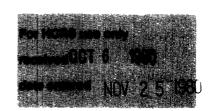
United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



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

1. Nam	le		- <del></del>					
historic	David Houser House							
and/or common	same							
2. Loca	ation W 🚜	St. Watthe	won U.S.	176				
street & number	On U.S. Hwy. 176	at the intersection miles from the St.	with S.C. Hwy. 6					
city, town	St. Matthews unc	_X_ vicinity of	congressional district	Second				
state South	Carolina code	e 045 county	Calhoun	code 017				
3. Clas	sification							
Category  district  substitution by the control of	public _X_ private both Public Acquisition in process being considered	X_ occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible _X_ yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park X private residence religious Scientific transportation other:				
street & number								
city, town		vicinity of	state					
	stry of deeds, etc. Cal	houn County Courtho						
city, town	St. Matthews		state	South Carolina 291				
6. Repi	resentation	in Existing 9	Surveys					
	ry of Historic Plac h Carolina		perty been determined ele	egible? yes _X_ no				
late 1973 (u	pdate)		federalX_ stat	e county loca				
depository for su	urvey records South C	arolina Department o	of Archives and His	tory				
city, town	Columbia		state	South Carolina 2921				

## 7. Description

#### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The David Houser House, located in rural Calhoun County approximately 2.5 miles west of St. Matthews, is a two-story wood frame residence, rectangular in plan, with one-story front porch and rear addition. On March 17, 1829, David Houser moved into his newly built house, which is basically a Carolina upcountry farmhouse. A vernacular building, its design and construction are characterized by simplicity and skilled craftsmanship.

Exterior: The two-story beaded weatherboarded core of the house has a gable roof, with a stuccoed brick exterior chimney with corbeled cap centered at each gable end. Five bays wide, the facade (northeast elevation) features an entrance, with single six-panel door and four-pane transom, set slightly to the left of center; this doorway is flanked on both sides by two windows. On the second floor the placement of the five second-floor windows is symmetrical. On the northwest elevation, on either side of the chimney, is a window at each floor and the attic. The southeast side is identical, except that the left first floor window has been replaced with a door. Windows are double-hung sash with batten shutters, nine-overnine lights on the first floor and nine-over-six lights on the second.

Unlike the two-story core of the house, the attached rear portion has been remodeled and replaced throughout the history of the residence. According to family tradition, as the David Houser family grew (David Houser had at least thirteen children) rooms were added to the rear of the house. Later, when no longer needed, they were moved away and used for other purposes. Tradition also indicates that during the 1880's, after David Houser's death, his wife Ellen Vermelle Houser removed the dining room on the north side of the house, added a large bedroom on the south corner, and extended the front porch around the southeast side. The present onestory weatherboarded rear wing was built ca. 1937-38 by R. Waldo Banks, grandson of David Houser. Fenestration in this rear wing is varied, but windows are predominantly double-hung sash with nine-over-nine lights. On the west corner is a screened porch. The southeast side of the wing is punctuated by an exterior chimney, and the low-pitched roof is pierced near its center by an interior chimney.

The one-story front porch, reconstructed ca. 1937-38, rests on a brick foundation. This porch with square pillars and plain balustrade spans the facade and wraps around the east corner of the house. On the southeast side, it is screened. On the north corner the porch roof extends out from the main body of the building to form a porte-cochere. The configuration of this porch duplicates the nineteenth-century porch.

Interior: The original two-story portion of the house is one room deep with two rooms on the first floor, both with plaster walls and high plaster ceilings. The front entrance opens directly into the southeast room, the largest room in the house, which features paneled wainscoting and a fireplace with a Federal inspired mantel with pilasters and a reeded architrave under the mantel shelf. The northwest room is characterized by plain board wainscoting, a mantel of similar but less complex design than in the larger room, and a cupboard along its interior wall.

