

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Holloway-Jones-Day House
other names/site number Day House

2. Location

street & number NW corner of intersection of US 501 & SR 1322 about 8 N/A not for publication
city, town miles north of Roxboro vicinity
state North Carolina code NC county Person code 145 zip code 27573

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>4</u>	<u> </u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>4</u>	<u>-0-</u> objects
			<u> </u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: NONE

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

William S. Fain, Jr. 4-29-88
Signature of certifying official Date
State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Domestic/single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Domestic/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Federal

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Weatherboard

roof Asphalt

other Brick

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

See Continuation Sheet 7.1

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DESCRIPTION

The Holloway-Jones-Day House (commonly known as the Day house) is situated on an eight and half acre, partially wooded tract of land in rural Person County. A number of architectural features, such as transom lights over the front and back doors, segmented arched fireplaces, an original hall-parlor floor plan, enclosed stairwell, hand-hewn and ripped sawn roof rafters pegged with handmade nails, and flemish bond chimneys suggest a pre-1840 construction date. In addition to the house there are three other nineteenth century buildings on the property.

1. Shed. Contributing. Mid to late nineteenth century. 12' x 15', unpainted weatherboard. Sits on fieldstones. Original pine sheathing under tin roof. Wide pine flooring. Old cider press used to be stored and used in this building.

2. Shed. (See photo #2). Contributing. Mid to late nineteenth century. 12' x 15', unpainted weatherboard. Sits on fieldstones. Original pine sheathing under a tin roof. Wide pine flooring. Used to store salt cured meats.

3. Log Cabin. (See photo #8). Contributing. Mid to late nineteenth century. Approximately 17' x 18', one room with enclosed stairwell leading to half story sleeping area. Exterior fieldstone chimney. Renovated in early 1980s.

The Federal period Holloway-Jones-Day house, unlike many of its nineteenth century counterparts, retains a high degree of architectural integrity having undergone only one major remodeling in the mid-nineteenth century. At that time a one story rear ell containing a kitchen and dining room and a new front porch were added to the main block. An interior wall was added to the east parlor to create an entrance hall and an interior wall was added to the upstairs west bedroom. The arched lintels of the downstairs fireplaces were filled in and squared with soapstones. The mantel in the west parlor was lowered and the one in the east parlor replaced. It was at this time or earlier that the heart pine flooring in the east parlor was replaced with new pine boards.

Sometime during the history of the house a modern kitchen and bathroom were installed in the rear ell and the heart pine floors of the dining room covered with twentieth century tongue and groove oak flooring.

The house was restored by its current owner to its mid-nineteenth century appearance from 1977 to 1979. Brick and stonework were repaired or

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rebuilt using original materials whenever possible. The original plaster in the house was replaced with dry wall in order to re-wire the house and insulate the walls. New plumbing was installed in the kitchen and bathroom and new cabinets built using old pine boards. A new roof was installed in 1977 and a modern gas heat and air conditioning system added to the house in 1987. Care has been taken by the current owner to disturb as little as possible the original design and fabric of the house.

The house's main block, probably constructed in the second quarter of the nineteenth century, is a two and a half story, single pile, hall and parlor design home constructed of pine cut by rip saw. It sits on large sills which rest on a field stone foundation that also serves as the six foot walls of the full, two-room cellar. The original dirt floor of the cellar has been replaced with a poured concrete floor. The deteriorated cellar fireplace on the east chimney and parts of the cellar wall were rebuilt during the 1970s using the original field stones. New stones were brought in to serve as the fireplace hearth. It is thought that the cellar fireplace served as the house's first kitchen. The cellar is reached by an outside entrance on the east side of the main block.

Plain weatherboards cover the walls with the exception of the front porch area, which has wide flush board sheathing. Modern asphalt shingles cover the original wide pine sheathing of the side gabled roof. The main block roof is supported with rafters assembled with mortise and tenon joints pegged with wooden dowels. Wing braces on the rafters are joined with hand-forged nails.

