United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service  

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form  
See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic  Jesse Fuller Jones House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number  NE Side SR 1409 .6 mi SE jct. with NC 903  __ not for publication

city, town  Spring Green  X vicinity of congressional district  1

state  North Carolina  code 37  county Martin  code 117

3. Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Ownership</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Present Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>district</td>
<td>public</td>
<td>occupied</td>
<td>museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>building(s)</td>
<td>private</td>
<td>unoccupied</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>structure</td>
<td>both</td>
<td>work in progress</td>
<td>commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>site</td>
<td>Public Acquisition</td>
<td>in process</td>
<td>educational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>object</td>
<td>being considered</td>
<td>yes: restricted</td>
<td>entertainment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Owner of Property

name  Mr. Freddie M. Powell

street & number  Route 3, Box 402

city, town  Williamston  X vicinity of state  North Carolina  278

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.  Martin County Courthouse

street & number  Main Street

city, town  Williamston  state  North Carolina

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title  has this property been determined eligible?  yes  X  no

date  __ federal  __ state  __ county  __ local

depository for survey records

city, town

state
The recently restored Jesse Fuller Jones House is located in the Martin County community of Spring Green about four miles south of the Roanoke River village of Hamilton. The house sits on the north side of North Carolina State Road 1409 and is surrounded on three sides by cultivated farmland. Situated in a well-landscaped yard of one-half acre, the house is surrounded by recently planted boxwood and is shaded by large pecan trees.

The Jones House is a two-and-a-half story frame structure dating from the first quarter of the nineteenth-century. A shed porch with tapered sawn post and mortised handrail shelters the first floor of the asymmetrical four-bay facade. Two shed rooms on either side of an open porch, now enclosed, are original to the rear of the house. A small shed porch, a replacement of the deteriorated original, is attached to the side of the east shed room. A chimney of Flemish bond brickwork, with single tumbled shoulders and free-standing stack, appears at each end of the house. The house was built on a brick pier foundation, but this has been completely enclosed with brick. The house is covered with beaded siding, and all openings are trimmed with one-part architrave molding. The paneled cornerposts, tapered and beaded rakeboards, and handsomely molded box cornice survive on the exterior. Fenestration of the first floor is of nine-over-nine sash; that of the second floor is of nine-over-six sash. The end elevations of the house feature windows on all three levels flanking the chimney. The first floor openings are of narrow six-over-six sash, those of the second floor being six-over-four sash, and square four-lite windows appear in the attic.

The plan of the house consists of a wide hall containing the stairway flanked on the west by a large parlor and on the east by the dining room. The hall is entered from either end by a pair of raised six-panel doors beneath an eight-lite transom. An open closed-stringer stair ascends the west wall of the hall before sharply turning over the rear doorway; the stair features a handsomely turned newel and finial, molded handrail, and simple square balusters. The newel posts on the second floor are square posts chamfered with lambs' tongues. The trim throughout the house is of one-part architrave molding. The original pine flooring and raised six-panel doors survive; several of the doors retain their original brass hardware. All window frames rest upon the chairrails.

The hall and parlor feature a reeded baseboard beneath a wainscot of wide stiles forming square panels trimmed with narrow molding; the wainscot is surmounted by a molded and reeded chairrail. The panels of the parlor doors are trimmed with molding to match the wainscot. The parlor mantel is the most elaborate in the house. Two paneled pilasters with reeded infills support a narrow reeded frieze; above this is a wide, plain frieze framed at each end by vertical fluted members. Another narrow frieze with triangular reeded ornamentation surmounts the wide frieze and supports a heavily molded cornice and projecting shelf.
The dining room is more simply trimmed with a fielded wainscot and molded chairrail. The original mantel was destroyed many years ago in a fire and has been replaced by a handsome Federal tri-part mantel taken from the Miller-Dunstan House in Bertie County. A large cabinet with raised panel doors was built into the northwest corner of the room, but this was removed during the recent restoration.

The shed room behind the parlor, originally a bedroom, has been made into a modern bath and laundry facilities. The room behind the dining room, originally a pantry, is now a modern kitchen. The open porch between the two shed rooms has been enclosed with glass to form a den.

The plan of the second floor is like that of the first floor with an enclosed winder stair to the unfinished attic. The south end of the hall has been partitioned into a modern bath. The bedroom mantels are simple but handsomely detailed with paneled and fluted pilasters supporting a plain frieze and molded shelves.

Several outbuildings are to the rear of the house. A turn-of-the-century kitchen-dining room is currently being demolished. Only one outbuilding appears to be old; this is a large gable-roofed structure of mortise and tenon construction thought to have been a smokehouse. In recent years one wall was cut out to form a garage. The site of the old well is at the east end of the house and the original kitchen is thought to have been next to the well. A local resident states that three small frame structures once stood on the north side of the front yard; supposedly they served Jones as his office, dispensary, and sickroom.
The Jesse Fuller Jones House is an unusually well-preserved and intact Federal period house with handsomely detailed interior woodwork. The house was built as the home of Jesse Fuller Jones (b. before 1800-d. 1830), whom local tradition designates as an early Martin County physician. The house sat on the 620 acre manor plantation of Jones, and was sold by his son in 1850 to the Taylor family. The Taylors owned the house, used as a dwelling and then as a tenant house, until 1976 when the present owner purchased and restored the house.