### Continued

### 8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799X 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agricultureX_ architecture art commerce communications		law ilterature military music	e religion science scuipture social/ humanitarian theater transportation _X_ other (specify) local history
Specific dates	1020	Builder/Architect Da	vid Houser	<b>.</b>

#### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

David Houser built his house in 1829 on his plantation, which he called Oak Grove, near the present town of St. Matthews. The land had been bequeathed to him by his father Andrew Houser, Jr., who was a soldier in the American Revolution. An example of an early nineteenth century Carolina farmhouse, the David Houser Plantation House is regarded by residents of Calhoun County as a local landmark significant not only for its architecture, but also for its association with David Houser, a prominent citizen of the St. Matthews Parish, Orangeburg District (now part of Calhoun County).

An enterprising individual, David Houser (1798-1876) was a planter who also operated a saw and grist mill. By 1860, his plantation had grown from the original approximately 500 acre tract to around 4,800 acres; he had 54 slaves. Among the diverse products of the farm reported in 1860 were 2,000 bushels of corn, 500 pounds of rice, 25,600 pounds of cotton, 1,200 bushels of sweet potatoes, 200 pounds of butter, 14 tons of hay, and numerous livestock. The plantation, which was located on the principal nineteenth-century route from Charleston to Columbia, is reputed to have been used as a stagecoach stop for persons traveling north and south.

In addition to his business interests, David Houser was active in public service and religious affairs. He was a captain in the militia, served as clerk and treasurer of the board of commissioners for St. Matthews Parish, and represented the St. Matthews Parish in the South Carolina Senate from 1862-65. A member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he was appointed to serve on a board of trustees.

Architecture: Similar in form and construction methods to many vernacular farm-houses built during the early nineteenth century, the David Houser House also demonstrates the upcountry interpretation of the Federal style, as adapted to traditional architectural forms. The two-story portion of the house is of simple, straightforward design. Significant architectural features include the hall and parlor plan, the Federal mantels and wainscoting; the wide board floors, walls, and ceilings of the second floor rooms; and the beaded weatherboard. The dovetail joints on the smokehouse are also noteworthy.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

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10. Ge	ographical	Data	Non		רוכח
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	and counties for prop				
state		code	county		code
state		code	county		code
11. Fo	rm Prepare	d By			
name/title	Margaret Marion Historic Preserv	ation Planne	r	Jeanne Uln Calhoun Co	per, Director Dunty Museum
organization	Lower Savannah Co	ouncil of Go	vernments d	late July 23, 1	980
street & number	Post Office Box 8	350	to	elephone (803) 6	49-7981
city or town	Aiken		s	tate South Caro	lina 29801
12. Sta	ite Historic	Preser	vation	Officer C	ertification
The evaluated si	gnificance of this propert	y within the state	e is:		
	national s	tate X	_ iocal		
665), I hereby no according to the	ed State Historic Preserva minate this property for in criteria and procedures s eservation Officer signatu	nclusion in the Net forth by the	latie∕nai Register	and certify that it ha	t of 1966 (Public Law 89– as been evaluated n Service.
Charles title State Hi	E. Lee istoric Preservatio	n Officer		date	9/2-180
For HCRS use	only				
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Keeper of the A	Sational Register				
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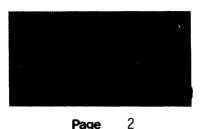


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David Houser Banks, Sr. Amaker Street St. Matthews, S.C. 29135

Trustees for the Houser and Banks Cemetery c/o Mr. C. R. Banks Post Office Box 82 St. Matthews, S.C. 29135 United States Department of the Interior **Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service** 

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



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On axis with the front door is a doorway leading from the southeast room to a hallway (running northwest to southeast), which connects the rooms of the single story rear addition to the main body of the house. A plain vertical board door in this hall conceals a single flight of stairs leading to the second floor of the house. The walls, floors, and ceilings of the stairway and two upstairs rooms on either side of the landing are wide pine boards. The mantels in the two rooms are identical and are of simple design, with three panels under the mantel shelf.

Surroundings: The David Houser House is located on the Old State Road (now U.S. 176), the main nineteenth-century route from Charleston to Columbia, in a rural, agricultural setting. Near the house and within the nominated acreage are the original smokehouse constructed of hewn logs with dovetail joints, a part of the nineteenthcentury Dutch oven, a weatherboarded frame building believed to have once been bedrooms attached to the rear of the house, and the family cemetery where David Houser is buried. Also located within the nominated property are a weatherboarded barn, servant's house, and a garage/workshop with shiplap siding.

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