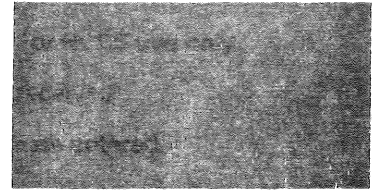


United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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



1. Name

historic Charles T. Holt House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 228 Holt Street _____ not for publication

city, town Haw River _____ vicinity of _____ congressional district 6th

state North Carolina code 037 county Alamance code 001

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Mrs. Evelyn C. Long Teague

street & number 228 Holt Street

city, town Haw River _____ vicinity of _____ state N. C. 27258

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Alamance County Courthouse

street & number Elm and Main Streets

city, town Graham _____ state N. C. 27253

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Alamance County Architectural Heritage, Carl Lounsbury, 1980

title _____ has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date _____ federal state county local

depository for survey records Survey and Planning Branch, Division of Archives and Hisotry

city, town Raleigh _____ state North Carolina 27611

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Charles T. Holt House, the most ornate nineteenth century mansion in Alamance County, is located in the town of Haw River overlooking the Granite Mills complex, on twenty-five acres of lawn, grazing pasture, and farm land. The large Queen Anne dwelling and its six outbuildings were constructed in 1897 for textile businessman Charles T. Holt, the son of Thomas Holt, governor of North Carolina, and his wife, Gena Jones Holt, the daughter of Thomas Goode Jones, governor of Alabama.

The elaborate style and asymmetrical composition of this well-preserved two-and-a-half story Queen Anne house serves as a classic example of the form, devices and motives employed by late-nineteenth century high-style builders. Peaks, turrets and decorative chimney stacks project in the irregular manner of the fashionable Queen Anne architecture of the 1880s and 1890s. Also characteristic of the superior examples of the Queen Anne style, the elevations are sheathed with a variety of materials including wood, slate, brick and stone. The exterior is richly decorated with intricate woodwork and bayed gable end projections, porches and pedimented gable ends.

The house is basically rectangular in plan, covered by a slate hipped roof with a one story gable-roofed room (kitchen) projecting from the west end of the rear elevation. The elevations are irregularly composed with elements both projecting and recessed about the main block; the effect is a richly complex and magnificent composition.

The mansion's fenestration consists of irregularly placed one-over-one and two-over-two sash windows. A few two-over-two sash window openings contain small panes around the borders of the upper sash. One of the two turrets on the north (front) elevation has multi-paned, fixed windows; the other turret contains one-over-one sash openings with arched heads. Entrances into the mansion consist of single paneled doors below single pane transoms.

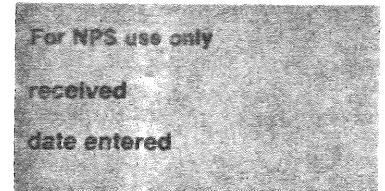
The main feature of the three-bay wide front (north) elevation is the expansive one story porch which extends across the front and wraps around the corner of the west side and around to the center of the east elevation. Supports for the porch consist of round columns with elaborately carved capitals erected atop wide rectangular pedestals. A second story porch is located above the western half of the first story porch extending just around a corner to the west elevation. Elegantly turned newels support the railings which, like those of the first story porch, are square. Balusters on the second story are turned; those on the first story are square.

The four-bay wide west elevation contains bays projecting from the first and second stories and an attic window underneath a gable roof. As noted earlier, a turret stands above the second story bay at the northwest corner. A window balcony extends off the north side of the second story bay. The kitchen (a single story room) occupies the south end of the west elevation.

The east elevation contains a first story porch, as described above, and a side entrance. The porch ends at the east entrance, north of a bay. A second story window balcony projects at the northeast corner. As with the west elevation, the east elevation has the kitchen at the south end.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Description Item number 7 Page 1

The west side of the rear (south) elevation consists of the kitchen while the east side of the rear elevation is occupied by an enclosed porch addition and a rear entrance. A sleeping porch is visible above the kitchen where it is attached to the main block of the house.

