry rot, missing in parts	Replace rotted wood / repaint	
	Structure / Framing	Wood	Fair	Serious				Damaged roof beams
EXTERIOR	Surface Covering	Wood	Fair to Poor	Serious	40% / 400 sf	Painted plywood on north elevation, some dry rot on clapboards and vertical trim at corners. Siding appears to be on wood frame - no sheathing	Repair and replace rotted wood, replace plywood with clapboard	Siding is rotting
	Paint	Paint	Poor	Serious	100% / 1,000 sf	Peeling	Test for lead paint / Repaint	
	Windows	Wood	Fair	Serious	3 windows	Boarded up on exterior	Repair and Reseal	
	Door - Back	Wood			1 door	Flashing wrapped over the threshold, Boarded up on exterior		
	Steps - Back	Brick	Poor	Serious	25 sf	Vertical Shear of brick Stoop	Repair / repaint	
	Door - Adjacent to Kitchen	Wood	Fair	Serious	1 door	Boarded up on exterior	Repair / repaint	
	Door - Front	Wood	Good	Minor	1 door		Repaint	
	Foundations	Stone	Fair	Serious		Foundation / Floor structure sagging / unsupported at south side	Repair	The structure is supported by rock piers and does not have conventional footings
	Chimney	Brick/Plaster	Poor	Serious	100%	Significant gaps between chimney and exterior wall. Plaster on brick falling off. Foundation of chimney is poorly constructed with stacked stone.	Remove plaster, repair brick, stabilize chimney	Chimney appears to be pulling away from the structure
PORCH	Wall Structure / Framing	Wood	Good	Minor		Light rot on perimeter floor beam. Floor joists appear to be in good condition		
	Surface Covering	Brick	Fair	Minor	50 sf		Remove bricks where settling, stabilize substructure, re-lay bricks	Settlement at the patio. Termite damage noticed at the patio
INTERIOR	Foundation	Brick	Fair	Minor	50 sf	Southeast corner needs support	Repoint	
	Attic	Wood				Not accessible		There appears to be storage space in the roof [not accessible]
	Ceiling	Plywood	Fair	Minor		Plywood applied to top of truss framing. Significant water damage on ceiling	Remove / restore	
	Wall Covering	Wood	Fair	Minor		Wood paneling has been applied inside	Remove / restore	
	Floor Covering	Brick/Wood	Good to Fair	Minor	150 sf	Brick is in good condition, Wood needs repair at south end	Repair	
	Floor Stain/Finish				400 sf	Bare wood	Refinish	
	Structure/Framing	Wood	Fair					Noticeable deflection in floor framing
SYSTEMS	Fireplace	Brick	Good	Minor				
	Plumbing					Existing sink	Plumber to verify pipes may be reused	
	Heating & Ventilation					None		
GROUNDS	Electrical					Existing electrical panel of newer age	Electrician to verify useable	
	Topography at foundation	Soil	Fair	Serious			Create positive slope from structure	

PROPERTY:

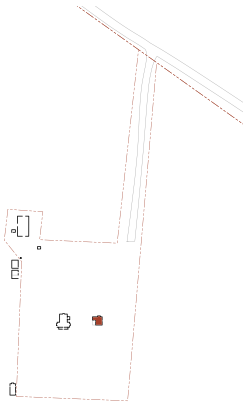
BARNABAS JONES

BUILDING:

DWELLING/SCHOOL HOUSE

OVERALL STRUCTURAL CONDITION: FAIR

OVERALL ARCHITECTURAL CONDITION: FAIR



SQUARE FOOTAGE: 406 SF

ORIGINAL USE: DWELLING/SCHOOL HOUSE

YEAR BUILT: 1830s

CURRENT USE: VACANT

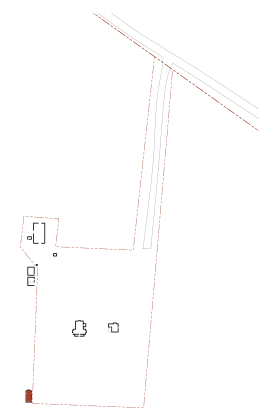
The Dwelling/School House is in fair condition with parts in poor condition. The most critical concern is the chimney pulling away from the structure. Family records indicated Barnabas and his wife lived here while constructing the larger farm house. The structure was then a later detached kitchen to the house, and used as a school house. Family records indicate Barnabas’ daughter, Carrie, taught school in this structure from 1862 until around 1912. ^{B22}

