

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

**Samuel Bartley Holleman House**

New Hill vicinity, Wake County, WA1026, Listed 1/30/2008

Nomination by Cynthia de Miranda

Photographs by Cynthia de Miranda, September 2006



Front and side view



Rear view of kitchen wing

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form**

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

**1. Name of Property**

historic name Holleman, Samuel Bartley, House  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Location**

street & number 3424 Avent Ferry Road  not for publication N/A  
city or town New Hill  vicinity  
state North Carolina code NC county Wake code 183 zip code 27562

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

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

Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources  
State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

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

Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Holleman, Samuel Bartley, House  
Name of Property

Wake County, North Carolina  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	0	buildings
0	0	sites
2	0	structures
0	0	objects
6	0	Total

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

Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County,  
North Carolina (ca. 1770-1941)

**Number of Contributing resources previously listed  
in the National Register**

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling  
DOMESTIC/secondary structures

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling  
DOMESTIC/secondary structures

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne  
Colonial Revival

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK, STONE  
walls weatherboard  
roof tin  
other BRICK, WOOD

**Narrative Description**

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

Holleman, Samuel Bartley, House  
Name of Property

Wake County, North Carolina  
County and State

## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

### Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

### Period of Significance

1913

### Significant Dates

1913

### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

Ausley, Raymond, local carpenter

Mann, Lemmie, local carpenter and foreman

### Narrative Statement of Significance

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

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

### Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

North Carolina State Archives

Holleman, Samuel Bartley, House  
Name of Property

Wake County, North Carolina  
County and State

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## 10. Geographical Data

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**Acreage of Property** 1.5 acres

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 17 689295 3943460  
Zone Easting Northing

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

4 \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

### Verbal Boundary Description

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

### Boundary Justification

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

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## 11. Form Prepared By

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name/title Cynthia de Miranda  
organization Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. date May 29, 2007  
street & number Post Office Box 1171 telephone 919/682-2211  
city or town Durham state NC zip code 27702

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### Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

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

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

#### Photographs

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

#### Additional items

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

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### Property Owner

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

name Lucy M. Bane  
street & number 3424 Avent Ferry Road telephone 919-387-9072  
city or town New Hill state NC zip code 27562

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

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

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Holleman, Samuel Bartley, House  
Wake Co., N.C.

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**DESCRIPTION**

The 1913 Samuel Bartley Holleman House stands at the northeast corner of Avent Ferry Road (SR 1115) and Rex Road (SR 1127) at Holleman's Crossroads, near New Hill in western Wake County. The substantial two-and-a-half-story frame house displays the Queen Anne-Colonial Revival transitional style. The dwelling has an asymmetrical three-bay facade and a double-pile depth and features a weatherboard exterior, tin-covered pyramidal roof with intersecting gables, and deep eaves with a boxed cornice. A single-story hip-roofed porch wraps around three-and-a-half sides of the house and has a two-story gable-roofed projection centered at the facade. A single-story, gable-roofed, L-shaped wing extends from the east end of the rear elevation. Queen Anne elements are turned balusters on the porch rail, corbelled brick interior chimneys, the asymmetrical facade, and the high pyramidal roof and its intersecting gables and patterned tin covering. Colonial Revivals details are classically derived, such as the unfluted Doric columns and the Palladian-derived windows and boxed cornice returns in the gables. Elsewhere, windows are generally two-over-two double-hung wood sash with flat exterior moldings featuring a simple wood sill and drip cap molding. The house rests on a foundation of brick piers. Three frame outbuildings and a well house stand north and east of the house in the rear and side yards. The one-and-a-half-acre parcel is generally flat and elevated from the road; woods and undergrowth border the rear yard and the front yard is generally lawn. Trees that once stood along the west edge of the property were cut down in recent years to accommodate road widening. A pair of maple trees in the front yard were recently removed due to disease. A row of tall shrubs border much of the west edge of the property, and a mature shade tree remains in the east side yard.