Two exterior single shouldered brick chimneys flank the main block. The handmade oversized bricks are laid in a Flemish-bond pattern at the base and fade into a common bond pattern as the chimney rises. The shoulders on the chimneys are stepped. The top two feet of the stacks were rebuilt during the 1970s restoration using similar bricks from the ruins of another nineteenth century home.

The original single story front porch was replaced in the mid-nineteenth century with the present three quarters width single story porch with hipped roof.* The front of the porch roof is supported by four, square wooden columns. The column motif is repeated in the two porch pilasters against the facade.

* The 19th century shutters on the front windows of the main block were removed; some original hinges remain in place and three shutters survive in storage.

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A one story, weatherboarded rear ell was added to the house sometime during the mid-nineteenth century. It sits on two and a half foot high field stone foundations. Plywood sheathing and asphalt shingles cover the rear-gabled roof which is supported by knee joint rafters. A side gabled screened porch faces east. An interior brick chimney divides the two rooms of the rear ell.

The four fireplaces in the main block (excepting the cellar) have segmented arched lintels. The upstairs mantels and the downstairs west parlor mantel appear to be original. During the mid-nineteenth century remodeling the lintels in the two downstairs fireplaces were squared and the west mantel lowered. In the east parlor the mantel was replaced with an Italianate style marbleized mantel. The 1970s restoration removed the soapstones that had been placed in the arches to restore the segmental arches, and raised the mantels (photo #5). The upstairs and west parlor mantels have simple flat paneled friezes of Federal design.

The ell dining room windows have aprons decorated with lozenges. The kitchen has been modernized and a bathroom added to the end bay of the ell porch. The kitchen cabinets are constructed of old wide, unpainted pine boards in keeping with the house's interior construction. The small brick fireplace in the kitchen has a squared lintel and no mantel.

The main block retains original ceiling boards and heart pine floors in the upstairs rooms and the downstairs west parlor. Tongue and groove pine flooring is in the downstairs east parlor and twentieth century oak flooring covers the original pine boards in the dining room of the rear ell.

With a few exceptions, the main block and ell have either four-paneled or six-paneled doors. A simple five pane transom crowns the four-paneled rear and front doors of the main block.

Window sashes are six over six. The sills and window surrounds are original, but some of the wooden sashes were replaced in the 1970s because of dry rot. Replacement sashes were custom-made to duplicate the originals.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance
2nd quarter 19th century

Significant Dates
2nd quarter
19th century

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder
Unknown

Harris, D. A. (mason)

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See Continuation Sheet 8.1

See continuation sheet

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Holloway-Jones-Day House is a two-story frame Federal farmhouse apparently dating from the second quarter of the nineteenth century. One of its finely-crafted Flemish bond chimneys is signed by a local mason, D. A. Harris (1806-1874). Other Federal features include front and rear transoms, a hall-parlor plan and a fieldstone cellar. A mid-nineteenth century remodeling added a rear ell and some handsome Italianate decorative features to the main block, notably a replacement front porch and mantels. The house is part of the Holloway plantation which comprised several thousand acres in the early nineteenth century. In 1848 the house and 150 acres went to Moses Jones, and in 1883 to his son-in-law, John Bryce Day. The present owner is the great-grandson of John Bryce Day. The house is eligible for the Register because of its local architectural significance. During the 1870s and 1880s the house, surrounding property, and owner John Bryce Day served as the nucleus for the community of Daysville.

Architectural Context:

Person County was formed in 1791 from Caswell County and named for Thomas Person (1733-1800), a Revolutionary War leader from neighboring Granville County. The area was first settled in the mid-eighteenth century by English from Granville County and the neighboring state of Virginia and by Scotch-Irish and Germans from Pennsylvania. Roxboro, the county's largest municipality, was designated the county seat in 1793. The economy of the county has remained primarily agricultural throughout its history. Large plantations were not common to the area despite the county's historically close economic and social ties to southern Virginia.