The interior floor plan repeats the irregularity of the exterior except on the second story where rooms are arranged along the central hallway. On the first floor, a small foyer occupies the center of the north end of the house. The parlor is located in the front east bay and a living room in the opposite, west bay. A doorway in the southeast corner of the living room opens into an L-shaped hall. A stairway rises to the (east) second story at the north broad end of the hall. Opening off this hall are two rooms across from one another. The larger room on the west side of the hall was designed as the dining room. The passageway terminates where it intersects a narrow hall running east to west. The east end of the hall leads to an enclosed service stairway to the second story. Opposite it is a bathroom. Access to the kitchen is from the dining room and shallow service room connecting the two rooms. The second story, as mentioned above, contains four bedrooms symmetrically arranged off the central passageway. A steep, enclosed stairway at the southeast end of the hall leads to the attic. The attic was never completed though the rough carpentry indicates additional bedrooms were to complete the top story.

The interior woodwork consists of elaborate sawn and turned mill work, including paneled doors (some with glass panes) and dentils above doorways. The nine mantels throughout the mansion are particularly ornate with pilasters that are fluted, smooth or a combination of both. Many of the fireplaces have pilasters resting above the mantel flanking a small mirror. Some fireplaces have paired pilasters with decorative capitals, sunburst patterns and mantels with dentils. All fireplaces are faced with glazed tiles and all hearths are of glazed tiles. Other special interior features are beveled glass, marble basins and brass hardware including the original gas fixtures which have been electrified. The interior is remarkably well preserved with no notable alterations since its construction.

The main stairway to the second floor has a long initial flight, a 90° turn to a shorter flight and a second turn to the final flight. Handsome newels support the rounded rail and turned balustrade at each end and at the two intersections. Primary stairs have waist-high wainscot on the wall opposite the rail.

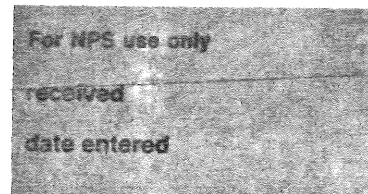
Outbuildings (keyed to hand-drawn map)

All but one of the outbuildings are contemporary with the main house and, like the house, have been well maintained with little or no architectural alteration. All structures are in their original location.

1. Carriage House: Located behind the main house near the southwest corner. The simple rectangular frame structure has a brick foundation, a gable roof over all but the eastern third of it where a shed roof extends over a low, rectangular east elevation. Access is through a large sliding wooden door on the north (front) elevation. The building presently functions as a garage. Date of construction unknown; not present in 1905 photographs of the Holt estate.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Description

Item number 7

Page 2

2. Servants Quarters: Several feet east of the carriage house sits this gable-roof rectangular frame structure resting on brick piers. The single story dwelling contains a central chimney and a simple shed roof porch the length of the front (north) elevation. A pediment gable roof projects from the center of the front elevation above the central entrance. The entrance consists of paneled double doors with long and narrow windows in their top halves. The building's fenestrations consist of double-hung sash windows with two-over-two division.

3. Gas House: Situated a few feet east of the servants quarters, the gas house is a simple single story frame gable roof building. The entrance consists of crudely constructed double doors placed at the east corner of the north elevation. Two windowless openings on the west elevation are the structure's source of light.

4. Corn Crib: A simple rectangular wooden corn crib sits east and slightly north of the gas house.

5. Barn: A large, two-story, rectangular, red frame barn with gambrel roof and a steeple is located a few yards northeast of the corn crib.

6. Well house/flowerhouse: Located several feet east of the southeast corner of the house, the oldest part of this rectangular structure is a small rectangular brick building covered wood shingled hipped roof pierced with blind gable dormers. It was built as the wellhouse and originally housed a wind powered pump to pump water for the attic tank which supplied the gravity-fed water system in the house. The power shafting is still in the well house. In this century a brick shed roofed addition was built on the south side of the well house. It has a pair of six-over-six sash on the east elevation, a trio of six-over-six sash windows on the south elevation, and the entrance on the west side. The windmill, now gone, was located adjacent to the east side of the well house.