DETAILED ASSESSMENT:

	FEATURE NAME	MATERIAL TYPE	CONDITION RATING	PRIORITY RATING	% OR SF IN NEED OF REPAIR	COMMENTS	RECOMMENDATIONS	STRUCTURAL ASSESSMENT (FAIR TO POOR)
ROOF	Surface Covering	Metal	Poor	Critical	100% / 450 sf	Rusted, Interior ceiling shows water stains	Replace in kind	
	Fascia	Wood	Fair	Serious		Rotted in spots	Replace rotted wood	
	Structure / Framing	Wood	Fair	Serious				Roof framing consists of rafters. Outriggers are rotten.
EXTERIOR	Surface Covering	Vertical Metal Siding	Fair	Critical	50%	Siding covered up. Some original wood clapboard siding can be seen adjacent to chimney	Replace siding	A previous lean-to has been demolished/removed with plywood sheathing added. Notable termite damage.
	Paint	Paint				Bare wood	Repaint	
	Windows	Wood	Poor	Critical	~3 windows	Exterior windows boarded up. View from interior - windows are falling out of openings	Repair and Reseal	
	Door - Front	Wood	Poor	Serious	1 door	Not attached to opening and missing boards, Threshold of door currently has metal flashing to protect the opening	Repair / refinish	
	Door - Rear	Wood	Fair	Minor	1 door	Boarded up on Exterior	Repair / refinish	
	Door Jambs	Wood	Poor	Critical		Termite damage on right interior door jamb	Exterminate and Replace in kind	
	Foundations	Stone	Good	Minor				The foundation is supported with rock piers and does not have conventional footings.
	Structure / Framing	Wood	Fair	Serious		Logs are used as floor joists 3' apart		The floor has noticeable deflection
	Chimney	Brick	Poor	Critical		Missing Lower portion of chimney, temporarily supported	Rebuild and repair existing brick	Chimney appears to be pulling away from the structure and has been underpinned with steel
INTERIOR	Attic					Unable to access		
	Ceiling	Wood Plank	Fair	Minor		Water damage on ceiling in secondary room		
	Wall Covering	Horizontal Wood Siding	Good	Minor				
	Paint					None		
	Floor Covering	Wood Plank	Fair	Minor		Wood damage possibly due to insects		
	Floor Stain/Finish					Bare wood		
	Fireplace	Brick	Poor	Critical		Temporary wood shoring framing the opening, cracked stone base at hearth, brick at hearth removed adjacent to fireplace	Repair hearth base, stabilize fireplace opening, re-lay brick at hearth	
	Doors	Wood	Good	Minor				
GROUND	Topography at foundation	Soil	Fair	Serious	1,000 sf		Create positive slope from structure	

PROPERTY:
BARNABAS JONES

BUILDING:
DWELLING



OVERALL STRUCTURAL CONDITION: FAIR TO POOR

OVERALL ARCHITECTURAL CONDITION: FAIR TO POOR



SQUARE FOOTAGE: 401 SF

ORIGINAL USE: DWELLING

YEAR BUILT: 1820s

CURRENT USE: VACANT

The dwelling is in fair condition with parts in poor condition. The most critical concern being the chimney pulling from the structure. The dwelling may have been a slave quarters but there is no verifiable evidence for this claim at this time. It is possible, as we know slaves were on the property and a slave cemetery nearby.^{B22, B23} The structure and use could have been altered. It’s construction is consistent with the earliest structures on the property. We know it was once a 3-room dwelling with a full length porch on the west side. Barnabas’ son, Reuben Jones, lived here when married and resided with their daughter Laura Lee Jones Simpson from at least 1937 until 1947. The small room with closet was Laura’s childhood bedroom.^{B22}

DETAILED ASSESSMENT:

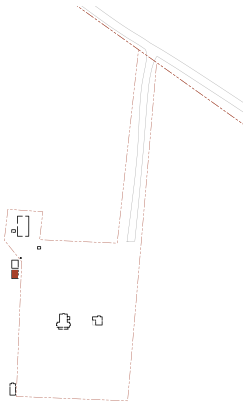
	FEATURE NAME	MATERIAL TYPE	CONDITION RATING	PRIORITY RATING	% OR SF IN NEED OF REPAIR	COMMENTS	RECOMMENDATIONS	STRUCTURAL ASSESSMENT (POOR)
ROOF	Surface Covering	Metal	Poor	Critical	100% / 350 sf		Replace	
	Fascia	Wood	Poor	Serious	100 lf	Rotted wood at rake	Replace rotted wood	
	Structure / Framing	Wood	Poor	Critical		Leaning		
EXTERIOR	Surface Covering	Vertical Board and Batten	Poor	Critical	600 sf	Siding falling off; poison oak vine exacerbating deterioration	Repair	Initially this was a structure used for open storage, the town enclosed the structure using metal siding and tied it into the existing wooden siding.
	Paint	Paint	Poor	Serious	1,000 sf		Repaint	
	Doors	Wood	Fair	Serious	1 door		Repair	
	Foundations	Stone						The structure is supported on rock piers and does not have conventional footings
	Wall Structure / Framing	Wood	Poor	Critical		Posts of open area sit on ground and have slipped. Structure is sparse, leaning, and not well constructed.		Columns are damaged; structure leaning
INTERIOR	Attic							There is some elevated framing that appears to have been used for storage and is damaged
	Wall Covering	Wood	Fair	Critical		Back of exterior siding; noticeable water damage		
	Floor Covering	Plywood and Dirt	Fair	Critical		Floor is heavily bowed, missing in parts		The partial floor has noticeable deflection
GROUND	Topography at foundation	Soil	Fair	Serious			Create positive slope from structure	

PROPERTY:

BARNABAS JONES

BUILDING:

CIDER BARN



OVERALL STRUCTURAL CONDITION: POOR

OVERALL ARCHITECTURAL CONDITION: POOR



SQUARE FOOTAGE: 332 SF

ORIGINAL USE: CIDER BARN

YEAR BUILT: 1840s / 50s

CURRENT USE: VACANT

The cider barn is in poor condition and in danger of continued deterioration. A cider mill press once stood on the dirt floor. Boards were removed from the interior wall between the dirt floor and wood floor in the 1950s. It’s said that Barnabas may have had a government license to produce Applejack cider. We have not been able to verify the claim of an alcoholic cider, but we have verified the presence of the cider mill under the Jones family. It’s difficult to date the operation exactly.^{B6, B22}

DETAILED ASSESSMENT:

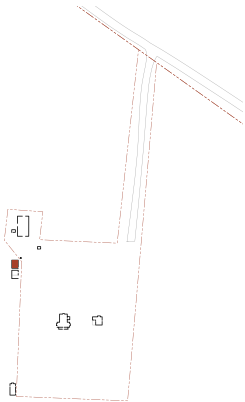
	FEATURE NAME	MATERIAL TYPE	CONDITION RATING	PRIORITY RATING	% OR SF IN NEED OF REPAIR	COMMENTS	RECOMMENDATIONS	STRUCTURAL ASSESSMENT (FAIR)
ROOF	Surface Covering	Metal	Poor	Critical	100% / 400 sf	Water intrusion at fastener locations	Replace in kind	
	Ridge Flashing	Metal	Poor	Critical		Significant water damage at ridge.		
	Fascia	Wood	Fair	Minor	100 lf	Some rotted wood	Replace rotted wood	
	Structure / Framing							Roof framing consists of rafters
EXTERIOR	Surface Covering	Wood	Fair	Minor		Shiplap siding on wood frame. Poison Oak Vine exacerbating deterioration	Remove vine remnants and repaint	
	Paint	Paint			100% / 1,000 sf	Peeling	Repaint	
	Windows				2 windows	Torn screens at openings	Replace screens	
	Doors	Wood	Fair	Minor	2 doors	Temporary flashing over door threshold.		
	Foundations	Stone						The structure is supported by rock piers and does not have conventional footings
INTERIOR	Wall Structure / Framing	Wood	Good to Fair	Minor		Some water damage		
	Attic					Open wood frame; significant water damage		There is some elevated framing that appears to have been used for storage and is damaged. This framing has visible water damage
	Wall Covering	Wood	Good to Fair	Minor		Wood frame w/exposed exterior shiplap		
	Floor Covering	Wood Plank	Good to Fair	Minor				
GROUND	Topography at foundation	Soil	Fair	Minor	250 sf		Ensure positive slope from structure on all sides	

