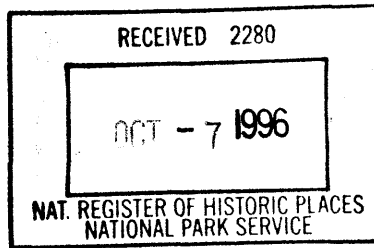


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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 Holly Grove Plantation House

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 1056 Old Bridgeport Road N/A not for publication

city or town Bolton vicinity

state Mississippi code MS county Hinds code 49 zip code 39041

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 forth 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.)

Edson H. Beall 9-26-96
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State Historic Preservation Officer
State of 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 commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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:)

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

11-7-96

Entered in the
National Register

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	2	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

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
Greek Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Weatherboard
roof Tin
other

Narrative Description

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

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Holly Grove
Hinds Co., Miss.Section number 7 Page 1

Holly Grove is a story-and-a-half frame planter's cottage that was relocated in March 1990 within a continuous plantation district in southwest Mississippi. The house is significant for its mixture of Federal and Greek Revival architectural styles, its lack of major alterations during more than a century of occupation, and its method of original construction, presumably from a prefabricated kit. The house was originally located near the Red Lick community in Jefferson County, but was dismantled to prevent demolition by neglect. It was reassembled approximately 70 miles to the north to a site 1,500 feet west of Mount Olive Road and 200 feet north of Old Bridgeport Road, northeast of Bolton in Hinds County.

Although relocation was necessary to preserve the house, its historical and architectural integrity remain intact, and the new setting is complementary. Nearby are a c. 1830 log slave quarters, a c. 1830 log corn crib, and the unimproved Old Bridgeport Road (a designated Mississippi Landmark), which, while unrelated, are appropriate to a southwest Mississippi plantation house. The disassembly and reassembly process preserved the house's original configuration, with all original building materials either retained or replicated when necessary due to decay. The new site has a comparable history and offers a complementary atmosphere and appearance. The relocation also provided a rare opportunity to document and repeat a technological feat of historic building -- the assembly of a 19th century prefabricated house.

Holly Grove was the second house on its original site, the first having burned c. 1830, according to family letters. Architectural features, including a Federal fanlight and a mixture of Federal and Greek Revival trim, support a probable construction date in the 1830s. Family letters recount that the builder of Holly Grove, Noel Killingsworth, died during construction of the house in 1831. Structural components uncovered during the dismantling also supported statements in family letters and newspaper articles that the house was built from a kit. The method was chosen, according to the documents, as a means of providing shelter as quickly as possible for Killingsworth, his wife and twelve children. The components included manufactured timbers of spruce or fir with uniform, interchangeable (and sometimes unused) manufactured mortise and tenon joinery. Family letters and newspaper accounts attribute the manufacture of the kit to a firm in Cincinnati, and documents on file at the Cincinnati Public Library indicate that a manufacturer of kit houses was in business in that city as early as 1830.

The original site was 1,000 feet east of an unnamed, one-lane road two miles north of the small plantation community of Red Lick. The house had served as the center of Holly Grove Plantation and remained a family residence until 1950, after which it was used for family reunions for approximately 20 years, at which time it was falling rapidly into disrepair

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Holly Grove
Hinds Co., Miss.

Section number 7 Page 2

and was abandoned. The house was in an advanced state of decay, with the collapse of the rear dining wing (added c. 1850) imminent at the time the dismantling began. The original site was along a narrow, rural road with high banks, with a circular drive approaching the house through asymmetrical plantings of mature cedar, cypress, walnut, pecan and crepe myrtle trees. The new site, originally occupied by a c. 1840 plantation home (no longer extant), is similarly situated along a one-lane, rural road with high banks, with a circular drive through asymmetrical plantings of cypress and mature cedar, live oak, walnut, pecan and crepe myrtle trees. The surrounding landscape of both sites is a mixture of rolling farm fields and regrowth woodlands. Surviving ornamental plantings include iris, yucca, vinca major, and various bulbs and shrubs at both sites. Vistas, landscape design and overall atmosphere are remarkably similar at the two sites.

The dismantling was undertaken when the owners recognized that the house would eventually be lost to decay but were unwilling to sell the property upon which it stood. Because of the similarly narrow roads approaching both sites, the new owner found it impossible to move the house intact, so the house was extensively photographed and measured and all its components marked and numbered. It was then dismantled and moved aboard trucks and trailers, including an 18-wheeler for larger components, to the new site approximately 70 miles to the north. The house was then reassembled, with all original components either preserved or repaired with comparable materials, including glass, woodwork, paint and hardware. Because analysis showed that the house had not been repainted since its construction, the extant colors were matched, with care taken to preserve extensive handwriting on the walls dating from 1870 to 1990. The graining on the doors and marbleizing on the mantels were retained in their original condition, and no finish was applied to the historically unfinished floors. Improvements, including electrical wiring and plumbing, were added sensitively.