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 1897 **Builder/Architect** James R. Montgomery, builder
George Franklin Barber, architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Charles T. Holt House, located on the crest of a hill on the southwest bank of the Haw River in the town of Haw River, possesses statewide architectural and historical significance. The house represents the emergence of a wealthy class whose fortunes came from business and industry rather than the soil and is associated with the prominent Holt family who pioneered the textile industry in Alamance County and became one of the leading textile producers in the South. The Holt House, one of the finest surviving Queen Anne style mansions in North Carolina, was completed in 1897 for Charles T. Holt, the son of Governor Thomas Holt, and his wife Gena Jones, the daughter of Alabama governor, Thomas Goode Jones. It was designed by George Franklin Barber (1854–1915) of Knoxville, Tennessee, probably the most prolific architect of the upland South in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Barber published his work in various publications including American Homes which was issued under his direction from 1895 until 1901. The Holt family's immediate association with the house was brief for by 1908 the house had passed into the hands of the Long family where it remains today. The Charles T. Holt House has been remarkably well maintained and preserved by the Long family and stands today as a visual reminder of a lifestyle generated by the Industrial Revolution of the late nineteenth century.

Criteria Assessment:

- A. The Charles T. Holt House is associated with the rise of the textile industry in Alamance County, the State of North Carolina, and indeed the South. Being the seat of Charles T. Holt, the grandson of E. M. Holt who founded the family textile operations, it represents the emergence of a wealthy class whose fortunes were based on industry rather than the soil.
- B. The house was built for Charles Thomas Holt (1858–1900), a member of North Carolina's premier textile family, and his wife, Gena Jones. Holt was the oldest son of North Carolina governor Thomas Michael Holt (1831–1896) and the grandson of Edwin Michael Holt who began the family's textile empire with the establishment of the first cotton mill in Alamance (then Orange) County in 1836. Gena Jones Holt was the daughter of Alabama governor Thomas Goode Jones (1844–1914).
- C. The Charles T. Holt House is one of the finest surviving intact Queen Anne style mansions in North Carolina and thus embodies the distinctive characteristics of that style of architecture in its most sophisticated form in the state. Its extraordinarily picturesque appearance owes to design prepared for the Holts by George Franklin Barber (1854–1915), the most prominent and prolific architect in the upland South in the late nineteenth century.

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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Continuation sheet HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Item number 8 Page 1

The Industrial Revolution began making deep impressions in North Carolina's economy during the 1870s. A climate of "salvation through manufacturing" raged through the state where only the tobacco industry felt the impact greater than the textile industry. Between 1870 and 1880 the value of textile production nearly doubled (\$2,500,000), and by the end of the century 177 cotton mills employed over 30,000 workers who produced goods valued at \$28,000,000. North Carolina had become the third leading textile producing state in the nation. Groundwork for expansion of the cotton industry had been laid in the antebellum years: "The prewar mills had trained a large number of textile workers and had created a small class of mill owners and managers who took the lead in postwar textile development."¹ One of those entrepreneurs was Edwin Michael Holt, grandfather of Charles T. Holt, builder of the Holt Mansion near Haw River.

E. M. Holt built the first cotton mill in Alamance (then Orange) County in 1837. By 1853, he began producing the famous Alamance Plaids, the first factory dyed cotton cloth manufactured south of the Potomac River.² Holt acquired other mills, and when he retired after the Civil War, his son Thomas assumed management of the Holt Enterprises, one of the largest textile producers in the South. Success brought fortune and prestige to the Holt family; Thomas's eyes soon turned to the political arena where he also enjoyed considerable success, serving as governor from 1891 to 1893.³ Politics demanded time and Thomas turned over most of the responsibilities of the textile business to his son Charles T. Holt.