*Samuel Bartley Holleman House, 1913, Contributing Building*

The south-facing facade of the Holleman House overlooks Avent Ferry Road and features three bays at each of its two full stories, including a three-sided bay window at the east end of the first floor. The center section of the bay holds a high, wide, fixed-sash window, while two-over-two double-hung sash fill its flanking sides. A transom and sidelights surround the single-leaf, five-panel glazed front door. The current owner, who purchased the house in 1991, added stained glass to the transom, sidelights, and the front door, but the original glass remains and the stained glass can be removed without damage to original architectural fabric. A wood-framed glazed storm door has also been added. The house features substantial cornerboards at each floor topped by projecting cyma reversa molding.

A gable roof tops the facade's centered, double-height porch, which is supported at each level with groups of three unfluted Doric columns clustered at each outside corner. Doric pilasters repeat the motif against the exterior wall at the second story only; the second-story porch also has a railing with closely spaced turned balusters as well as tongue-and-groove flooring and a beadboard ceiling. A group of three round-arched windows fills the gable, which is also adorned with diagonal boards and

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cornice returns. The gable also features the same deep eave and boxed cornice as the main body of the house. A single-leaf, five-panel glazed door allows egress to the second-story porch. The decorative screen door with sawn ornament was installed after 1991; the screen door had been documented on the house in a 1989 survey and had afterwards been stored in one of the outbuildings on the property.

The dwelling's west elevation faces Rex Road and is also nicely detailed, featuring centered gables at the pyramidal roof and at the hipped roof of the wraparound porch. Like the facade, the west elevation has three round-arched windows grouped in the gable of the main roof, as well as a three-sided bay window at the east end of the first floor. The west elevation's bay window features a high, fixed-sash, multi-light, leaded-glass window in its center portion. A similar window likely graced the facade at one point; the window openings are the same size and hold the same position on the wall. Another difference in the west elevation is the use of two windows in the upstairs front bedroom as opposed to the single centered window seen elsewhere. The west side of the single-story rear wing reveals its L-shape: the wing extends north from the east end of the main body of the house, then turns to the west. A six-over-six window and a single-leaf door pierce the west wall of the north extension and a pair of two-over-two windows fill the west wall of the west extension. The wraparound porch extends across the entire west and part of the north elevations of the two-and-a-half-story main house and continues along the west side of the rear wing until it meets the south side of the west extension of the L-shaped rear wing, where a single-leaf, glazed, five-panel door provides access to the interior space. Unfluted Doric columns support the wraparound porch, which also features a railing with closely spaced turned balusters. The porch has typical tongue-and-groove flooring and beadboard ceilings. The section of the porch that lines part of the north elevation of the main house and the west side of the rear wing were screened after 1991; the screens have been installed inside the railing and the columns and have not affected the original architectural fabric of the porch.

The first-floor portion of the main house's north elevation that remains exposed has a two-over-two double-hung sash window in the westernmost bay and a single-leaf door providing egress from the center hall of the house in the center bay. The second story features an original two-over-two double-hung sash wood window in the northwest bedroom and another in the center hall. A small, trapezoidal, fixed-sash window installed after 1991 lights an added bathroom at the northeast bedroom of the second story.

The simple two-story east elevation features two two-over-two windows at each story of the main house. A five-panel glazed door south of the first-floor rear room window provides egress to the east end of the wraparound porch. The single-story rear wing extends from the east end of the main house and so reads as part of the east elevation; it has two six-over-six double-hung sash wood windows flanking a single-leaf door. The rear wing houses the den, a bathroom, and the present-day kitchen; family tradition holds that part of the rear wing predates the main part of the Holleman House, which

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was overbuilt around the front portion of the older dwelling in 1913. There is no surviving or exposed historic fabric that reflects this earlier period either at the interior or the exterior of the wing. Two sets of roof joists are visible, however, from an access door in the northeast bedroom on the second story of the main house, indicating that the roof of the single-story wing was raised at some point. All exterior finishes—including weatherboards, window trim, and cornerboards—match that of the main part of the house. Likewise, the west extension of the rear wing is said to be an older building that was moved from elsewhere on the property and added to the north extension of the rear wing when the two-and-a-half-story section was built in 1913. Interior and exterior finishes match those of the 1913 house as well, and the hipped roofs of both sections are covered in the same tin as the rest of the house. Together, the north elevations of these additions read as a unified elevation with three bays, including a modern glazed door at the east end and two two-over-two double-hung sash windows. The hip-roofed back porch may be a slightly later addition, as it features a standing-seam metal roof and bracketed, turned porch posts. There is no railing at the back porch.

