

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Beaver Dam

and or common

2. Location

street & number N side SR 2049, opp. jct w/SR 2233

___ not for publication

city, town Knightdale

___x vicinity of

state North Carolina

code 037

county Wake

code 183

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
___ district	___ public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	___ agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational
___ site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	___ entertainment
___ object	___ in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	___ government
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial
	N/A	___ no	___ military
			___ museum
			___ park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			___ religious
			___ scientific
			___ transportation
			___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Bobby J. Holleman, et.al.

street & number Old Crews Road

city, town Knightdale

___ vicinity of

state N.C.

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Wake County Register of Deeds

street & number Fayetteville Street Mall

city, town Raleigh

state N.C.

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A

has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes no

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

city, town

state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Beaver Dam is a substantial, solid ca. 1810 seat of a working plantation, now farm. It is situated in the rolling farmland of eastern Wake County on the north side of SR 2049, opposite the junction of SR 2233, atop a knoll, which provides a dramatic setting for the house. An allee of crepe myrtles lead from the road to the house, giving the impression that Smithfield Road was part of the original drive, or once specifically gave onto the plantation. Surrounding the house are fields and forest.

Beaver Dam is a two-story Georgian-Federal transitional dwelling in hall and parlor plan with two rear shed rooms where the stair is located. At either end of the two-story block an exterior double stepped shoulder chimney laid in Flemish bond brick rises to a free-standing stack. The chimney to the east has been stuccoed at the top of the first set of shoulders which now appear concave and paved. The foundation was originally brick, also laid in Flemish bond, with large ventilators, since infilled.

The foundation of the one-bay porch has been replaced with new brick. The central bay entrance is sheltered by a gable front portico with the gable end sheathed in beaded boards. The ceiling is flush sheathed. The porch roof is supported by square reeded columns with square capitals.

The three-bay facade has nine-over-nine sash set in molded surrounds with heavily molded sills. The exterior is sheathed in beaded weatherboard. The central entrance consists of a six-raised panel door hung on heavy H and L hinges, with early, if not original, lock. The door is oversized, measuring about forty inches wide, and features flat panels on the interior.

The first floor plan consists of a hall and parlor arrangement with two rear shed rooms, original to the house, with a later one-story kitchen ell to the rear. The entry is in the northeast corner of the hall, which features raised panel wainscot to a height of about three feet, with the window surrounds set down about eight inches into the wainscot, which has shorter panels to accommodate the windows. The chairrail at the top of the wainscot follows the contours of the window sills in both front rooms. At the west end of the room is a large early Federal mantel over a replacement brick fire opening. There is a modest overmantel consisting of two panels over a shelf. The molding is simple, and repeats the chairrail. Flanking the fireplace are a pair of nine-over-nine sash windows. Opposite the fireplace is the entrance to the parlor which has an oversized (forty inches wide) six-panel door, also on H and L hinges. In the rear wall, opposite the entrance, is the door to the rear shed room and stair.

The parlor is finished much the same as the hall. The panels of the wainscot are narrower, giving the impression that the wainscot is taller in this room than the hall, although it is not. The mantel along the east wall is identical to that in the hall. The ramp of the stair rises back to front at the southwest corner of the room. A closet, with small six-panel door, is located under the ramp. The bays in this room are also nine-over-nine sash, and are set into the wainscot as are those in the hall. A door in the north wall leads to the rear shed room, although the door itself is gone.

The eastern shed room, reached through the parlor, is the more intact of the two rear rooms. It features plaster above sheathed wainscot. A replacement door to the outside has been put through the eastern wall, but a break in the wainscot seems to indicate the presence of a window at one time. A stove flue has been punched through the wall above this break. A nine-over-nine sash window is centered in the rear wall;

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a new door, giving access to the later kitchen ell, is also in this wall; another door gives into the other shed room.

This room has been altered somewhat to accommodate a stairhall, a closet, and a bath. The nine-over-nine sash window has been left in the bathroom, and is opposite the break in the wainscot in the opposite room. A back door gives onto a porch in the L of the rear wall and kitchen addition.

The stair rises along the inside (east) wall of the western shed room front to back. The first six risers are open with closed string. At the sixth step is a door (replacement) which encloses the remaining steps which open then onto a stairhall on the second floor. The stairhall runs through the center of the house, front to back, and a pair of bedrooms are off it. The stairhall is simply finished with sheathed wainscot and nine-over-nine sash windows at the front; a four-over-four sash window is at the rear.