Criteria:
A. Associated with the small agricultural plantation unit owned by a small slaveholder, typical of antebellum eastern North Carolina.
B. Associated with the life of Jesse Fuller Jones, supposedly an early Martin County doctor who established the first hospital in the county at his home.
C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a substantial antebellum plantation home, and as well-detailed domestic vernacular architecture of the Federal period.
D. Is likely to yield information on antebellum plantation household activities.
The recently restored Jones House was built between 1800 and 1830 by Jesse Fuller Jones on his plantation in the Spring Green community of Martin County. According to local tradition, Jones was a physician who established the first hospital in Martin County when he built a small structure for his patients near his home. Twentieth-century tenants of the Jones House recall three small buildings in the front yard, no longer standing, which supposedly served the doctor as his office, apothecary shop, and sickroom. No evidence has been found referring to Jones as a doctor, but contemporary documents do describe Jones as "Esquire."

At the time of the 1810 Census Jones was the head of a household consisting of only two adults and four slaves; by 1830, the year of his death, there were seven members in his household as well as fourteen slaves. In his will, Jones directed that his wife should receive the manor plantation for her natural life, and at her death the plantation would belong to Justin Eddy Jones, the minor son of Jones. In 1850 Justin Eddy Jones, then a twenty-four year old clerk in Washington, North Carolina, sold the plantation to Irvin Taylor of Edgecombe County. Irvin Taylor conveyed "one half of the House tract" known as the "Jones Tract" to his son Jesse I. Taylor in 1855. Jesse I. Taylor resided in the house until his death in 1909; the house was then owned by several Taylor descendants until purchased by the present owner in 1976.

The Jones House survives as an unusually intact and attractive example of vernacular Federal architecture of high quality. The center-hall plan with an open stair is unusual in a region where the hall-and-parlor plan with an enclosed winder stair dominated contemporary house forms. The tapered sawn porch posts and the reeded inlay of the woodwork of the house can be found on several Federal-period houses in adjoining Bertie County.

The structure is, of course, closely related to the surrounding environment. Archeological remains, such as trash pits, wells, and structural remains, which may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation the structure. Information concerning use patterns, social standing and mobility, as well as structural details are often only evident in the archeological record. Therefore, archeological remains may well be an important component of the significance of the structure. At this time no investigation has been done to discover these remains, but it is probable that they exist, and this should be considered in any development of the property.
NOTES:

1. The House was probably built between Jones's first purchase of land in 1801 and his death in 1830. See John Gardner to Jesse Jones, 15 February 1801, Martin County Deeds, Office of the Register of Deeds, Martin County Courthouse, Williamson, Book D, 34, hereinafter cited as Martin County Deeds; Joseph Bryan to Jesse Jones, 17 February 1803, Martin County Deeds, Book D, 51; Joseph Bryan to Jesse Jones, 21 February 1803, Martin County Deeds, Book D, 59. The deeds conveying this land all made reference to Wildcat Road and Conoke Creek. Jones also owned a lot at the corner of Main and Union Streets in Milton, now called Hamilton, see Kenneth Clark to Jesse Jones, 11 August 1802, Martin County Deeds, Book D, 40.


5. Will of Jesse Fuller Jones, probated February 1830, Martin County Wills, Book 2, 80, Office of the Clerk of Court, Martin County Courthouse, Williamson, hereinafter cited as Martin County Wills.


Third Census of the United States, 1810, Martin County, North Carolina, microfilm of National Archives manuscript, Joyner Library, East Carolina University, Greenville.

Fifth Census of the United States, 1830, Martin County, North Carolina, microfilm of National Archives manuscript copy, Joyner Library, East Carolina University, Greenville.


Martin County Deed Books, Office of the Register of Deeds, Martin County Courthouse, Williamston.

Martin County Will Books, Office of the Clerk of Court, Martin County Courthouse, Williamston.

Second Census of the United States, 1800, Martin County, North Carolina, microfilm of National Archives manuscript copy, Joyner Library, East Carolina University, Greenville.

Seventh Census of the United States, 1850, Beaufort County, North Carolina, microfilm of National Archives manuscript copy, Joyner Library, East Carolina University, Greenville.
9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet, "Bibliographical References," Item number 9, page 1

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property less than one acre
Quadrangle name Williamston
Quadrangle scale 1:62500

UMT References
Zone 18 Lat 35° 53' 02"
Long. 77° 11' 08"

Verbal boundary description and justification
The property included in the Jones House nomination is shown within the red line on the attached map, "Plat of Land Belonging to Freddie Mayo Powell, 1976," and represents that portion of a large plantation still immediately associated with the house.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>state</th>
<th>code</th>
<th>county</th>
<th>code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Marshall Bullock, Consultant to Mid-East Commission, Survey and Planning Branch
organization Archaeology & Historic Preservation Section
street & number 109 East Jones Jones
city or town Raleigh
state North Carolina

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state ___ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title State Historic Preservation Officer date 19 October 1980

For HCRS use only
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register
Keeper of the National Register
Attest:
Chief of Registration
Jesse Fuller Jones House
Spring Green vic.
Martin County

Williamston, NC Quad
Scale: 1:625000
Zone: 18

Latitude: 35° 53' 02"
Longitude: 77° 11' 08"
TO N.C. 1235903
S.R. 1400 -- 15' B.S.T.

CERTIFY THAT THIS MAP WAS SURVEYED AND DRAWN UNDER MY SUPERVISION FROM AN ACTUAL SURVEY AND THAT ACCORDING TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF SUCH MAP IS IN ALL RESPECTS CORRECT. WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL THIS ___ day of ___ , ___.

DAY OF ___.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this ___ day of ___ , ___.
My commission expires: ___.

Notary Public

Surveyed by

Plat of Land Belonging to

FREDDIE MAYO POWELL

Martin County Deed Book V-9, p. 367