The northernmost end of the porch on the east side has been enclosed, forming a pantry off the present-day kitchen that is housed in the north extension of the rear wing. This enclosure appears to have been made soon after construction of the main house, again based on exterior finishes and oral history. The pantry enclosure has a six-over-six double-hung wood sash window in both the east and north elevations. Interior finishes are unremarkable.

The house has a center-hall plan with rooms situated at corners; all four rooms were initially heated by interior brick chimneys. Originally, each room could be accessed only from the center hall, but closets between the front and back rooms on both floors of the east side have been converted into passages since 1991. Interior finishes include beadboard walls and ceilings in many rooms, wide plank flooring throughout, and nearly universal use of molded door and window surrounds punctuated by bulls-eye corner blocks. Mantels vary from room to room and include manufactured Colonial Revival versions with fluted pilasters and built-in mirrors, as well as an Art Deco-influenced design that was apparently a later update. The inner hearths of all fireplaces in the house have been enclosed; some have space heaters inserted into them. The upstairs and downstairs halls, the first- and second-story rooms at the southwest corner, and the rooms at the southeast corner and northwest corner of the first floor are the most intact spaces in the house in terms of architectural finish.

The south end of the first-floor hall, the entry point from the facade, features vertical beadboard wainscot with chair rail molding, all in a dark-brown stain. Above, horizontal beadboard walls are painted white, as is the beadboard ceiling. This treatment is repeated in most rooms in the main part of the house, generally with all features painted white. A contrasting wall treatment at the back, or north end, of the hall adds variety to the long space; here, diagonal boards cover the walls and vertical boards in the wainscot stand in for the vertical beadboard. Most door surrounds in the hall feature sunk fillet



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molding accented by the bulls-eye corner block. The back door is aligned with the front door and features a plain fascia with cyma reversa molding beneath in place of the bulls-eye corner blocks. This same molding is often used as the base of the door surrounds, inverted in its position at the top of the door. Above each of the doors, including those leading from the hall into each of the four rooms, the wall cladding switches to vertical, bounded by beaded molding at either end, aligned with the width of the door. All doors are single-leaf with four or five panels and bronze or ceramic doorknobs with metal box locks. The door into the northwest room has been cut in half vertically and each half hung from hinges, creating two narrow leaves.

The staircase rises from front-to-back along the east wall of the hall and shares the same dark-stained wainscot. The staircase features turned balusters, a molded handrail, and a fluted squared newel post with a tall plain base, a band of molding roughly where the railing meets the post, and more elaborate molding at the cap. A small five-panel door provides access to a storage area below the staircase.

The beadboard wall treatment found in the hall, including the switch to vertical sheathing over the doors, is completely intact in three rooms: the parlor, which occupies the southwest corner of the first floor; the bedroom directly above the parlor; and the sitting room in the southeast corner of the first floor. The vertical sheathing also surmounts windows in these rooms. Fragments of this arrangement are visible in most other rooms. Throughout the main part of the house, virtually all spaces feature the same sunk fillet molding on the doors and windows.

The sunk fillet molding that surrounds doors and windows in the parlor lacks the bulls-eye corner blocks in favor of the plain fascia with cyma reversa molding beneath, matching the treatment seen at the back door of the hall. The parlor also features a Classical Revival mantel with turned columns, two molded shelves, a built-in mirror, and applied manufactured swags and wreaths.

The back parlor, the northwest room on the first floor, shares the wall treatment seen in the north end of the hall: vertical board wainscot and molding with diagonal boards above. The mantel features turned colonettes supporting a molded shelf, also supported by fluted brackets. A five-panel door to the right of the fireplace provides access to the closet.