As the third generation of North Carolina's premier textile family, Charles T. Holt enjoyed the privileges of wealth. He was accustomed to having the luxuries of life and he traveled in the most prominent social circles. In 1896 he married Gena Jones, daughter of Alabama governor, Thomas Goode Jones.⁴ It was inevitable that their home would reflect the elegance of fashionable society.

Charles and Gena Holt bought a tract of land adjoining Governor Holt's home place and overlooking Granite Mills, the Holts' largest plant.⁵ They commissioned architect George Franklin Barber of Knoxville to design a large Queen Anne mansion; James R. Montgomery of Alamance County received the contract for construction. The Charles T. Holt House was completed in 1897.⁶

Having been born into wealth, Holt was not possessive of it. He recognized that his fortune rested on the shoulders of his mill workers to whom he showed a benevolence often uncharacteristic of owners:

His uniform kindness of heart and abounding sympathy for his mill help greatly endeared him to them and when in need of substantial help they never called on him in vain.⁷

Some, however, felt that Charles Holt was too lenient and failed to maintain the discipline established by his father:

After the death of Governor Holt, his son Charlie allowed [the] disturbing element to run wild . . . when the operatives were finished with their week's work, some went straightway to the saloon . . . Charlie would furnish bond on Sunday evening and would pay their fines . . . thus Charlie spoiled the rough boys in the mill village.⁸

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 2

When not bailing his workers out of trouble, Charles opened his home to gala events for which his wife served as hostess. The Holts had business contacts and friends in several states, most prominently in New York, and their mansion undoubtedly formed the setting for business arrangements as well as social gatherings. But the halcyon days came to an abrupt end in December of 1900. Charles T. Holt died at the age of forty-two.⁹

The house and grounds passed to Holt's widow, Gena, who married the Reverend Horace Owen. The Owens occupied the home for four years. A son Horace, Jr., was born in 1903, and Gena's daughter Louisa Moore Holt (born 1899) by her former husband, made a family of four.¹⁰ In 1907 the Reverend Horace and Gena Holt Owen sold the house to Starke Hassell and moved to New York City. According to the present owner of the house, Mrs. Evelyn Long Teague, Hassell suffered financial problems and failed to meet his obligations. He sold the property to John Archie Long in less than a year.¹¹

The house has remained in the Long family more than seventy years. Both John Archie Long and his wife, Margaret, died there, the latter at the venerable age of ninety-three.¹² Upon Margaret Long's death the house passed to Mrs. Teague. Though she no longer resides in the Holt House, Mrs. Teague has devoted a substantial amount of time and money to an accurate historical preservation of the main house and accompanying outbuildings. The owner's appreciation of the architectural and historical significance of the Charles T. Holt House accounts for the mansion's excellent condition.

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

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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Continuation sheet HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Item number 8

Page 3

FOOTNOTES

¹Hugh Talmage Lefler and Albert Ray Newsome, The History of a Southern State: North Carolina (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, third edition, 1973), 503, 508-509. For a detailed study of the textile industry see Diffie W. Standard and Richard W. Griffin, "The Cotton Textile Industry in Ante-Bellum North Carolina," The North Carolina Historical Review, XXXIV, 2 parts (January and April, 1957), 15-35, 131-164; and Herbert Collins, "The Idea of a Cotton Textile Industry in the South, 1870-1900," The North Carolina Historical Review, XXXIV (July, 1957), 358-392.

²Diffie W. Standard and R. W. Griffin, "The Cotton Textile Industry in North Carolina. Part II: An Era of Boom and Consolidation, 1830-1860." The North Carolina Historical Review, XXXIV (April, 1957), 146.

³Beth G. Crabtree, North Carolina Governors, 1585-1958: Brief Sketches (Raleigh: State Department of Archives and History, 1958), 108-109.

