NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Rev. 8-86)
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Folk--Holloway House
other name/site number: N/A

2.Location

not for publication: ___

street & number: Holloway Street (Columbia Highway or CR 107)

city/town: Pomaria **vicinity:** _

state: SC **county:** Newberry **code:** 0071 **zip code:** 29126

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: Private

Category of Property: Building

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
1	_____	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria.

___ See continuation sheet.

Mary W. Edmonds
Signature of certifying official

6/25/92
Date

Mary W. Edmonds, Deputy SHPO, S.C. Department of Archives & History
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 commenting or other official

Date of Action

Entered in the National Register
Delores Byers 7/20/92

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6.Function

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Historic: Domestic **Sub:** Single Dwelling

Current: Commerce/Trade **Sub:** Speciality Store

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification: 19th c. Classical Revival

Other Description: transitional Federal/ Greek Revival

Materials:

foundation brick
roof metal
walls wood/weatherboard
other wood; concrete

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

_X_ **See continuation sheet.**

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8.Statement of Significance

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

Applicable National Register Criteria: C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) : N/A

Areas of Significance: Architecture

Period(s) of Significance: c. 1835

Significant Date(s): c. 1835

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: unknown

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

_X_ **See continuation sheet.**

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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_X_ See continuation sheet.

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:

XState historic preservation office _ Other state agency _ Federal agency
_ Local government _ University _ Other --
Specify Repository: S. C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property: 7.27 acres

UTM References: **Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing**

A	17	461340	3791730	**B**	__	_____	_____
C	__	_____	_____	**D**	__	_____	_____

___ **See continuation sheet.**

Verbal Boundary Description: ___ **See continuation sheet.**

The nominated property is parcel G-9 on Newberry County Tax Map Po-1.(The parcel is cross-hatched on accompanying Newberry County Tax Map Po-1.) More specifically, Beginning at a point in the centerline of Holloway St. (Rd. s-36-107), approximately 302 feet northwest of the intersection of Holloway St. (Rd. s-36-107) and Folk St. (Rd. s-36-33).

Boundary Justification: ___ **See continuation sheet.**

The boundary has been drawn to include the house and its surrounding surviving historic landscape.

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11. Form Prepared By

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Name/Title: Mr. F.H. Boyd Coons and Mr. Frank Brown III with the assistance of Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Fields
Organization: N/A
Date: October 23, 1990
Street & Number: Mistletoe Plantation, P.O. Box 6594
Telephone: (912) 928- 4305
City or Town: Americus **State:** GA **ZIP:** 31709

The Folk-Holloway House (c. 1835) is located on the south side of Holloway Street (Columbia Highway or CR 107) in the residential area of the rural community of Pomaria in southeast Newberry County. The two-story building is of a pegged wood frame construction sheathed in wood clapboard. A one-story, full-facade porch is located on the main or north facade. The single-pile, two-story central hall plan with one-story shed rooms is common to this area of South Carolina.[1] Though relatively plain, sylistically the house's detailing exhibits characteristics of both the Federal and Greek Revival movements.

Additional Information

EXTERIOR

The two story house has a lateral gable roof covered in a standing seam metal roof. The building has a five-bay facade with a central doorway which features a double, six-panel, front door with transom-lights and sidelights.[2] This entry is flanked on either side by a single doorway with a six-panel door and a transom-light. The outer bays have nine-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. The second story has five, nine-over-six-light, double-hung sash windows. The one-story shed roof is supported by square wood columns resting on brick piers, extending beyond the deck of the porch. A simple wooden slat balustrade.runs along the perimeter of the wooden porch decking. Underneath the front porch roof is flush wooden siding with a simple paneled wainscotting and baseboards. A boxed cornice over ogee molding is under the second story eaves of the north and south facades and a simple box cornice is under the eave of the first-story rear shed. The only changes to the exterior are the rebuilding of the east chimney, the concrete block infill of the brick pier foundation, and the early enclosure of the central rear porch.