The room in the southeast corner of the first floor is the sitting room. The mantel with built-in mirror is similar to the parlor mantel, trading turned columns for fluted pilasters while carved fluted brackets support the lower shelf. Left of the mantel, a five-panel door opens into a closet. Right of the mantel, the closet for the room behind the sitting room was removed after 1991 to allow direct passage between the rooms through a pair of late-twentieth-century French doors. The back room on the east side, used as a dining room, has plaster walls above the vertical boards in the wainscoting and built-in shelves along its north wall. The mantel in the south wall has been painted white but otherwise matches that of the sitting room.

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The rear wing is accessible at the interior from the dining room, where another single-leaf door has been sawn in two to create a pair of narrow leaves. From the dining room, the first room of the rear addition is a small reading den with plaster walls. A new wall inserted at the east side of the room provided space for the insertion of a bathroom in the first half of the twentieth century, and the fixtures and finishes date from that period. In the north wall of the reading den, another four-panel door leads into the kitchen, which was gutted and remodeled shortly after the current owner's 1991 purchase. Single-leaf doors lead from the south end of the east and west kitchen walls to the east and west porches. Remaining historic fabric includes the familiar filleted window molding with the bulls-eye corner block at a two-over-two window in the north wall, left of the enclosed fireplace. In the north end of the kitchen's west wall, a four-panel door leads into the one-room addition that forms the L-shape, or west extension, of the rear wing. Like the exterior, the interior matches the finish of the 1913 main house, with the beadboard ceiling and the door and window surrounds. The walls are plaster, added since 1991, and the plank flooring is covered by carpeting. A narrow fireplace in the east wall has been sealed. A glazed five-panel door leads from the east end of the south wall to the screened section of the wraparound porch on the west side.

The four rooms in the second story of the main house are all bedrooms. The southwest room, as noted, is the most intact of the four bedrooms, retaining its original beadboard wainscot, walls, and ceiling. The mantel is nearly identical to that in the back parlor with the addition of a sawn, flat swag beneath the shelf. The front bedroom on the east side has plastered walls but its original mantel remains. It is a smaller version of the mantel in the two east rooms downstairs, lacking the double height and built-in mirror, but featuring the same fluted pilasters and molded shelf. The closet east of the fireplace, like that of the room below, has been converted into a passage into the back bedroom, which has some remaining beadboard walls along with its mantel. The mantel has Doric pilasters standing on rusticated bases, all supporting a wide fascia with a flattened ogee arch cutout. A molded shelf tops the entire arrangement. Other wall surfaces in the room have been sheetrocked, and a bathroom was inserted in the northeast corner after 1991. The fourth bedroom also has sheetrocked walls as well as added closets flanking the window on the west wall. The mantel has been removed entirely and is being stored in the upstairs hall. It features scored and molded pilasters adorned with chevrons, with additional chevrons beneath the cutout and below the molding that underscores the plain shelf.

The staircase continues up to the attic, which is unfinished.

*Engine House, ca. 1913, Contributing Building*

The engine house is a small, heavily weathered gable-roofed building with a weatherboard exterior, reeded cornerboards, and a boxed cornice. The building stands on a stone pier foundation and has wide plank walls, ceiling, and floor; metal covers the gable roof. A crumbling concrete engine base remains

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at the rear (east) wall of the interior; the Ragan family recalls that the base held a Delco generator. The doorway is centered on the west gable end of the building. The engine house stands about thirty feet east of the north end of the house.

*Smokehouse, ca. 1913, Contributing Building*

The smokehouse is a gable-roofed building standing on a foundation of brick and stone piers. The building has spaced vertical plank sheathing, a Z-braced plank door on its west gable end, and an open shed along its south eave wall. Metal covers the roof, which has deeply overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails. A half-round gutter added to the eave of the shed funnels rainwater into a tank standing at the east end of the shed; this rainwater collector was installed recently by the current owner. The interior has a wide plank floor and no ceiling. The smokehouse stands between the engine house and the northeast corner of the rear wing of the house.