The Holloway-Jones-Day House is one of an unknown number of antebellum farmhouses in Person County, a Piedmont "Border Belt" tobacco county, which has not had a comprehensive architectural inventory. This house was identified as a significant historic resource during the 1977 Tar-Neuse River Basin reconnaissance survey conducted by the State Historic Preservation Office (Historic and Architectural Resources, p. 22-7). The earliest houses in the county typically had fieldstone chimneys, thus the fine Flemish bond masonry of the Holloway-Jones-Day house represents the more sophisticated stage of design in the county rather than the early, settlement period dwelling. The county also has a significant tradition of log housing. The small two-story scale, hall-parlor plan and the restrained vernacular Federal style of this house represent the plantation seat of a relatively prosperous farmer during the second quarter of the nineteenth century, prior to the advent of the Greek Revival style of the 1840s to 1860s.

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Historical Background:

The Holloway-Jones-Day House was probably constructed for James Holloway, son of John Holloway. The elder Holloway settled in the late 1700s in the part of Caswell County later to become Person County. In his 1799 will John Holloway left to one of his children, James, the home plantation and 500 acres of land (Person County Will Book, page 166).

James Holloway married Nancy Dickson in 1809 (Person County Marriage Bonds). He was a farmer by occupation. From 1815 to 1832 he added some 2314 acres of land to the legacy left him by his father. He sold around 1300 acres in 1835 and died intestate in 1840 (Person County Deeds).

He was survived by his wife, Nancy, and three sons, John A., William D., and David D. In October, 1840, Nancy Holloway was allotted 100 acres of land and the house for the duration of her lifetime. (Person County Deed Book O, page 265). In 1842, James Holloway's land was divided among the heirs. Nancy, John A. and William D. sold 809 1/2 acres to David D. Holloway and in a second transaction, Nancy, William D. and David sold 234 acres to John A. Holloway (Person County Deed Book P, pages 19-20). John A. died intestate in 1846 (Person County Estate Papers). It is clear from the subsequent settlement of the estate that the Holloway-Jones-Day House was not on the acreage acquired by John A. Holloway.

In 1848, David Holloway sold Moses Jones 150 acres (Person County Deed Book Q, page 398). We know from subsequent land transfers that this tract did include the dwelling now known as the Holloway-Jones-Day House. The 1850 Person County Census records head of household, David Holloway, age 38 and single living alone with his mother, Nancy (page 64).

We can only speculate on the construction date of the Holloway-Jones-Day House. One of the bricks on the east chimney is signed "D. A. Harris." This may refer to Drury A. Harris of Person County. Harris was born in 1806 (WPA Cemetery Records), married Catharine Lawson in 1833 (Person County Marriage Bonds), and died and was buried in Person County in 1874 (Person County Will Book 19, page 247; WPA Cemetery Records). The architectural evidence indicates a pre-1840 construction date, so Harris apparently erected these chimneys as a young adult.**

** During the 1970s restoration of the downstairs fireplaces, soapstone lintels were removed from the segmental arches of the fireplaces. The initials "J. D." and "J. A. H." were carved in some of the soapstones. "J. D." could stand for John Bryce Day, a subsequent

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Moses Jones, who purchased the house in 1848, died around 1854. It is not known who occupied this house, since Moses apparently had another house nearby (Eaker, p.283). Moses and Joanna's daughter, Jane, married John Bryce Day in 1860 and may have been given the house as a dowry (Person County Marriage Bonds). Family tradition recalls that John and Jane were living in the house during the Civil War. The crossroads was known as Daysville by the 1870s. In 1883, Moses Jones, Jr. deeded the Holloway-Jones-Day House and 160 acres to John Bryce Day and his sister, Jane, for \$750 (Deed Book CC, page 464). They were living in the house at the time and according to the 1883 deed had been doing so for many years.