INTERIOR

The central hall of the front section of the building has walls of wide horizontal boards above a simple paneled wainscotting. Double doors at the back of the hall were removed to the rear of the building when the back porch was enclosed. The simple pegged stairway which now rises at the front of the hall is said to have originally risen from the rear porch and to have been reversed when the porch was enclosed. The room to the north of the front hall has the same wainscotting as the hall but the wide horizontal board walls are now covered by modern wallpaper. The six-paneled doors retain evidence of grain painting and their original hardware including wrought iron box locks of

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[1]Central Midlands Regional Planning Council, An Inventory and Plan for the Preservation of Historic Properties in the Central Midlands. Columbia, 1974;.and Hamlin, Talbot, Greek Revival Architecture in America (New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1964>), p. 203-204.

[2] The divison of the transom-light of this and the flanking single doorways are derivative of plate no. 24 in AsherBenjamin's, Practice of Architecture. (Boston, 1833.)

English manufacture with small brass knobs. The mantelpiece is original, of late Federal design, possibly derived from Owen Biddle's architectural pattern book, Young Carpenter's Assistant.[3] The room to the south of the hall retains its original doors and wainscotting but has a craftsman mantel from about 1910. The original shed rooms have their original horizontal board walls, board ceilings and wide board floors. A simple chair rail is used in these rooms rather than a wainscote. The south shed room has a c. 1900 two tiered oak mantelpiece

The second floor hall is sheathed in wide horizontal board. Newel posts of the stair are chamfered at the corners with lamb's tongue detailing. The second floor rooms have the original wide board flooring and walls with a simple chair-rail molding. The intact original mantelpieces are of a very simple vernacular Federal design.

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[3]Owen Biddle, Young Carpenter's Assistant (Philadelphia: Benjamin Johnson, 1805).

The Folk-Holloway House, Newberry County is an important example of a common southern house type (two story, single-pile dwelling with a central hall plan and one story rear shed rooms) with regional features such as the recessed front porch deck and freestanding columns. Atypical features include the triple entry and exterior wainscotting.[1] The house was built c. 1835 for John Adam Folk (1799-1855), a prominent local businessman and farmer. The Folk-Holloway House is significant and eligible under Criterion C as a good example of a type of architecture.

Additional Information

The house follows the classical two-story, double-pile first story, single-pile second story plan, with the porch and shed rooms forming identical profiles typical of upcountry domestic buildings.[2] The mix of stylistic detail adopted from popular contemporary architectural pattern books, such as Biddle and Benjamin, is common in vernacular building. The house has a regionally-common recessed porch deck with freestanding columns, known in some places as the "Carolina" type and carried by emigrants to other areas of the American South.[3] The three separate entries are unusual but not unique and is an expression of cultural, climatic, and functional conditions of the region.[4] .The porch's transitional Federal-Greek Revival wainscotting indicates its usage as an outdoor room and denotes the economic ability of the owner to achieve the finest detailing. The interior wood graining and imported hardware are indicative of the same level of sophistication.

The house was the center of the family agricultural interests of John A. Folk, an important local merchant.[5] His son John D. Folk, also living in the house, tended to the family's agricultural

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[1]Mills Lane, Architecture of the Old South: South Carolina (2nd edition; New York: Abbeville Press Publishers, 1989), p. 97.

[2] Central Midlands Regional Planning Council, An Inventory and Plan for the Preservation of Historic Properties in the Central Midlands. Columbia, 1974;. Hamlin, Talbot, Greek Revival Architecture in America (New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1964>), p. 203-204; and Kenneth Fredrick Marsh and Blanche Marsh, Plantation Heritage in Upcountry South Carolina (Asheville, N.C. :Biltmore Press, 1962), p. 25 and p.43.

[3]Robert Gamble, The Alabama Catalog: Historic American Buildings Survey: A Guide to the Early Architecture of the State (University, Alabama: The University of Alabama Press, 1987), p. 43.

[4]Mills Lane in the Architecture of the Old South: South Carolina (Savannah: Beehive Press, 1984), pg. 218, shows an unidentified two story house of the same period in Edgefield County, South Carolina with a similar triple entry.