The two bedrooms are also simply finished with replacement sheetrock over sheathed wainscot. Simple mantels with fireopenings grace each room, with the two panels in the frieze of the mantel in the east room slightly larger than those in the west room. The west room also has a small four-over-four sash window to the north of the mantel. Similar four-over-four sash windows are located on the rear wall of each room.

Located around Beaver Dam are a number of later, probably early twentieth century, farm buildings with the exception of an early nineteenth century structure, probably having once functioned as a kitchen. The chimney has been removed, and weatherboarding, most of which is beaded, has been replaced and repaired. Outbuildings include a large barn, a chicken coop, a number of farm sheds, and several tobacco barns. Only the kitchen contributes to the significance of Beaver Dam as an early nineteenth century plantation house, although the arrangement and style of the later buildings may be of significance to students of late nineteenth and early twentieth century agricultural history.

Beaver Dam is an intact example of a once-prevalent vernacular house type, the outward appearance of which has changed very little over time. The interior finish of this house is well crafted, and the exterior is also beautifully executed. In a county which is rapidly urbanizing, this house is increasingly important because of its style, integrity, and the growing scarcity of its type.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates Ca 1810 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Beaver Dam was the seat of a 4000-acre plantation during the first half of the 19th century, and continued to operate as a farm through the remainder of the 19th and into the 20th century. The hall and parlor plan two-story house, built about 1810, is a good vernacular interpretation of Georgian-Federal transitional design and retains most of its interior and exterior finish, including mantels, doors, hardware, stair, wainscoting, and a detached kitchen which is apparently original. The only concessions to contemporary household needs are the remodeling of the two rear shed rooms, the addition of a bath, and a kitchen ell. The house and eighty-six acre home tract, seat of the Hinton family, is one of a small number of plantations remaining in rapidly-urbanizing Wake County.

Criteria Assessment:

C. Beaver Dam is an unspoiled example of early 19th century vernacular architecture representing the vernacular interpretation of the Georgian-Federal transition period of piedmont North Carolina architecture. The house boasts unaltered, simply paneled mantels throughout, as well as original hardware, and heavily molded and paneled wainscoting.

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The land on which stands the old plantation house now known as Beaverdam once was part of the immense holdings of Colonel John Hinton who died in 1784. Colonel John bequeathed all his land north of Farmers Creek (vicinity of present Knightdale), consisting of several thousand acres, to his son John, Jr., known as Major John Hinton. Five hundred acres of Major John's land later became the home tract for Beaverdam, built by his son William. Beaverdam was one of nine prominent Hinton plantations constructed between 1765 and 1845: Clay Hill on the Neuse, home of Major John; Oaks, built by David, son of Colonel John and brother of Major John; Silent Retreat, home of James, son of Colonel John and Major John's brother; River Plantation, built by Charles Lewis Hinton, son of David and grandson of Colonel John; Stony Lonesome, built by John, son of Major John; and Midway, home of David (Jr.), son of Charles Lewis Hinton and great-grandson of Colonel John Hinton. Beaverdam was also closely associated with the Mordecai House (now in Raleigh), the oldest part of which was constructed for Henry Lane who had² married Mary (Polly) Hinton, daughter of Major John Hinton and sister of William.

William Hinton (1767-1836) married Candace Rosser of South Carolina about 1791 and lived for some years at what he later called "the old Plantation," apparently a reference to his father's home, Clay Hill on the Neuse.³ On November 15, 1806, Polly Lane sold to her brother William Hinton her life estate rights to a 500-acre tract on the south side of Beaverdam Creek. Three months later, Major John Hinton, who held ownership of the property by virtue of his father's will, transferred official title to his son William.⁴ Sometime between 1807 and 1810 William built the house that came to be known as Beaverdam Plantation. When Major John Hinton died in 1818, he willed to his son 1,280 acres "including the tract of five hundred acres whereon the said William Hinton now resides, which he purchased of his sister Polly Lane and which I conveyed to him by deed, the title being then in me."⁵

William Hinton enjoyed a distinguished career as a planter and public servant. He accumulated over 4,000 acres of land and at least forty-eight slaves which placed him in the upper echelon of Wake County society.⁶ Four years he spent as county sheriff, four terms as a representative in the General Assembly, and another five terms as state senator. An advocate of education, William Hinton served as one of the original trustees of the Raleigh Academy and played a part in the construction of the building in 1804. Traveling to Raleigh at that time, however, posed problems for county residents east of the Neuse, so in 1817 William Hinton decided to establish an academy "ten miles east of Raleigh." The Juvenile Academy, first taught by a Mr. Parsons from Massachusetts, then by Thomas L. Ragsdale, operated until the mid-1820s. The exact location of the school is not known, but it obviously stood on Hinton's property since some of the students boarded in his home for a monthly fee of six to seven dollars.