⁴See Letter from Gena H. Hawthorne, granddaughter of Charles T. and Gena Holt, to Davyd Foard Hood, October 14, 1980, in Charles T. Holt House File, Survey and Planning Branch, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, hereinafter cited as Hawthorne to Hood.

⁵Alamance County Deed Books, Office of the Register of Deeds, Alamance County Courthouse, Graham, Deed Book 18, p. 421, hereinafter cited as Alamance County Deed Book.

⁶Carl Lounsbury, Alamance County Architectural Heritage (Graham: Historic Properties Commission, 1980), 56, hereinafter cited as Lounsbury, Architectural Heritage.

⁷Alamance Gleaner, December 20, 1900.

⁸Julian Hughes, The Development of the Textile Industry in Alamance County (Burlington: Burlington Letter Shop, 1965), 23-24.

⁹Alamance Gleaner, December 20, 1900.

¹⁰Hawthorne to Hood.

¹¹Evelyn Long Teague interviewed by Linda Marquez-Frees, December 1, 1980, hereinafter cited as Teague interview. See also Alamance County Deed Book 42, p. 232.

¹²Teague interview.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Hughes, Julian. The Development of the Textile Industry in Alamance County.
 Burlington: Burlington Letter Shop, 1965.

See Continuation Sheed

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 29.87

Quadrangle name Mebane

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

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 Zone Easting Northing

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 Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

See enclosed tax map outlined in red, Alamance County tax records.

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

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
-------	-----	------	--------	-----	------

state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Linda Marquez-Frees(consultant), Jerry L. Cross and Davyd Foard Hood (staff)

organization Division of Archives and History date March 31, 1982

street & number 109 East Jones Street telephone _____

city or town Raleigh state North Carolina 27611

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

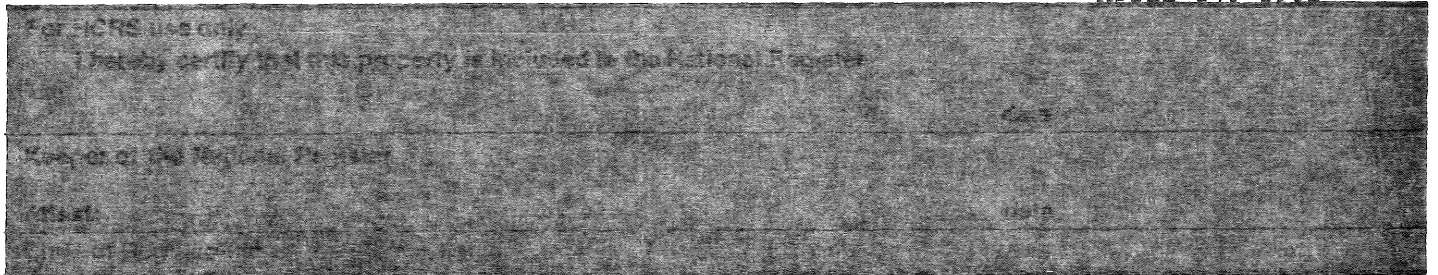
The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature William S. Rain, Jr.

title State Historic Preservation Officer date April 14, 1982



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Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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Continuation sheet

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Item number 9

Page 1

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Hawthorne, Gena H. Letter to Davyd Foard Hood, October 14, 1980. Survey and Planning Branch, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