The house is surmounted by a gabled tin roof with three dormer windows, the latter reconstructed from an historic photograph, c. 1920. The original dormers were removed in the 1920s during replacement of the shake roof with the first tin roof. The eastern facade is fronted by a one-story, undercut gallery (10x40) resting upon brick piers which are identical in height and configuration to the originals. The gallery is supported by molded wooden box columns with molded capitals, three of which are original and three of which are replications. The seven-bay facade is unusual in the area, as is the high level of ornamentation for a house of this scale; the porch entablature includes bold dentil molding and conceals a built-in gutter. The facade of the house is finished in horizontal tongue-and-groove boards with a baseboard.

The center entry way is comprised of double-leaf, four-panel doors and multi-light sidelights surmounted by a fanlight. A single-leaf, six-panel door surmounted by an eight-light transom and flanked by one twelve-over-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Holly Grove
Hinds Co., Miss.

Section number 7 Page 3

twelve window on each side serves each of the front rooms. The windows and doors have Greek Revival surrounds. At the rear of the center hallway (10x34) is another double doorway, with sidelights and a rectangular transom light. The doorway opens onto a shed-roofed porch (10x40) finished with tongue-in-groove horizontal wallboard and Greek Revival window and door surrounds. Prior to the dismantling, a third double doorway (across the porch from the rear doorway of the center hall) led to the c. 1850 dining wing, which had the effect of transforming the original porch into a breezeway. The dining wing was not original to the house and was structurally unsound, so the reassembled house was interpreted as near as possible to its original c. 1832 form.

The two front rooms (20x24 each) are used as a parlor and dining room, with two smaller rooms (10x20) flanking the rear of the hall used as a kitchen and study; a bath has been sensitively added to the latter. The extant stair at the time of the relocation was actually a crude replacement of the original, c. 1930, and has itself been replaced by a more appropriate design rising from the rear of the hall. The new stair has heart-pine treads to match the existing floors, square painted spindles and tapered, painted newel posts replicated from a surviving remnant. The rail is of heart pine with a simple scroll at the bottom landing and a swan's neck at the top. Upstairs a center hall with balcony railing (10x30) is flanked by two bedrooms (20x24) each with a bathroom sensitively added.

Interior trim is relatively spare compared with the high style facade. All interior walls are horizontal tongue-in-groove, with tongue-in-groove ceiling boards and heart pine, varying-width tongue-in-groove flooring. Windows are twelve-over-twelve except on the rear facade, where six-over-six windows replaced the originals (presumably to match the dining wing during construction of the c. 1850 addition) and upstairs, where eight-over-twelve windows are used in the gable ends and six-over-six windows are used in the dormers. Some of the window sashes and blinds are reproductions. Interior window and door trim is molded and Federal in style, except in the large, downstairs rooms and center hall, where paint discoloring uncovered during the dismantling indicate that the extant Greek Revival trim, with Greek key, block and architrave surrounds, had replaced earlier, narrower Federal trim.

The dismantling also revealed that the original center hall measured 10x24, with a 10x10 space at the rear originally assigned to the left, rear room (originally a stair hall) but incorporated into the center hall, presumably during the c. 1850 remodeling.

Baseboards are wide and molded. Downstairs mantels are marbled, with simple, rounded pilasters and cove molding supporting the shelf. Upstairs mantels are painted to mimic slate, with shelves supported by fluted pilasters and multiple bed moldings. The doors of the facade are mahogany grained on the exterior and oak grained on the interior. All other downstairs doors are oak grained; all upstairs doors are mahogany grained. Doors to added bathrooms are copies of adjacent doors.

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1832

c. 1850

Significant Dates

c. 1832

c. 1850

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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.

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:

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Holly Grove
Hinds Co., Miss.Section number 8 Page 1

Holly Grove derives its significance from its architectural character (Criterion C), being an excellent example of transitional architecture and representing the progression from the Federal style to the Greek Revival style. Built circa 1832, the house displays a high degree of architectural finish and retains a high degree of integrity on both its exterior and interior from the construction date. The house was remodeled circa 1850, but alterations were limited to the replacement of the Federal trim with Greek Revival trim in the two larger downstairs rooms and the central hall; the addition of a dining wing (no longer extant); the replacement of the windows on the rear elevation; and the moving of the stairway from a side stair hall into the center hall. Although the house was moved to save it from demolition by neglect, as discussed in Section 7, it was moved to a rural site very similar to its original site. Holly Grove retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting, and feeling, and qualifies for listing because of its architectural significance.