William Hinton wrote his will on February 8, 1830, leaving his wife Candace a life estate in the home tract which was to go to his son Sidney, the youngest of his eight children, after the widow's death.¹⁰ Shortly after the will was written, Sidney, along with two of his brothers, moved to Alabama. William, apparently afraid that his home might later be sold out of the family or perhaps displeased with his sons' actions, decided to sell the house and 1,856 acres to his brother John in 1832.¹¹

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The records do not clarify whether William remained in his home until his death in 1836, but there is some evidence to indicate that Candace died between 1830 and 1836 and that William spent his last years with his sister Elizabeth (Betsy) at Clay Hill on the Neuse.¹²

John Hinton held title just over three months before selling the house and 1,264 acres to his cousin, Charles L. Hinton, who lived at River Plantation. Charles owned the property for nine years before selling all but 200 acres to Dr. Henry Seawell for \$5,320.¹³ The records fail to indicate who may have lived in the house from William Hinton's occupancy to 1841 when Seawell bought his plantation.

Dr. Henry Seawell (ca. 1816-1858), grand-nephew of prominent statesman Nathaniel Macon, was the son of Judge Henry Seawell and Grizzell Hinton, second daughter of Major John Hinton.¹⁴ Since he was thus William Hinton's brother-in-law, the house and plantation remained in the extended Hinton family. Seawell was practicing medicine in the Milburnie section of Wake County when, in 1849, he became one of the organizers of the North Carolina Medical Society. He also owned eight slaves, operated¹⁵ a small part of the plantation, and enjoyed playing the violin in his leisure time.

Dr. Seawell had married Lucy M. Dunn in 1837. Three children were born of this union, two of whom were certainly born in the Beaverdam manor house.¹⁶ Lucy died about 1849 and Henry Seawell¹⁷ remarried sometime after 1850, but no children were born of the second marriage. The Seawells lived at Beaverdam until Dr. Seawell's death in 1858 at about forty-two years of age. His widow, Eleanor Seawell, moved to Tennessee, although she had been granted a dower of the house and 300 acres. Although she did not relinquish her rights, Henry Seawell's executor, Henry Mordecai, placed the property for sale in 1860 at which time James B. Dunn bought the house and 900 acres for \$5,500.¹⁸ Sometime afterwards Eleanor Seawell either remarried or died and Dunn acquired a clear title to the land.

Dr. J. B. Dunn (ca. 1823-1896) practiced medicine in Wake County for nearly half a century, but his relationship with Beaverdam marked both the most rewarding and most devastating periods of his life. He appears to be the brother of Lucy Dunn who had married Henry Seawell in 1837 and the uncle of their children. Upon Seawell's death, Dunn was named guardian of the minor children and they continued to live at Beaverdam with the Dunns (James B. and his wife Ann) who moved in after Seawell's death.¹⁹ In 1860, James B. Dunn reached the height of his economic fortune, having an estate worth \$23,000 and fourteen slaves as well as administering the \$12,000 estate of his wards that also included seven additional slaves. Of his 900 acres, 300 comprised a working plantation producing large amounts²⁰ of grains and 14,000 pounds of ginned cotton which constituted the bulk of his income. Dr. Dunn had no natural offspring, at least none that lived to be ten years of age, but raised the Seawell children like his own. They all received a good education and Fabious Seawell, the oldest child and only male, followed the²¹ profession of his father and guardian. In 1860 he was listed as a "student of medicine."²¹

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Interestingly, the Civil War, which wreaked havoc upon so many southern plantations, made a relatively moderate impact on Beaverdam. With the reduction of the operating farm to 200 acres, production continued at about half the rate it had in 1860. Value of Dunn's estate in 1870 had dropped to \$12,000, caused mostly by the loss of his slaves; however, he had enough resources to compensate by hiring labor (including some of his former slaves) for which he paid \$1,200 in wages. Cotton still constituted the cash crop (8,100 pounds ginned) and accounted for most of the \$3,000 value of all production. While Dunn continued his medical practice, Thomas Brinkley supervised the farm and²² Marsha Strickland, a domestic servant, assisted Ann Dunn with household chores.