PROPERTY:

BARNABAS JONES

BUILDING:

GRAIN BARN



OVERALL STRUCTURAL CONDITION: FAIR TO POOR

OVERALL ARCHITECTURAL CONDITION: FAIR



SQUARE FOOTAGE: 332 SF

ORIGINAL USE: GRAIN STORAGE

YEAR BUILT: 1820s / 30s

CURRENT USE: VACANT

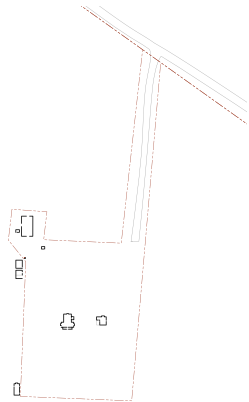
The Grain Barn is in fair to poor condition. The most critical concern is the leaking roof and poison ivy vine climbing the exterior walls. The structure held grain and feed as well as served as a meat curing barn for the family. It’s said that during the Civil War troops came through the farm and looted supplies and food. Two children sat on a chest inside this barn, which held cured hams, as soldier’s did their looting. They never bothered the children and that’s all the family had left to eat once they left.^{B6}

DETAILED ASSESSMENT:

	FEATURE NAME	MATERIAL TYPE	CONDITION RATING	PRIORITY RATING	% OR SF IN NEED OF REPAIR	COMMENTS	RECOMMENDATIONS	STRUCTURAL ASSESSMENT (POOR)
ROOF	Surface Covering	Metal	Poor	Critical	100% / 9 sf	Extensive rust	Replace	
	Structure / Framing	Wood	Poor	Critical				
EXTERIOR	Surface Covering	Wood/ Plywood	Poor	Serious	80 sf	Plywood covers lower wood part of missing siding	Repair / replace	Not accessible, it is being used for storage
	Paint	Paint	Poor	Serious	80 sf	Peeling	Repaint	
	Doors	Wood	Poor	Critical	1 door	Rot present, rusted hinges		
	Foundations	None				Rest on ground; likely not original location		
	Wall Structure / Framing	Wood	Poor	Critical		Structure is leaning		
INTERIOR	Wall Covering	Wood	Poor	Serious				
GROUND	Topography at foundation	Soil	Poor	Critical	30 sf	Ground slopes toward structure	Create positive slope from structure	

PROPERTY:
BARNABAS JONES

BUILDING:
OUTHOUSE



OVERALL STRUCTURAL CONDITION: FAIR

OVERALL ARCHITECTURAL CONDITION: POOR



SQUARE FOOTAGE: 6 SF

ORIGINAL USE: OUTHOUSE

YEAR BUILT: CA. 1830s

CURRENT USE: STORAGE

The outhouse is in poor condition. It has no foundation, is leaning, and missing at least 30% of its siding. It was moved to its present location in the 1950s. It’s likely the outhouse that stood to the west of the former blacksmith shop which Laura Lee Jones Simpson used as a child in the early 1940s.^{B6, B22} It’s difficult to date with certainty and may have been rebuilt over the years.

DETAILED ASSESSMENT:

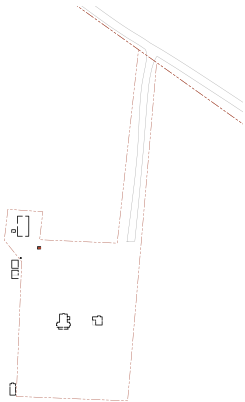
	FEATURE NAME	MATERIAL TYPE	CONDITION RATING	PRIORITY RATING	% OR SF IN NEED OF REPAIR	COMMENTS	RECOMMENDATIONS	STRUCTURAL ASSESSMENT (FAIR TO POOR)
ROOF	Surface Covering	Metal	Poor	Serious	50 sf	Rusted surface	Replace	
	Fascia	Wood	Poor	Serious	40 lf	Some dry rot	Repair / Replace	
	Structure / Framing	Wood	Fair	Serious		Sagging, not well constructed		
EXTERIOR	Surface Covering	Wood and Metal	Good to Poor	Serious	100% / 200 sf	Missing siding along underside of roof - east elevation. Bare wood. Boarded up	Repaint	Not accessible
	Nesting hutch	Wood	Fair to Poor			Asphalt shingle roof turned up face of siding - no flashing		
	Foundations	Stone	Poor	Critical				Structure has slipped off foundation
	Wall Structure / Framing	Wood	Fair	Critical		Wood structure resting on dirt / rot present		
INTERIOR	Wall Covering	Unknown				Not able to access		
	Floor Covering	Dirt						
GROUND	Topography at foundation	Soil	Poor	Serious	200 sf	No positive slope drainage from structure	Create positive slope from structure	