John Bryce Day is said to have been born in 1830 near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He came to Person County as a young man, married and settled down. He served in Company E, 15th Regiment of the North Carolina Infantry and was wounded in 1864 (Confederate Service Records). After the war he returned to Person County. His house and the surrounding community, situated at a then major crossroads in the county became known as Daysville. A post office was operated out of Daysville from 1872 to 1892 (Postmaster List, page 286). Day was supposed to have managed a dry goods store during this time (Eaker, pages 219-220). Day and his brother-in-law, Moses Jones, Jr., deeded a tract of land in 1879 to the Shiloh Primitive Baptist Church (Person County Deed Book W, page 375). The church had been constructed several years earlier and stills stands in good condition on SR 1322 100 yards west of the Holloway-Jones-Day House.

Daysville did not survive intact into the twentieth century; only John Bryce Day's house and the Shiloh Primitive Baptist Church remain. However, Daysville should be remembered as one of the Person County's active rural communities in the late nineteenth century. John Bryce Day died in 1907. His house and the farm stayed in the Day family until recent years when the acreage was broken up. John Bryce Day's great-grandson, Donald G. Day, purchased the house and two acres in 1977 and 6.59 acres more between 1979 and 1984.

owner of the house; however, there were several John Days in the county during the mid-nineteenth century. "J. A. H." may refer to John A. Holloway, son of James Holloway the original owner of the house.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet 9.1

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 8.59

UTM References

A

1	7
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6	8	6	4	4	5
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4	0	4	0	5	2	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C

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B

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Zone Easting Northing

D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property comprises lots 91, 107, and 131 on the enclosed Person County Tax Map A-67. The markings in red supplied by the tax office personal.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated property constitutes the remaining 8.59 acres of the original tract of land historically associated with the house and remaining outbuildings.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Michelle A. Francis, Consultant

organization _____ date 1 February 1988

street & number 1542 Sunrise Avenue telephone 919/787-6313 or 919/821/4639

city or town Raleigh state NC zip code 27608

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL RECORDS

Confederate Service Records. John Bryce Day. In the possession of Donald G. Day.

Eaker, Madeline Hall, Editor. The Heritage of Person County. Roxboro: Person County Historical Society, 1981.

Federal Census Records. Person County Population Schedules, 1850, 1860.

Historic and Architectural Resources of the Tar-Neuse River Basin.
Appendix 22 - Person County Inventory. Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1977.

Interview: Donald Day, 1987-1988. Mr. Day provided historical background on the house plus many details about its renovation.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guild to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1986.

Person County Records. State Archives, Raleigh, NC.
Estate Records.
Will Books.
Deed Books.

Postmasters List. Microfilm. State Archives, Raleigh, NC.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