Ironically, it was not the Civil War but some other mysterious circumstance that brought financial disaster to James B. Dunn. Despite an intensive investigation, the records yielded no clues as to the particular sequence of events, but sometime between the summer of 1870 and February of 1872, Dunn suffered economic reverses so severe that it cost him everything he owned. On February 23, 1872, James B. and Ann E. Dunn placed Beaverdam and 900 acres in a mortgage to the St. Augustine Normal School and Collegiate Institute to secure a loan of \$2,500. Unable to meet payments as scheduled, Dunn defaulted and the property was sold to Peterson Dunn (relation, if any, to James B. unknown) on March 11,²³ 1878, who transferred title nine months later to Jeremiah James Nowell for \$7,200. About 1876 Dr. James B. Dunn moved to Raleigh where he continued his medical practice until shortly before his death in 1896.²⁴

Jeremiah J. Nowell (1832-1882) was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1875 and sheriff of Wake County for nearly seven years.²⁵ He and his wife, the former Manerva Todd, lived with their four children in Raleigh. Upon Nowell's death in 1882, the court ordered the sale of "the Dunn lands" to settle the estate. Excepted was 327½ acres, including the dwelling house, which was given as part of the widow's dower for the use of her and the children. They rented part of the "Dr. J. B. Dunn Farm" to Cotton Dunn, perhaps one of Dr. Dunn's former slaves, for \$124.36 a year. However, it appears that Cotton Dunn lived in a tenant house and not in Beaverdam which the family kept in good repair after J. J. Nowell's death.²⁶ It may have been occupied at some point by another member of the family as indicated by a²⁷ return visit "to his birthplace" of an elderly man named Nowell in the early 1960s.

Beaverdam left the Nowell family in 1910 and passed through two subsequent owners that same year before being purchased by A. W. and W. H. Jeffreys on October 29. The home tract had dwindled to 81.70 acres when A. W. (Walter) Jeffreys moved into the aging structure.²⁸ During the thirty-two years that Walter Jeffreys owned Beaverdam, as many as three generations of the family simultaneously occupied the dwelling house. They farmed the land, primarily growing cotton and corn, the latter causing conversion of the original smokehouse into a corncrib. A second tenant house also appears to have been built during their occupancy which has been remodeled and is now occupied²⁹ by Esther Holleman. On May 4, 1942, the Jeffreys sold the property to D. L. Cozart.

Cozart, a tobacco farmer, came from Granville County when his farm there was condemned for the construction of Camp Butner. At the time he took possession of Beaverdam, there were few outbuildings on the farm, indicating that the six slave houses existing

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in 1860 and other original structures (excepting the smokehouse and kitchen) had disappeared. Cozart renovated the dwelling house, removed the detached kitchen connected to the main house by a breezeway, and built the feed barn, tobacco barns, and the pack house now standing. He lived at Beaverdam for seven years before selling the property to Luther T. Lilley in 1949.³¹ Tilley, however, overextended his financial resources and a year later Beaverdam and about eighty-nine acres were transferred to Percy Holleman who moved into the house in 1950.³²

Percy Holleman farmed the land for more than thirty years before his death on July 2, 1982. His will bequeathed the property to his wife Esther and two children, Bob and Jeanette.³³ The Hollemans moved out of the house in 1982 and now rent Beaverdam to Ken Woodall. The present home tract comprises eight-six acres and the house still stands as the centerpiece of the community. It symbolizes an agrarian heritage, a tie to the land that remained unbroken even when its owners pursued careers in politics, medicine, law enforcement, and civil service. Beaverdam represents a sense of permanence in a rapidly changing society that is often prone to destroy visual reminders of the past.

FOOTNOTES

¹Wake County Records, State Archives, Raleigh, Original Wills, John Hinton, 1784. Original wills hereinafter cited by name of devisor. See also Hinton and Related Family History. (n.p.: Hinton Family Association, 2 volumes, 1971), I (second edition), 36, hereinafter cited as Hinton Family; and Mary Hilliard Hinton, "Colonel John Hinton," North Carolina Booklet, XIV (No. 4, April, 1915), 232, hereinafter cited as Hinton, "Colonel John Hinton."