PROPERTY:

BARNABAS JONES

BUILDING:

CHICKEN COOP



OVERALL STRUCTURAL CONDITION: FAIR

OVERALL ARCHITECTURAL CONDITION: FAIR TO POOR



SQUARE FOOTAGE: 48 SF

ORIGINAL USE: CHICKEN COOP

YEAR BUILT: 1950s

CURRENT USE: VACANT

The Coop is boarded up. It appears in fair to poor condition. It is not well constructed. The most critical concern being the structure has slipped off its stone foundation. It was constructed under the Brigham family ownership in the 1950s. ^{B6, B22}

DETAILED ASSESSMENT:

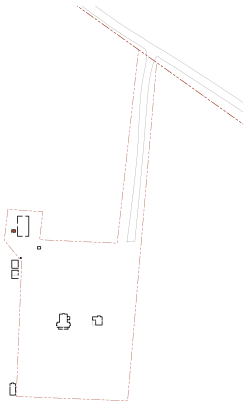
	FEATURE NAME	MATERIAL TYPE	CONDITION RATING	PRIORITY RATING	% OR SF IN NEED OF REPAIR	COMMENTS	RECOMMENDATIONS	STRUCTURAL ASSESSMENT (FAIR TO POOR)
ROOF	Surface Covering	Metal	Fair	Minor	60 sf	Rust on surface; water damage inside	Replace roof	
	Structure / Framing	Wood	Poor	Critical				Loose and open connections
EXTERIOR	Surface Covering	Metal / Wood	Fair	Serious	350 sf	Small portion of original wood siding remains; metal rusting		
	Door	Partial Wood	Poor	Minor	1 door	Not well constructed		
	Foundations	Rock				Structure has slipped off foundation		Blocks added for footings
	Wall Structure / Framing	Wood	Fair	Critical		Wood sitting on ground; not well constructed		Damaged built-up post/column
INTERIOR	Wall Covering	Metal / Wood				Exposed metal siding on interior		
	Floor Covering	Dirt						
GROUND	Topography at foundation	Soil	Poor	Serious			Create positive slope from structure	

PROPERTY:

BARNABAS JONES

BUILDING:

FEED SHED



OVERALL STRUCTURAL CONDITION: FAIR

OVERALL ARCHITECTURAL CONDITION: FAIR TO POOR



SQUARE FOOTAGE: 332 SF

ORIGINAL USE: ANIMAL FEED SHED

YEAR BUILT: 1950s

CURRENT USE: VACANT

This structure is in fair to poor condition. It’s believed to have been constructed under the Brigham family ownership in the 1950s and served Brigham’s hog farm. ^{B6, B22}

DETAILED ASSESSMENT:

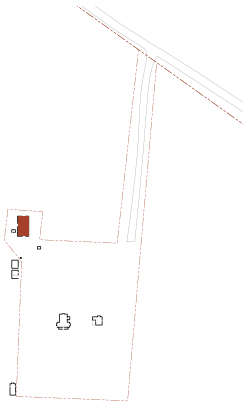
	FEATURE NAME	MATERIAL TYPE	CONDITION RATING	PRIORITY RATING	% OR SF IN NEED OF REPAIR	COMMENTS	RECOMMENDATIONS	STRUCTURAL ASSESSMENT (FAIR)
ROOF	Surface Covering	Metal	Fair	Serious	30% / 250sf	Visible surface rust	Replace in kind	
	Structure / Framing	2x4 Framing w/purlins	Fair	Minor				Covered, open (walk-in) farm storage
	Fascia	Wood	Fair	Serious	100 lf	Some areas of dry rot	Replace rotted wood, flash, paint / stain	
EXTERIOR	Surface Covering	Vertical Metal siding	Good	Minor				
	Doors	None						
	Foundations	None				Wood columns on ground		
	Wall Structure / Framing	Wood	Fair	Critical				Roof Connections to posts need attention
INTERIOR	Wall Covering	Wood Frame	Fair	Minor		Exposed frame; bare wood		
GROUND	Topography at foundation	Soil	Fair	Serious	250 sf	Wood and Metal in contact with ground	Create positive slope from structure	