*Washhouse, ca. 1913, Contributing Building*

The washhouse is the largest of the three single-story gable-roofed outbuildings. It stands on a stone pier foundation and has a double-leaf door centered in its south gable end. The metal-clad roof has deeply overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. Ghost marks in the weatherboard siding show that windows were once centered on the west, north, and east elevations, providing illumination by natural light. Inside there are plank walls and a brick-lined wash pit situated in the north half of the building. The washhouse stands about twenty feet north of the house in the rear yard.

*Well house, ca. 1913, Contributing Structure*

The well is protected by a pyramidal, metal-clad roof supported by squared, braced timbers. The well house stands just north of the house, near the west end of the north elevation.

*Pumphouse, ca. 1913, Contributing Structure*

A low brick pumphouse with flat corrugated metal covering stands immediately east of the well house, just north of the house.

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SUMMARY

The Samuel Bartley Holleman House in the New Hill vicinity of southwestern Wake County, North Carolina, is a notable example of the transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival architectural style built across Wake County in the early years of the twentieth century. Other Wake County examples of this transitional style range from modestly sized houses with Queen Anne massing and token classical detailing to sophisticated examples that elaborately dress the older massing in rich classical elements. The Holleman House, a substantial dwelling, falls in the middle of this spectrum, more fully representing the transitional nature of this trend than other examples at both its exterior and interior.

Context 3, "Populism to Progressivism (1885-1918)," pages 46-64 in "Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County, North Carolina, Ca. 1770-1941" (MPDF) provides the historic context for the construction of the Holleman House. The locally significant Holleman House falls under Property Type 3B, "Houses Built Between the Civil War and World War I," pages 131-136, which provides its architectural context. Houses in Wake County are significant as reflections of the architectural trends that reached the county and the choices and adaptations that people made in terms of architectural design and style. Additional architectural context and historical information specific to the house is included herein.

Individual houses in Wake County must retain a high level of integrity to be considered eligible under Criterion C for architectural significance, according to the registration requirements on pages 141-142 of the MPDF. The Holleman House exhibits excellent architectural integrity, retaining all of its original materials and detailing on the exterior and a great proportion of notable interior finishes—particularly the beadboard walls and ceilings and the several mantel designs. The period of significance for the house is 1913, the date of its construction. A small collection of domestic outbuildings built around the same time stand near the house in rear and side yards and also retain excellent architectural integrity. They contribute to the historic setting of this impressive house.

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

In the early years of the twentieth century, the Classical Revival style began to emerge as an overlay on the complicated massing that characterized the more substantial Queen Anne houses. Complicated, heavily ornamented Queen Anne designs gave way to the cleaner details of classical derivation. Gable ends became pediments while classical columns replaced turned and chamfered porch posts with sawnwork brackets. Many typical Queen Anne details remained, however, and it was not unusual to

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see stained-glass windows sheltered by classically detailed porches or pedimented double-height porches fronting steeply pitched pyramidal roofs.

In Wake County, the transitional style could be seen in relatively simple examples like the 1903 Dr. Lawrence Branch Young House (NR 2003) in Rolesville. The Queen Anne style is exhibited through the asymmetrical facade of the two-story house, as well as through the steep pyramidal roof, intersecting front and side gables, and corbelled chimneys. The gables are treated as pediments and the hipped wraparound porch features slender Ionic columns, introducing modest classical detailing. In lush contrast, the ca. 1912 Dr. Nathan M. Blalock House (NR 2005) in the Willow Springs vicinity of Wake County features a robust rendering of the Colonial Revival style with only vestiges of the Queen Anne in evidence. The two-story, double-pile house presents a pedimented portico supported by pairs of substantial fluted Ionic columns. The portico overlaps a hip-roofed wraparound porch with plain Ionic columns. The house is symmetrical, but something of the Queen Anne massing lingers in the hip roof of the main section of the house, the paired interior chimneys, and the hip-roofed single-story wraparound porch.