CONTINUATION SHEET

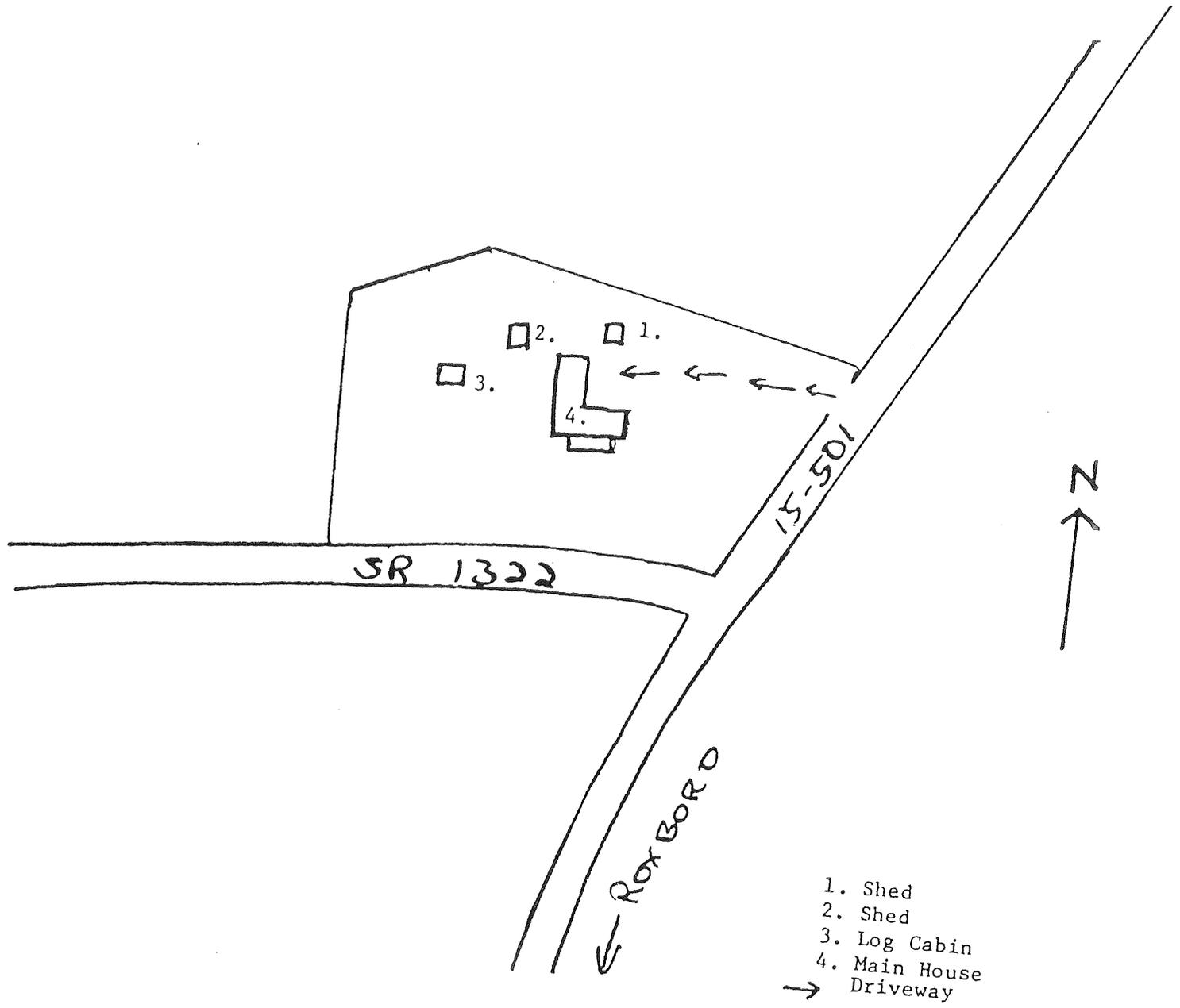
Holloway-Jones-Day House, Person County, North Carolina.

Photographs #1-7 were taken by Michelle A. Francis in 1987. The negatives are on file with North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, NC.

Photographs #6-8 were taken by Donald Day in 1986. The negatives are in the possession of Mr. Day.

1. Main Block
Looking North
#4 on Sketch Map
2. Shed
Looking Northwest
#2 on Sketch Map
3. Rear Ell and Main Block
Looking Southeast
#4 on Sketch Map
4. Rear Ell and Main Block
Looking Southwest
#4 on Sketch Map
5. Marbleized Mantel, East Parlor, Main Block
Looking East
6. Rafters in Attic of Main Block
7. Rafter Brace in Attic of Main Block
Looking Southeast
8. Log Cabin
Looking Southwest
#3 on Sketch Map

HOLLOWAY-JONES-DAY HOUSE, PERSON COUNTY, NC



INA
URCES
NT

Holloway-Jones-Day House
Person Co, NC
Zone 17
17/686445/4040520

ROXBORO QUADRANGLE
NORTH CAROLINA-PERSON CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
NW/4 ROXBORO 15' QUADRANGLE

5257 III SE
VIRGINIA