²Hinton, "Colonel John Hinton," 229-232; Hinton Family, 35-37; Mary Hilliard Hinton, "Clay Hill on the Neuse," North Carolina Booklet, III (No. 6, October, 1903), 25-35, hereinafter cited as Hinton, "Clay Hill on the Neuse"; and Elizabeth Reid Murray, Wake: Capital County of North Carolina. Projected two volumes (Raleigh: Capital County Publishing Company, 1983), I, 120, 514, hereinafter cited as Murray, Wake.

³Hinton Family, 36-37; and William Hinton will, 1836. William Hinton's will has a note that the document is recorded in Will Book Y, page 494. Reindexing of the Wake County Will Books, however, has placed the record in Book 23, page 494. See Wake County Will Books, Office of the Clerk of Superior Court, Wake County Courthouse, Raleigh.

⁴Polly's husband, Henry Lane, had died in 1795. Apparently to insure that his daughter had some security, Major John Hinton granted her a life estate in 500 acres of his land on Beaverdam Creek. She sold her rights to her brother William for \$2,800 in silver dollars, which provided her with financial security. Wake County Deed Books, Office of the Register of Deeds, Wake County Courthouse, Raleigh, Deed Book T, 395, 408, hereinafter cited as Wake County Deed Book.

⁵(Maj.) John Hinton will, 1818. The date 1810 appears on the original will.

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⁶William Hinton will, 1836. The slaves are individually named in the will.

⁷Murray, Wake, 184, Appendix B, E; and John L. Cheney, Jr. (ed.), North Carolina Government 1585-1979: A Narrative and Statistical History, (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of the Secretary of State, 1981), 228, 230, 232, 237, 240, 244, 246, 248, 256, 258, 260.

⁸Murray, Wake, 190, and Charles L. Coon, North Carolina Schools and Academies 1790-1840: A Documentary History (Raleigh: Edwards & Broughton, 1915), 811, 814-815. On March 16, 1827, Ragsdale was looking for a new position, suggesting that the Juvenile Academy had ceased operation. By December, 1828, he was in charge of the Enfield Academy. See Star (Raleigh), March 16, 1827, and December 4, 1828.

⁹Raleigh Register, December 24, 1819, and January 11, 1822.

¹⁰William Hinton will, 1836.

¹¹Hinton Family, 36-38; and Wake County Deed Book 11, p. 23.

¹²In March, 1836, one month after William's death, several of his sons made an agreement to dispose of their rights to 837 acres still owned by his estate, part of which was the Clay Hill on the Neuse tract which William was to receive after the death of his sister Elizabeth. This suggests that Candace had already died and that William had moved to Clay Hill on the Neuse and no longer held rights to the Beaverdam tract. Wake County Deed Book 12, p. 271. See also (Maj.) John Hinton will, 1818.

¹³Wake County Deed Book 11, p. 12; and Book 15, p. 423. For relationship of John and Charles L. Hinton, see Hinton Family, 34-38.

¹⁴Hinton, "Clay Hill on the Neuse," 34; Hinton Family, 36; and (Judge) Henry Seawell will, 1835.

¹⁵Dorothy Long (ed.), Medicine in North Carolina (Raleigh: The North Carolina Medical Society, 2 vols., 1972), I, 77, hereinafter cited as Long, Medicine in N.C.; and (Dr.) Henry Seawell will, 1858.

¹⁶Wake County Records, State Archives, Raleigh, Marriage Bonds, arranged alphabetically by surname of groom, Henry Seawell, hereinafter cited as Wake County Marriage Bonds; (Dr.) Henry Seawell will, 1858; Wake County Records, Estates Papers, arranged alphabetically by surname, Henry Seawell, 1858, hereinafter cited as Wake County Estate Papers; and Eighth Census of the United States, 1860: North Carolina-Wake County, Population Schedule, Northeastern Division, 104. Census records hereinafter cited by number, date, schedule, and page. In 1860 the children were listed in the household of their guardian James B. Dunn. Fabius, the oldest, was born in 1841, and it is not certain whether the birth was before or after his father moved into Beaverdam. Ann (born 1843) and Corinna (born 1848) were certainly born in the house.