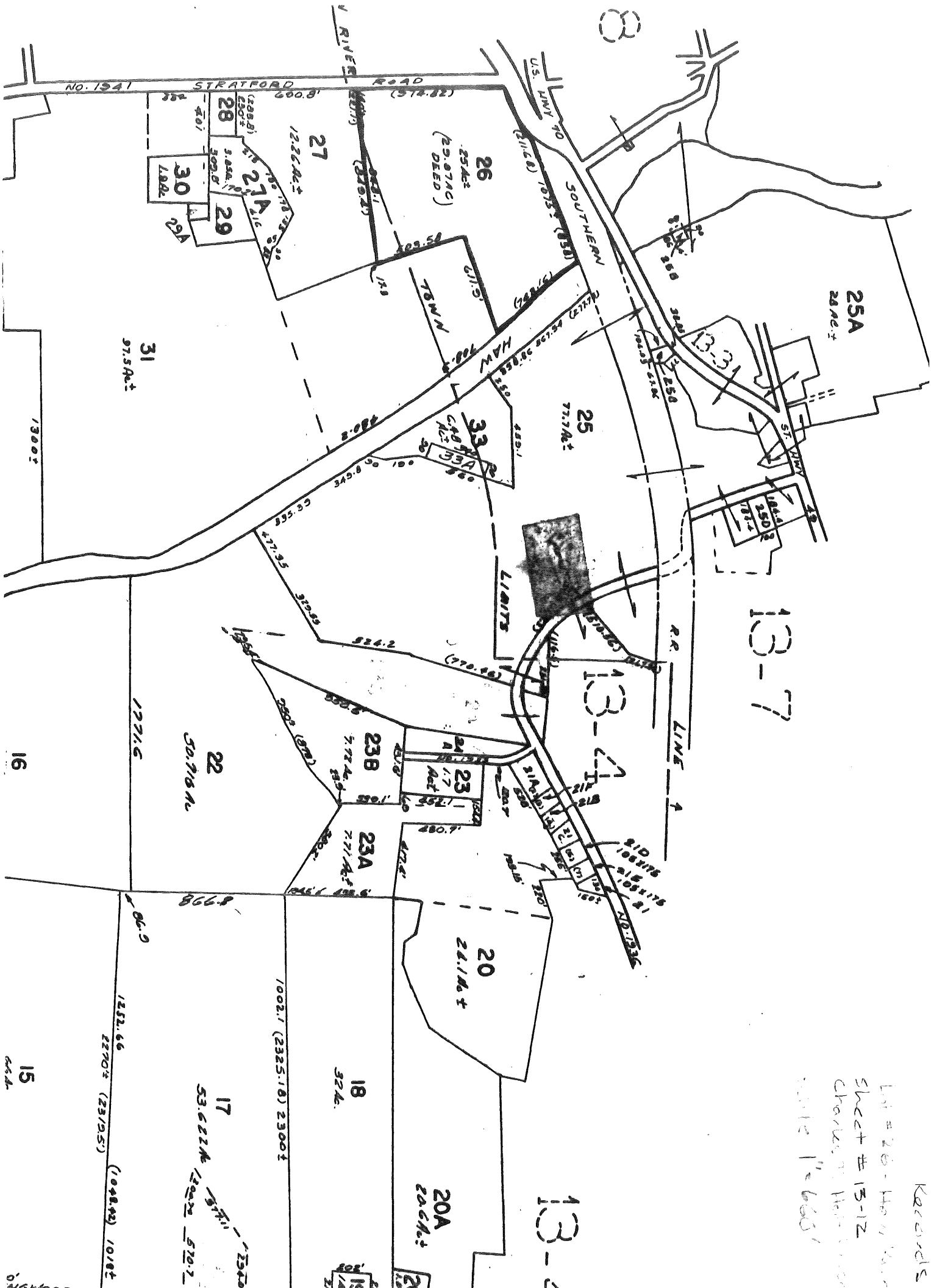
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Teague, Evelyn Long. Interview by Linda Marquez-Frees, December 1, 1980.