PROPERTY:

BARNABAS JONES

BUILDING:

LIVESTOCK BARN



OVERALL STRUCTURAL CONDITION: GOOD TO FAIR

OVERALL ARCHITECTURAL CONDITION: GOOD TO FAIR



SQUARE FOOTAGE: 1,413 SF

ORIGINAL USE: LIVESTOCK BARN

YEAR BUILT: EARLY 1960's

CURRENT USE: VACANT

The livestock barn is a steel structure in good to fair condition. It was constructed by the Bartley family in the early 1960s. It housed sheep and cows.^{B6}

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^{B2} Edwards, Henry Bryan. Phone interview by Jason Hart of CUBE design + research, 19 April 2018.

^{B3} National Park Service. *Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County, North Carolina (ca. 1770-1941). National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form*: 3 May 1993.

^{B4} National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Technical Preservation Services: www.nps.gov/tps/

^{B5} National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, *The Secretary of Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. 2017.

BARNABAS JONES PROPERTY

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^{B2} Aerial photography 1981 - 2017. Wake County GIS iMAPS, April 2018.

^{B3} Barnabas Jones Family Cemetery. Retrieved from <https://files.usgwarchives.net/nc/wake/cemeteries/jones02.txt>.

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^{B5} Bartley, Jon W. Interview by Peggy Van Scoyoc of Town of Cary, 23 March 2017.

^{B6} Bartley, Jon W. Interview by Jason Hart of CUBE design + research, 17 April 2018.

^{B7} Bergman, Jeff - Restoration Carpenter and Paul Fomberg - NC SHPO. *Updated Condition Assessment, Ferrell, Howard, Jones _ and removed structures map*: August 2015 - 2016.

^{B8} Clearscapes, P.A. *Bartley Community Park, Cary: Existing Conditions Report*: Raleigh: March 2004.

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^{B10} Etheldred and Jane Jones Family Bible, Retrieved from <http://digital.ncdcr.gov/> [for Etheldred Jones’ children birth dates].

^{B11} Etheldred Jones Land distribution deed agreement between his children [dated June 11, 1836 after his death in 1835], *Registers Office of Wake County in Book no. 12 on pages 243-246?*. Retrieved from <http://digital.ncdcr.gov/> [note parcels settled prior verified by census].

^{B12} Etheldred Jones [abt.1749 -abt.1835] Retrieved from <https://www.wikitree.com/>.

^{B13} Knott, Gerald H. Phone Interview by Jason Patterson of CUBE design + research, 19 April 2018.

^{B14} Knott, Gerald H. *Bartley Jones Farm [drawing sheets 1 through 14 + notes]*. National Park Service Historic American Buildings Survey: North Carolina State University, School of Design Historic Architecture Research Project Records, UA 110.041 and UA 110.041 Box B [notes], Special Collections Research Center, North Carolina State University Libraries, Raleigh, NC: 1961.

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^{B17} Marriage Bond 1843: Barnabas Jones. *North Carolina, Marriage Bonds - Abstracts [1778 - 1868]*. North Carolina County Registers of Deeds. Microfilm. Record Group 048. North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh, NC. Retrieved from <https://www.ancestry.com>.

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^{B19} NC State Historic Preservation Office. WA0679 Barnabas Jones House. North Carolina Historic Structures Short Data Sheet: by Kelly A. Lally: 4 May 1989.

^{B20} NC State Historic Preservation Office. WA0679 Barnabas Jones House. North Carolina Historic Structures Update Data Sheet: by Mary Ruffin Hanbury: 3 May 2013.

^{B21} NC State Historic Preservation Office. *WA0723 Jones-Johnson-Ballentine Historic District. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*: 12 December 1989.

^{B22} Simpson, Laura Lee Jones. Including supporting family records attachments. Interview by Jason Hart of CUBE design + research, 26 April 2018.

^{B23} U.S. Census Bureau [1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1930] Retrieved from <http://us-census.org/pub/usgenweb/census/nc/wake/1840/>, <https://www.familytree.com>, and <https://www.ancestry.com>.

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