Holly Grove is a significant representative example of a house type that was widespread in antebellum southwest Mississippi. Such houses are relatively rare today, largely due to fires, demolition and neglect. All of Holly Grove's original paint, graining and marbleizing survived 120 years of occupancy and 40 years of neglect, and have been retained, restored or replicated. The use of seven bays is unusual for a planter's cottage in Mississippi, as is the high style of ornamentation on the facade.

Also significant is the building's method of construction. Although no construction documentation exists other than family and newspaper accounts, the use of non-native woods and manufactured, interchangeable components lends credence to the assertion that the house was built from a kit. The uniformity of structural components, all of which were assembled with mortise-and-tenon joints, presumably hastened the original construction and likewise simplified the later dismantling and reassembly of the house. In many instances structural components shared common joinery even though only parts of the joinery system were used in a particular application.

Both the architectural style and the method of construction are significant in the context of the development of southwest Mississippi, which was known during the period of early settlement as "the Southwest" because it represented the southwestern frontier of the United States. The period of the 1830s through the 1850s saw a great building boom in the area, and enterprising manufacturing firms in Cincinnati and St. Louis responded by offering the option of manufactured housing. Following the Civil War and the expansion of the western frontier, these firms generally shifted their focus to western homes. Financial losses resulting from the Civil War precluded the modernization, or even routine maintenance of many homes like Holly Grove. As a result, many remained largely unaltered until as late as the 1950s. Since then, demographic changes and natural decay have resulted in the loss of the vast majority in southwest Mississippi. Of those that have survived, many have been modernized or restored according to perceptions of antebellum style rather than historical accuracy.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Holly Grove
Hinds Co., Miss.

Section number 8 Page 2

Because Holly Grove retained virtually all of its original fabric, and was never plumbed or fully wired, every effort was made to retain its original composition. And since the house was relocated within a continuous plantation district, it remains typical of the type of dwelling that characterized the community and region. The mixture of architectural styles is representative of changing tastes during the antebellum period, and the survival of extensive handwriting on the walls illustrates the home's role as an historic center of family history. Alterations necessary to repair and preserve the reassembled home, and to accommodate the requirements of a modern dwelling (plumbing, heating and cooling and electrical wiring) have been accomplished sensitively and unobtrusively.

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 3.0 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 5	7 4 2 9 0 5	3 5 8 6 4 4 0
	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.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Alan Huffman/owner

organization _____ date 3/27/96

street & number 1056 Old Bridgeport Road telephone (601) 866-2659

city or town Bolton state MS zip code 39041

Additional Documentation

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)

Property Owner

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

name same as No. 11 above

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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 listings. 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 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Holly Grove
Hinds Co., Miss.

Section number 9 Page 1

Bibliography

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

Sutherland, Claude, "Pre-Fab House of 1832", *The Clarion-Ledger* (Jackson, Miss.), July 27, 1975.

Unattributed, "Another old plantation home is gone", *Port Gibson* (Miss.) *Reveille*, August 23, 1990.

INTERVIEWS

Shipp, Gwen Killingsworth, descendant of builder of Holly Grove. Interviewed by Alan Huffman, owner of Holly Grove at Bolton, Miss., Jan. 1, 1991.

Sublett, Lee Killingsworth, descendant of builder of Holly Grove. Interviewed by Alan Huffman at Bolton, June 17, 1994.

Cannada, Dudley, architect. Interviewed by Alan Huffman at Bolton, August 4, 1994.

Hammack, Marc, architectural historian. Interviewed by Alan Huffman at Bolton, Jan. 12, 1990.

MANUSCRIPTS

Sublett, Lee M., "Holly Grove", personal papers on Killingsworth family history.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

Hinkle, Guild & Co., Catalogue, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1862, Introduction, Cincinnati Public Library.

Hinkle, Guild & Co., Catalogue, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1862, page 45 (sample), Cincinnati Public Library.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Holly Grove
Hinds Co., Miss.