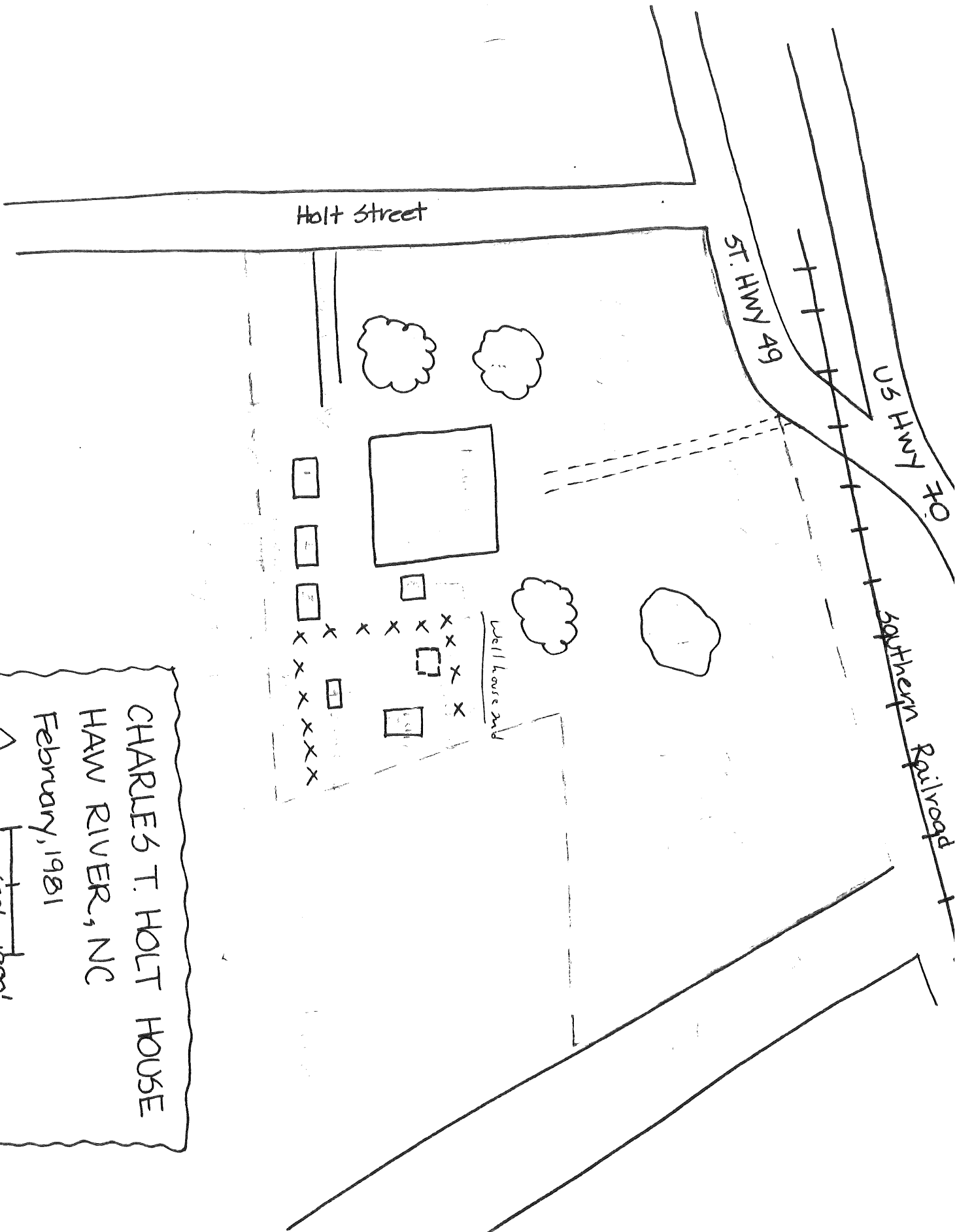


13-7

13-4

13-2

Records
 List # 26 - Hwy 70
 Sheet # 15-12
 Charles W. Hoffmann
 Date 1-6-65



Holt Street



ST. HWY 49

US HWY 70