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¹⁷Henry Seawell's will names his wife as Eleanor, yet he was not married in 1850 and two of his children lived with his mother in Raleigh. The third, Anna, was living with Robert W. Seawell, who appears to be Henry's brother. (Dr.) Henry Seawell will, 1858; and Seventh Census, 1850, Population Schedule, 273, 278 (Raleigh), and 139 (Wake Crossroads).

¹⁸Wake County Estate Papers, Henry Seawell, 1858; and Wake County Deed Book 23, p. 200.

¹⁹Wake County Estates Papers, Henry Seawell, 1858; Eighth Census, 1860, Population Schedule, Northeastern Division, 104; and Wake County Marriage Bonds, James B. Dunn. The marriage bond, dated January 8, 1850, lists the bride as Esther Ann Bridgers, but numerous other records identify her as Ann (Annie) E. Dunn, thus the clerk reversed her Christian and middle names or she voluntarily changed them, preferring to be called Annie. For Dunn's medical career, see Long, Medicine in N.C., I, 77; Levi Branson, North Carolina Business Directory 1872, p. 228; 1877-78, p. 301; 1884, p. 653; and Raleigh City Directory 1886, p. 44; 1887, p. 54; 1888, p. 28; and 1891, p. 114. See also, Wake County Estates Papers, James B. Dunn, 1896.

²⁰Eighth Census, 1860, Population Schedule, Northeastern Division, 104; Agricultural Schedule, Northeastern Division, 15; and Slave Schedule, Northeastern Division, 30-31.

²¹See Eighth Census, 1860, Population Schedule, Northeastern Division, 104; Ninth Census, 1870, Population Schedule, St. Matthews Township, 14; and Wake County Estates Papers, Henry Seawell, 1858, Return of James B. Dunn, guardian to heirs of Henry Seawell.

²²Ninth Census, 1870, Population Schedule, St. Matthews Township, 14; and Agricultural Schedule, St. Matthews Township, 1.

²³Wake County Deed Book 33, p. 495; Book 53, pp. 94, 97.

²⁴Dunn was living at Beaverdam in January 1876, when he made the last partial payment on his debt. He is listed as a physician in Raleigh in 1877. See Wake County Deed Book 53, p. 94; and Levi Branson, North Carolina Business Directory 1877-78, p. 301. See also fn. 19 for continuation of his medical practice.

²⁵Murray, Wake, Appendix B, E. For life dates, see The Heritage of Wake County, North Carolina 1983 (Winston-Salem: Wake County Genealogical Society, 1983), 99, Section 23.

²⁶Wake County Estates Papers, J. J. Nowell, 1882. Entries in the papers include lumber for repairs at the Dunn plantation and rents received from Cotton Dunn during the 1880s.

²⁷Researcher's interview with Bob Holleman, former resident and currently one of the owners of Beaverdam, June 4, 1986, hereinafter cited as Holleman interview.

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²⁸Wake County Deed Book 248, p. 245; Book 249, p. 509; and researcher's interview with Mattie Lee Jeffreys Cooper, niece of A. W. Jeffreys, June 4, 1986, hereinafter cited as Cooper interview.

²⁹Cooper interview; Holleman interview; and Wake County Deed Book 879, p. 263.

³⁰Holleman interview. For slave houses, see Eighth Census, 1860, Slave Schedule, Northeastern Division, 30-31, James B. Dunn.

³¹Wake County Deed Book 1027, p. 354; and Holleman interview.

³²Percy Holleman was Bob Holleman's father. Holleman interview.

³³Holleman interview.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 86.1

Quadrangle name Knightsdale, NC

Quadrangle scale 1:24 000

UTM References

A

1	7	7	2	7	0	7	0	3	9	6	6	3	2	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

B

1	7	2	7	6	6	0	3	9	6	6	0	3	0
Zone	Easting				Northing								

C

1	7	2	7	2	6	0	3	9	6	5	4	5	0
Zone	Easting				Northing								

D

1	7	2	6	9	3	0	3	9	6	5	5	2	0
Zone	Easting				Northing								

E

Zone	Easting				Northing								

F

Zone	Easting				Northing								

G

Zone	Easting				Northing								

H

Zone	Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

Wake County Tax Map 471, Parcel 9; Wake County Tax Map 501, Parcel 471-9.