Section number 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description

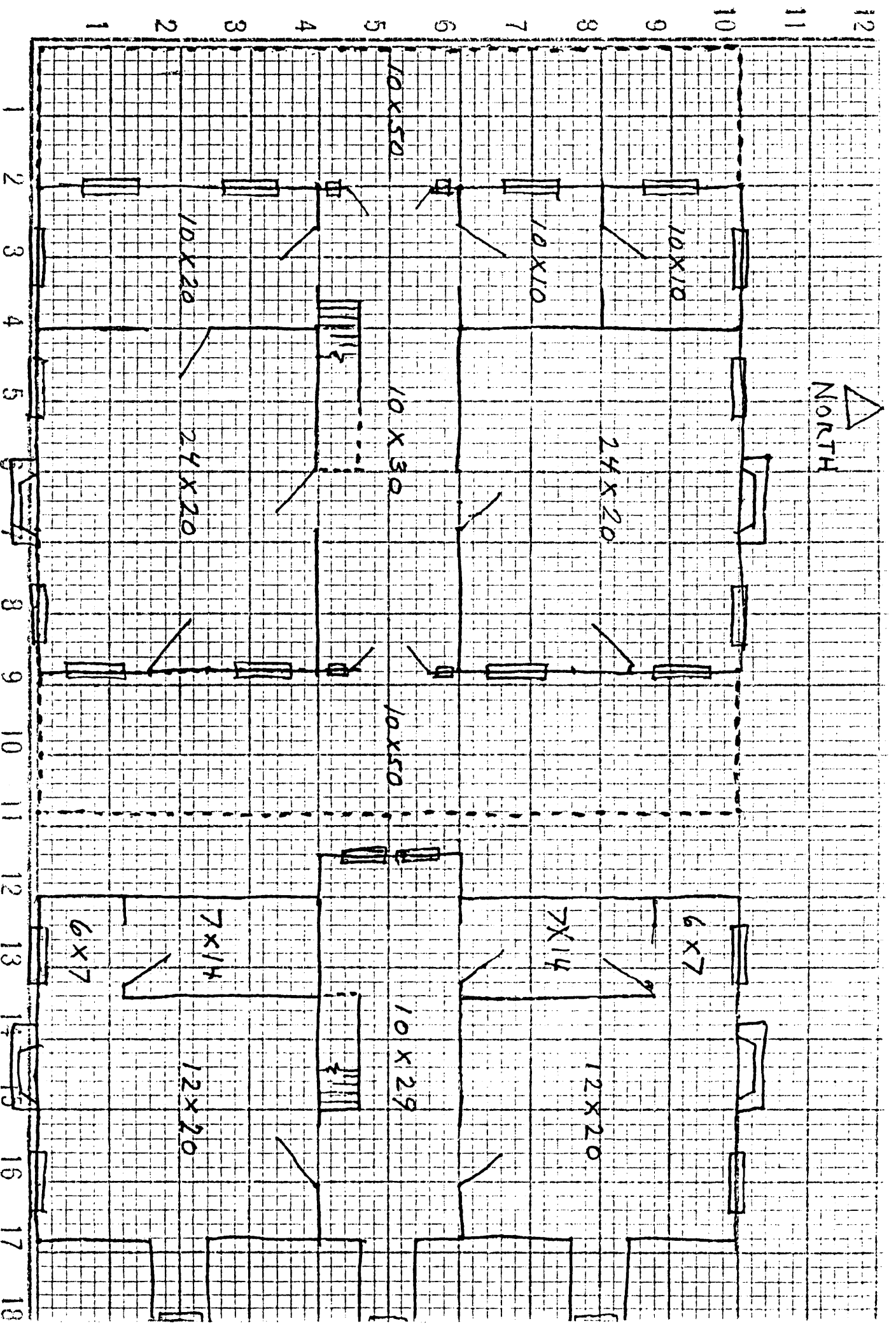
Site consists of three acres at the intersection of Old Bridgeport and Mount Olive roads approximately 5 miles northeast of Bolton, Mississippi, described as follows:

3.0 acres situated in the Northeast Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of Section 5, Township 6 North, Range 2 West, Second Judicial District of Hinds County, Miss., and being further described as follows, to wit:

Commence at the intersection of the South line of the North Half of the South Half of the Southwest Quarter of Section 4, Township 6 North, Range 2 West and the center of Mt. Olive Road, said road being the East line of Section 5; run thence, North for 851.7 feet; run thence, West for 30.4 feet to a point on the West line of said road to the Point of Beginning; run thence, South 78 degrees 14 minutes West and along the North line of the Old Bridgeport Road for 420.7 feet; run thence, North 0 degrees 35 minutes West for 212 feet; run thence, North 78 degrees 14 minutes East for 420.7 feet to the point of the West line of the Mt. Olive Road; run thence, South 00 degrees 35 minutes East and along the West line of said road for 212.0 feet to the Point of Beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the historical site of a c. 1840s plantation house (no longer extant) upon which Holly Grove is situated. This represents the immediate environment encompassing the site itself as well as the sites of non-contributing historical buildings including a slave quarters and corn crib, as well as the north shoulder of the Old Bridgeport Road, a Mississippi Landmark, dating from 1825.



FIRST FLOOR

SECOND FLOOR

Holly Grove
Bolton vic. Hinds B. MS