The Holleman House falls between these two examples, exhibiting a more balanced mix of the two architectural styles than either of the above examples. The house features the steep pyramidal roof, wraparound porch, turned balusters, and asymmetry associated with the Queen Anne style combined with a number of finely rendered classical elements—prominent gables, boxed cornice returns, Doric columns, and Palladian-derived window groupings—associated with the Colonial Revival style. Both styles are also in evidence at the interior, including the beadboard walls and turned balusters of the Queen Anne style combined with mantels featuring swags, molding, and other classical details. The transitional design reflects a desire to modernize a well-established style while retaining a familiar and proven arrangement of interior and exterior space.

The outbuildings in the rear and side yards illustrate the functional structures needed to run a well-equipped rural home even as late as the early twentieth century. The well house and pumphouse reflect a time when most county residents supplied their own water through wells drilled on their property. The nearby washhouse recalls a period when manual labor was necessary to complete basic household tasks like laundry. Food-processing and storage buildings like the smokehouse illustrate both the self-sufficiency and remoteness of rural households in the early twentieth century, and engine houses depict the emergence of mechanical technology to aid and enhance household efficiency. The remaining outbuildings at the Holleman House all reflect domestic function rather than agricultural operations; farm-related outbuildings related to the house stood across Avent Ferry Road in the farm fields south of the house.

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Samuel Bartley Holleman (1861-1927) built this house in 1913 at Enno, a crossroads community in Holly Springs Township that had been known in the mid-nineteenth century as Collins Crossroads. Holleman was a prominent Enno businessman, where he ran a store, cotton gin, sawmill, and planer at the turn of the twentieth century. The thriving crossroads had a population of 23 by 1908 and also featured a post office, school, and two churches. Of these buildings, only the Holleman House and one church, the Collins Grove Baptist Church (SL 1991), survive; a large dairy barn from about 1940 also remains. Enno eventually became known as Holleman's Crossroads, but Holleman sold the house and accompanying land to the family of his deceased business partner, C. J. Bright, in 1925 to settle debts to the Bright family. The Bright family sold the property to the A. Harvey Ragan family in 1928 and the Ragans ran a dairy farm on the acreage. Holleman's Crossroads began losing population in the second half of the twentieth century, and the construction of the nearby Shearon Harris Nuclear Power Plant in the 1980s further depleted the population. The Ragans closed their dairy farm in the 1970s in the face of the power plant's construction; the plant's lake has flooded much of the land that constituted the Ragan farm. Since then, the family has sold several parcels of the original Holleman tract, including the tract now associated with the house, which current owner Lucy M. Bane purchased in 1991.<sup>1</sup>

Samuel Bartley Holleman and New Hill local C. J. Bright were partners in the S. B. Holleman & Brothers (later S. B. Holleman & Company) mercantile firm listed at Enno in the *North Carolina Yearbook* from 1902 through 1907. Holleman and Bright also bought real estate together in the Enno vicinity. In an 1896 auction, they purchased 159 acres in Wake County's Buckhorn and Holly Springs Townships; Enno is on the west edge of Holly Springs Township, very close to its border with Buckhorn Township. Holleman and Bright conveyed some of their joint 159-acre tract to the Holly Springs school committee in 1900 for the establishment of the school, helping to solidify the emerging community at Enno. Holleman also purchased several additional parcels himself, totaling at least 223 acres.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Kelly A. Lally, *The Historic Architecture of Wake County, North Carolina* (Raleigh: Wake County Government, 1994), 355; Calvin Ragan, interview with author, September 26, 2006; and Lucy Macdonald Bane, interview with author, September 20, 2006; in survey file for the Holleman House (WA 1026) in the File Room of the Survey and Planning Branch of the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office in Raleigh.

<sup>2</sup> *North Carolina Yearbook* (Raleigh: News & Observer, 1902-1907); H. E. Norris and W. J. Peele to C. J. Bright and S. B. Holleman, February 15, 1896, Book 139, p. 307; S. B. and Stella Holleman and C. J. and Adeline Bright to School Committee of District #5 in Holly Springs Township, May 11, 1900, Book 162, p. 1; and S. B. Holleman, Trustee, and S.B. and Wife Stella Holleman to John H. Bright, et al., March 14, 1925, Book 460, p. 152, from notes on deed research recorded in WA 1026 survey file.