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

state N/A code county N/A code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Arch. desc: Virginia Oswald Research: Dr. Jerry L. Cross

organization N. C. Division of Archives & History date September 1, 1986

street & number 109 E. Jones Street telephone (919) 733-6545

city or town Raleigh state NC 27611

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 National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature William S. Finley

title State Historic Preservation Officer date October 9, 1986

For NPS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet Beaverdam Plantation Item number 9 Page 1

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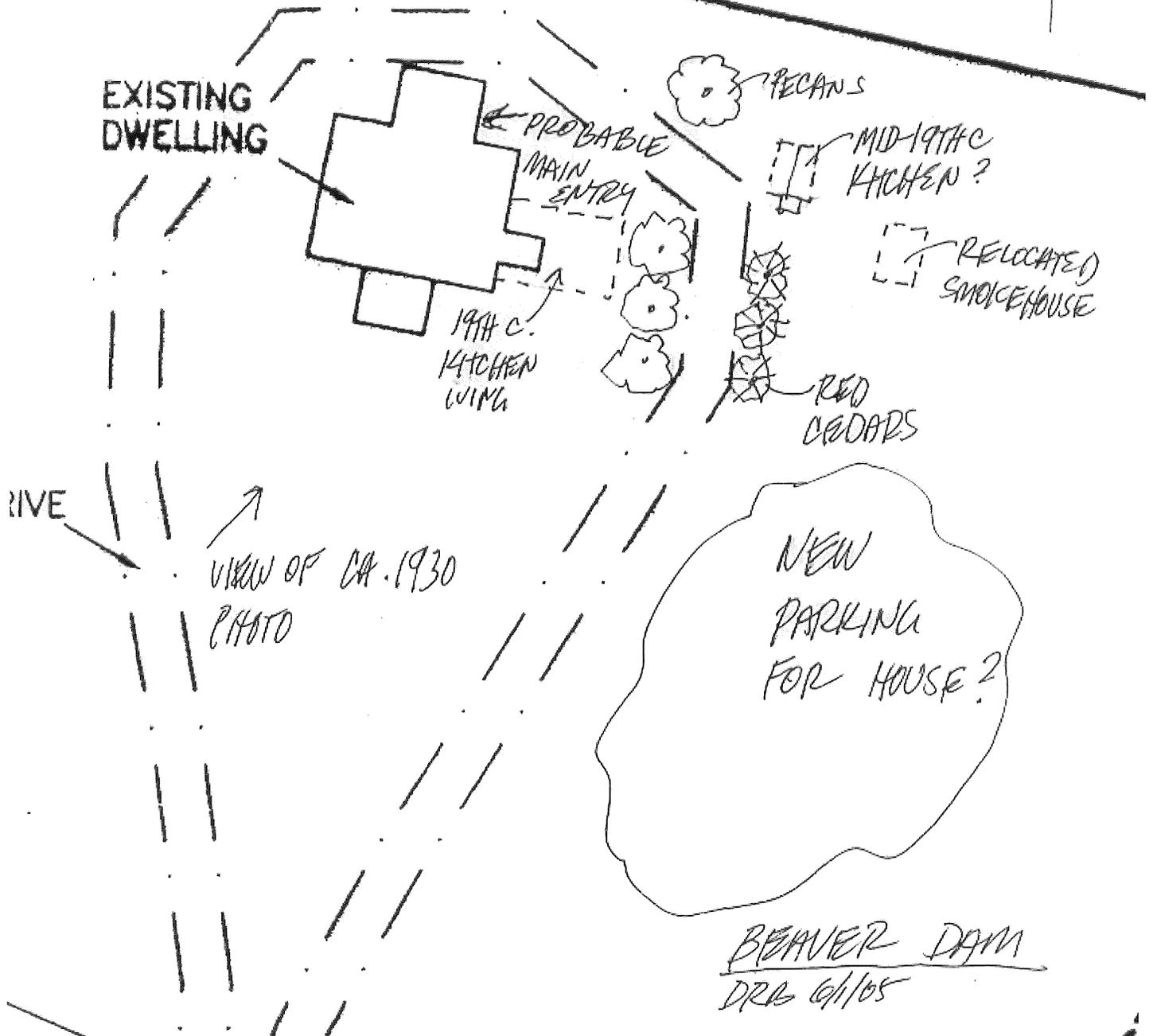
United States Census Records. North Carolina. Wake County.
Agricultural Schedules 1860-1870
Population Schedules 1850-1880
Slave Schedule 1860

Wake County Records.