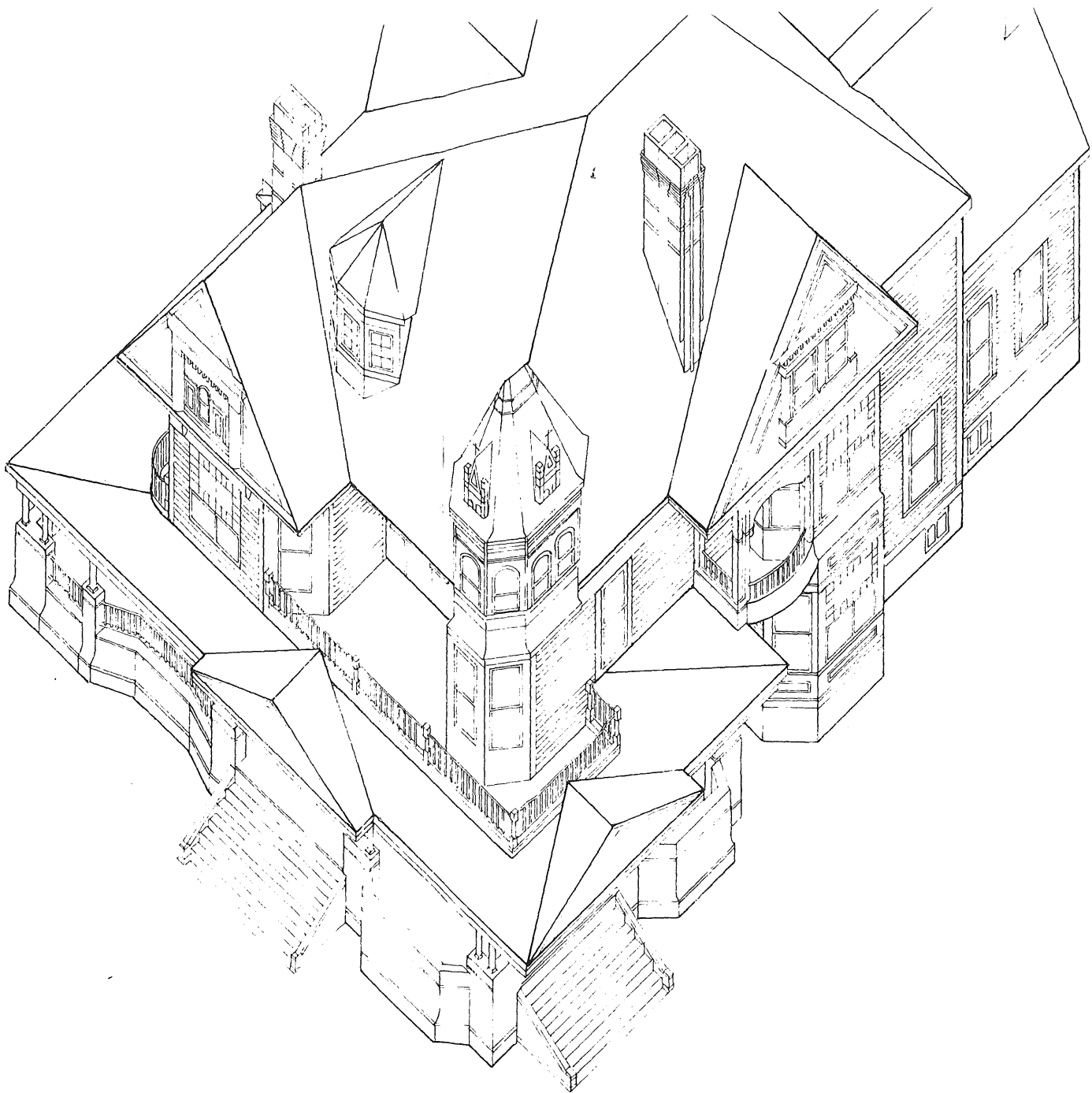
Southern Railroad

Well house and

CHARLES T. HOLT HOUSE
 HAW RIVER, NC
 February, 1981



 scale approximate

C. T. Holt
Arch.
Co.



House