[5]United States, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Sixth Census of the United States, 1850, South Carolina, Newberry Co.. Roll #856, p.271, House # 1476, Family#1476.

concerns and the direction of their 37 slaves.[6] These were housed in six dwellings on the property (no visible trace currently remains).[7] Other residents of the main house were: son, Henry M. Folk, a physician practicing from the house; son,William A. Folk, postmaster of Pomaria (the post office was located in J. A. Folk and Co. store); and son, Henry R. Folk, a clerk at J. A. Folk and Co. store. In 1850, ten people were listed as living in the house.[8] John A. Folk was postmaster at Tanner's Hill, later Pomaria, from 1829 to 1840. At his death in 1855, the house was inherited by his daughter, Martha H. Folk Holloway (Mrs. Thomas W. Holloway.)

Thomas W. Holloway (1829-1903) was a clerk at the J.A. Folk and Co. store, warden of the village cemetery at Newberry (1850-1860), the cashier at the Bank of Newberry (1852-1856), trustee of the Luther Chapel (later the Church of the Redeemer) in Newberry (1853-1903).[9] In 1860, Holloway was living in the house and in the 1860 census he listed his primary interest as farming.[10] Living with the Holloway family in the house were R.S. Moore, agricultural overseer, and W.J. Counts and D.A. Dickert, who were clerks at the store.[11] Also living on the property in the six slave dwellings were Holloway's fourteen slaves.[12] Holloway was elected the first vice-president of the

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[6]United States, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Sixth Census of the United States, 1850: Slave Schedules, South Carolina, Newberry Co.. Roll #866, p.749.

[7]United States, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Seventh Census of the United States, 1860: Slave Schedules, South Carolina, Newberry Co.. Roll #1237, p.65 [129.]

[8]United States, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Sixth Census of the United States, 1850, South Carolina, Newberry Co.. Roll #856, p.271, House # 1476, Family#1476.

[9] Thomas H. Pope, The History of Newberry County, South Carolina, Vol. I 1749-1860. (Columbia, S.C., The University of South Carolina Press, 1983.), pp.13, 105, 131, 149, 150, and 232; and United States, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Seventh Census of the United States, 1850, South Carolina, Newberry Co.. Roll #856, p.271, House # 1476, Family#1476.

[10]United States, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Seventh Census of the United States, 1860, South Carolina, Newberry Co.. Roll #1224, p.270, House # 974, Family#974.

[11]Ibid.

[12]United States, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Seventh Census of the United States, 1860: Slave Schedules, South Carolina, Newberry Co.. Roll #1237, p.65 [129.]

Newberry County Agricultural and Mechanical Society in 1879 and was the secretary of the South Carolina State Fair Association.[13] In the year of his death, 1903, Holloway, as intendent for Pomaria, laid out the town's boundaries for its charter. The boundary was a circle with a 1000 yard diameter, the center being a stake in front of this house.[14]

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[13]George L. Sumner Sr., Newberry County, South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Annuals, (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1930), pp. 37 and 222-23.

[14]"Pomaria, South Carolina- 1976-American Revolution Bicentennial" (local publication: 1976.), p.24.

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United States, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census. Sixth Census of the United States, 1850, South Carolina, Newberry Co.. Roll #856, p.271, House # 1476, Family#1476.

United States, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census. Sixth Census of the United States, 1850, South Carolina, Richland Co.. Roll #858, p.18, House # 346, Family#352.

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United States, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census. Sixth Census of the United States, 1850: Slave Schedules, South Carolina, Newberry Co.. Roll #866.

United States, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census. Seventh Census of the United States, 1860: Slave Schedules, South Carolina, Newberry Co.. Roll #1237.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Photograph Identification (Folk-Holloway House) Page #1