Deeds
Estates Papers
Inventories and Settlements of Estates
Marriage Bonds
Wills

CHIMNEY OF MID-19TH C
KITCHEN APPEARS IN
BACKGROUND TO RIGHT OF
1-STORY KITCHEN WING IN
CA. 1930 PHOTO

S78°37'44"E
648.04



10

pond

48
1.97 AC.

37
1.43 AC.

50
1.73 AC.

35
1.1 AC.

33
1.50 AC.

31
1.26 AC.

9
79.01 AC.

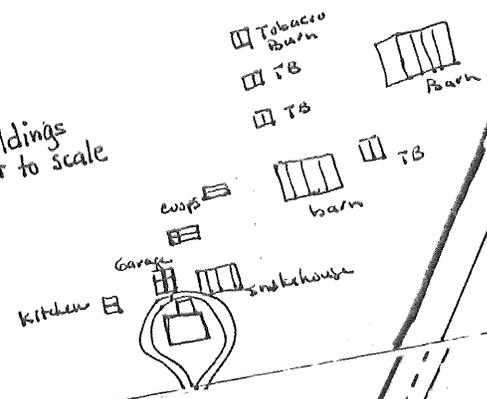
45
2.99 AC.

pond

53
50 ACRES

HORTON MILL ROAD

Buildings
not to scale



471-9

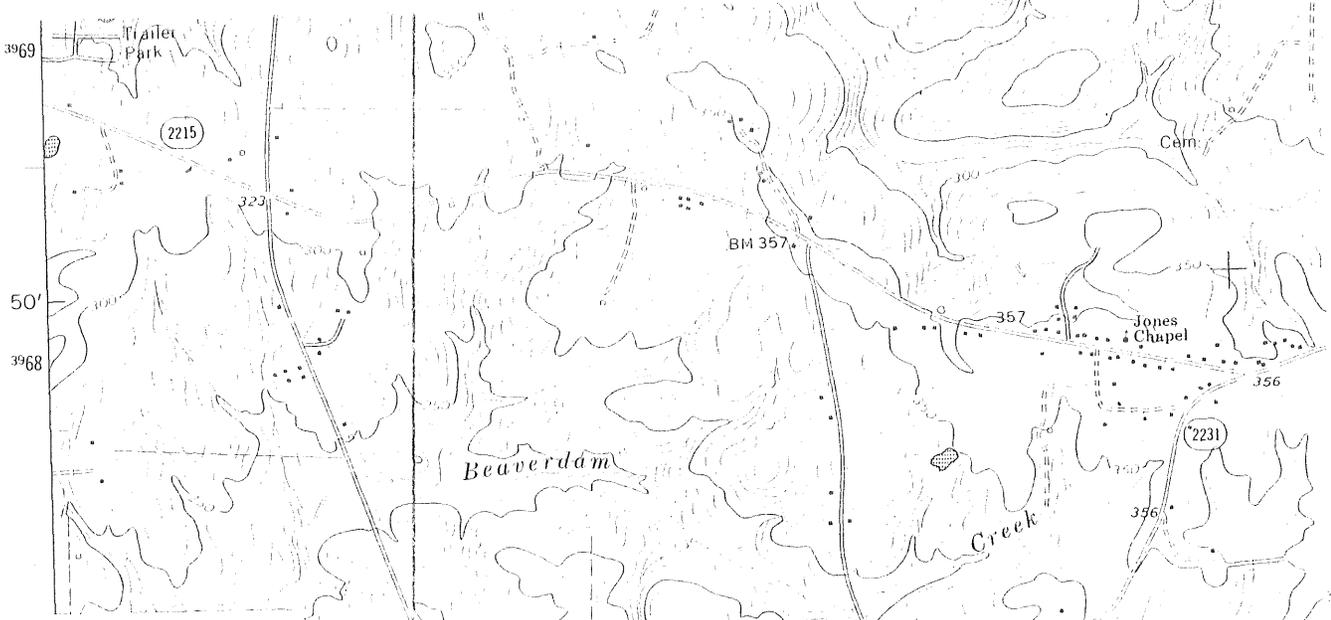
FORESTVILLE

2049

2228

2231

(120



BEAVER DAM
 Knightdale, N. C. Quad.
 Zone 17 Scale 1: 24 000

- A 17 727070/3966320
- B 17 727660/3966030
- C 17 727260/3965450
- D 17 726930/3965520