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The 1900 federal census lists Holleman's residence as Holly Springs Township in a home owned outright. That census categorizes the home as a farm, but lists Holleman himself as a merchant rather than a farmer. The 1925 farm census records Holleman's farm as 183 acres, with only twenty acres cultivated; all twenty were cultivated by a tenant farmer who lived on the property. This was likely the situation in 1900 as well. In 1900, the Holleman household included Samuel; Stella, his wife of two years; their one-year-old daughter Ava; and a twenty-year old African American woman who cooked for the family. Given the Enno listing for Holleman's business as early as 1902, it is likely that he was living at the crossroads already in an older dwelling. A decade later, the 1910 census shows that the household had grown to include four more children. The family no longer employed a live-in cook but did house Stella's sixty-five-year-old father. Holleman's occupation is again listed as merchant.<sup>3</sup>

Oral tradition from the Ragan family holds that Holleman had the two-and-a-half-story house built in 1913 around an earlier dwelling that dated to the mid-nineteenth century. Calvin Ragan, a son of A. Harvey Ragan who lived in the Holleman House from 1928 through 1947, believes the earlier dwelling was itself built in two stages. The younger Ragan described the earliest section as the current-day kitchen, den, and downstairs bathroom. The second phase of the earlier dwelling created an L-shape, encompassing the two back rooms and the north end of the center hall on the first floor of the two-and-a-half-story house. While this is certainly possible, no visual clues of the nineteenth-century period remain in any of these areas. All exterior finishes reflect the 1913 construction of the main house and interior finishes reflect that date or later remodeling. The vertical and diagonal boards of the wall treatment in the back of the first-floor section of the house does differ from the beadboard walls seen elsewhere in the house, but the finish is still characteristic of the early twentieth century rather than the previous century. Interior finishes in the den, bathroom, and kitchen date from the second through the fourth quarters of the twentieth century.<sup>4</sup>

An examination of the floor plan and architectural features of the kitchen suggests another possibility: that the present-day kitchen was an earlier, detached kitchen. The fireplace has been enclosed by sheetrock but is evidently substantial in size, as one would expect for cooking. The original stack was apparently replaced with a corbelled brick version in the 1913 construction. The room features six doorways with a variety of doors, including historic four-panel doors, and trim. The room's windows have either two-over-two or six-over-six sash. The variety of door, trim, and window types may indicate the recycling of an outbuilding as an addition.

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<sup>3</sup> United States Census Bureau, Wake County, Population Schedule, 1900; North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, 1925 Farm Census Report, Wake County, North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh; and United States Census Bureau, Wake County, Population Schedules, 1910.

<sup>4</sup> Calvin Ragan interview; Lucy M. Bane interview.

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Other six-over-six sash windows appear in the pantry, which is the enclosed north end of the east side of the wraparound porch, and in the den and bathroom that connect the kitchen to the dining room. The one-room section that extends from the west side of the kitchen features the same interior door and window molding and the same weatherboards, cornerboards, and boxed cornice as the 1913 main house. Its hipped roof is integrated with the kitchen's hipped roof and the two buildings form a seamless north elevation. The current owner has been told that this one-room section was a separate building that was joined to the house; its physical fabric indicates that it was either built in place in 1913 or heavily remodeled when joined to the house in order to match.

Calvin Ragan also recalls that local carpenters Raymond Ausley and Lemmie Mann built the house, following Holleman's direction to use only the best-quality wood from Holleman's saw mill, avoiding any wood with knots. Ragan, while painting the exterior in the mid-twentieth-century, noted only one knot in the entire house, high in the half-story attic. Holleman's extensive use of wood throughout the interior of the house also reflects his sawmill and planing business.



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### **Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundaries coincide with the legal bounds of parcel 0627698402.

### **Boundary Justification**

The boundary includes the house in its original location and encompasses all significant extant resources associated with the house.