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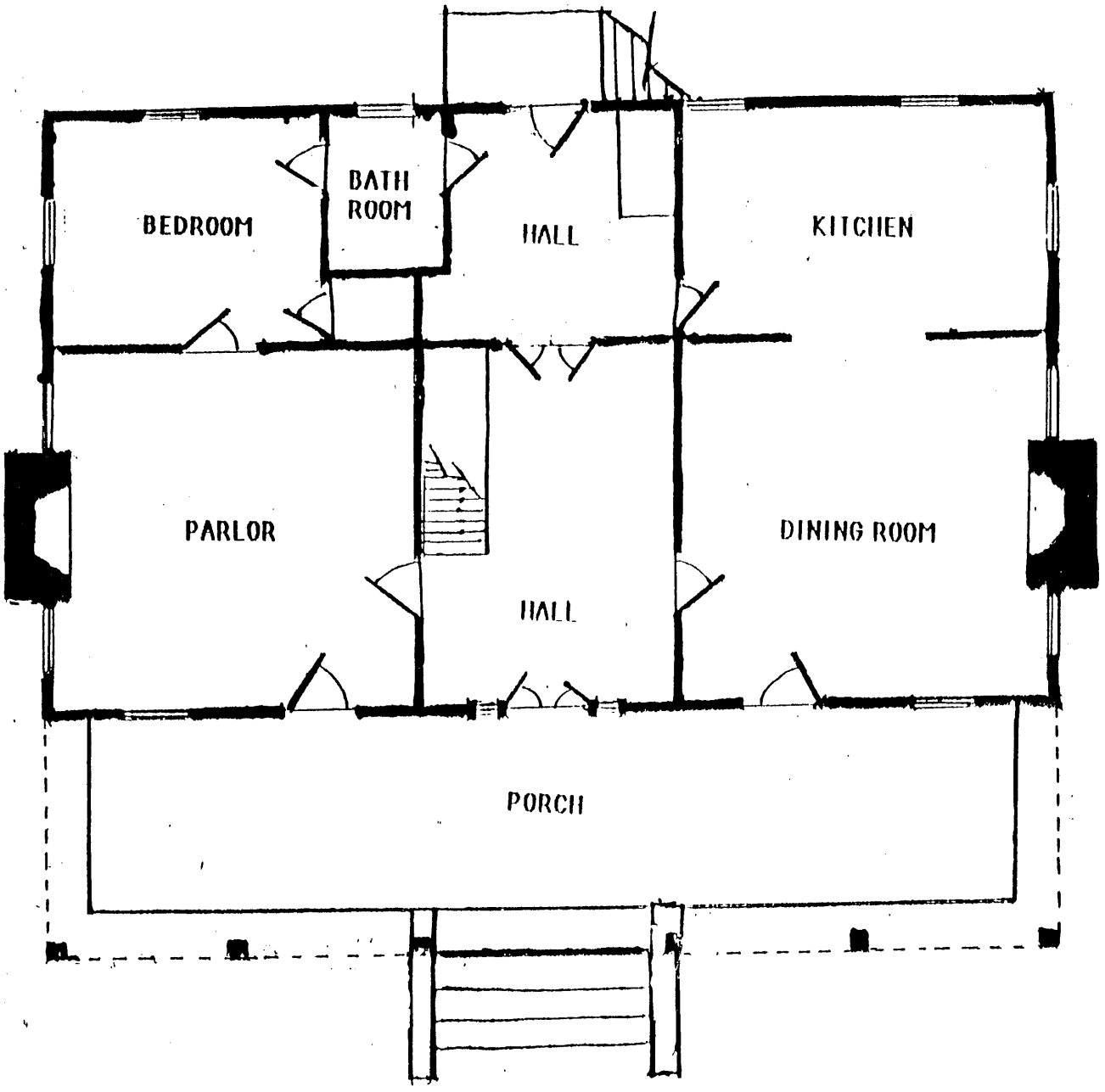
Property: Folk-Holloway House
Location: Pomaria, Newberry County
Photographers: Mr. Marcus Fields, Pomaria, SC
Date: September 1991
Location of Negatives: S.C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

Photographs

1. Front or east facade facing Holloway Street
2. Detail of the three center bays on east facade showing the three entrances
3. Rear or west facade showing early enclosure of open exterior hall
4. Detail of north parlor showing mantelpiece and sections of wainscotting
5. Detail of north upstairs bedroom showing faux wood-grained door
6. Detail of south upstairs bedroom showing board wall and simple chair-rail

FOLK-HOLLOWAY HOUSE
Newberry County
Pomaria, South Carolina



NORTH

Present First Floor Plan
approximate scale - 1/8"=1'
Spring 1990