

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY
NOMINATION FORM

Continuation Sheet Item Number Page

Name Historic : Pinopolis Historic District South
Common

Location : Along the east side of Berkeley County Road 5

Classification : District

Owner : See continuation sheet

Representation in Existing Surveys: Inventory of Historic Places in South Carolina, 1981

Description : Pinopolis Historic District South, which contains thirteen properties, consists of the historic core of the planters retreat community of Pinopolis. The district includes the only remaining original Pinopolis retreat, the Dr. Morton Waring residence, numerous other early to middle nineteenth century summer houses, the Pinopolis Methodist Church (ca. 1900), and other later nineteenth century buildings. The character of Pinopolis as a pineland village was retained through the nineteenth century; although the area has encountered some contemporary development and new construction, the district retains integrity. The ubiquitous frame construction, the absence of stylistic pretensions, and the heavy pine forest convey the historic character of the district.

Significance: Pinopolis Historic District South, the historic core of the village of Pinopolis, is representative of the original and early development of this typical South Carolina pineland village resort community of the nineteenth century. The district includes the Dr. Morton Waring House, the oldest house in the community and one of the first two buildings built at Pinopolis; other antebellum buildings, including the Old Rectory; and numerous buildings from the later nineteenth century which are compatible in scale, siting, composition, and materials with the original buildings. The buildings of Pinopolis Historic District South are representative of the development of vernacular building forms and construction technology of the nineteenth century. The absence of stylistic pretensions in most of the buildings is typical of pineland village architecture.

Acreage; approximately 12

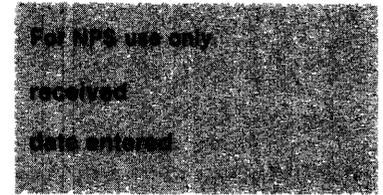
Verbal Boundary Description: The boundary of the Pinopolis Historic District South is shown as the red line on the accompanying Berkeley County Tax Map # 102-02-03, 012-02-04, sheet 1 of 2, drawn at a scale of 1 inch = 200 feet. This boundary includes the greatest number of historical and contributing buildings in this part of Pinopolis and the fewest nonhistoric properties.

UTM Reference Point E. 17/589807/3676920 F. 17/589667/3676401
G. 17/589420/3676505 H. 17/589733/3676962

Other Information

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

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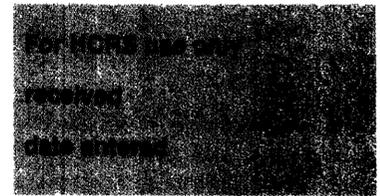
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|-----|--|-----|---|
| 1. | Essie Harvey Kizer
Route 2, Box 136
Holly Hill, South Carolina 29059 | 13. | Frank E. and Sherry J. Villeponteaux
General Delivery
Pinopolis, South Carolina 29469 |
| 2. | Pinopolis Methodist Church
General Delivery
Pinopolis, South Carolina 29469 | 14. | Margaret E. Stevens
Box 4674
Pinopolis, South Carolina 29469 |
| 3. | Rosa Lu Hucks Wofford
Herbert Hucks, Jr.
Post Office Box 1313
Moncks Corner, South Carolina 29461 | 15. | Sara D. and W.H. Lacey
Box 4637
Pinopolis, South Carolina 29469 |
| 4. | S.P. Parker
Box 1233
Moncks Corner, South Carolina 29461 | | |
| 5. | R. Markley Dennis, Jr.
Box 1174
Moncks Corner, South Carolina 29461 | | |
| 6. | Rebecca M. and Louis J. Nexon, Jr.
203 Beaufort St.
Summerville, South Carolina 29483 | | |
| 7. | A.D. Hare, Jr.
Box 4645
Pinopolis, South Carolina 29469 | | |
| 8. | John H., Jr. and Pamela M. Tiencken
Post Office Drawer 1174
Pinopolis, South Carolina 29469 | | |
| 9. | William J. and Nell H. Iselin
Box 506
Moncks Corner, South Carolina 29461 | | |
| 10. | William E. Davis, Jr.
General Delivery
Pinopolis, South Carolina 29469 | | |
| 11. | Robert S. Lafaye, Jr.
General Delivery
Pinopolis, South Carolina 29469 | | |
| 12. | Martha Jo Padgett, Jr.
Post Office Box 4614
Pinopolis, South Carolina 29469 | | |

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Properties defining the historic character of the district:

2. Pinopolis Methodist Church, ca. 1900. A single story, frame church building sheathed in weatherboard with a steep gabled roof and a small open belfry. A scalloped bargeboard enriches the front gable. The facade is three bays, with a lancet arch encompassing the central double doors and single round headed windows flanking. The roofing is composition shingle. The church rests on a brick pier foundation which has been infilled with brick. The property includes a nonhistoric fellowship building of contemporary cinder-block construction.

9. Old Rectory, ca. 1855. A large two-story, frame building, weatherboarded, with a gabled roof and a brick foundation. A one-story, shed roofed porch spans the facade. The roof of the house and the roof of the porch are sheathed in standing seam metal. The porch roof is supported by six chamfered wooden posts. The facade is five bays wide with a central entrance featuring four-pane sidelights and a transom. The window sash is nine-over-nine. The roof is pierced by two internal brick chimneys which have corbeled caps. The house has a contemporary salt box addition. The outbuildings include a single story, two-room, frame kitchen with a single internal chimney and a metal roof and a storage outbuilding, similar in construction, but lacking a chimney.

13. Dr. Morton Waring House, ca. 1834. A single story, frame residence with a gable roof and a five-bay, shed roof porch across the facade. The house has a one-story, gable roofed addition on its left elevation and a porch across the rear elevation. The two internal brick chimneys have corbeled caps. The window sash is six-over-six; the foundation is brick pier. The house is presently undergoing a major internal and external restoration.

Other properties contributing to the historic character of the district:

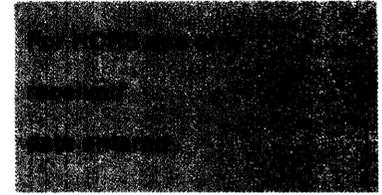
1. Lewis H. Harvey House, Ca. 1909. A two-story, frame house with a T-shaped plan, it is essentially a central-hall farmhouse with a two-story extension from the facade. A two-tier porch wraps around this central projection. The porch has chamfered posts and a plain balustrade. Two exterior brick chimneys stand at the ends of the rear portion; a third chimney rises from the center of the forward projection. The roof is gabled. The house is sheathed in weatherboard. The window sash is six-over-six.

3. John Tyler House, ca. 1902. A single story, frame house sheathed in shiplap siding with a steep gabled roof and two internal chimneys. The facade is five bays. A hip roofed porch which spans the facade features turned posts and a scroll-sawn balustrade. The windows are six-over-six.

4. John Grant House, ca. 1901. A one-story, frame house sheathed in shiplap siding on the facade and weatherboard siding elsewhere with a steep gable roof and two internal brick chimneys. A hip roofed porch with turned posts and scroll-sawn balustrade spans the facade. The five-bay facade has a central door with sidelights and etched glass and four four-over-four windows. A small one-room, shed roofed addition is on the left side.

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5. House, ca. 1920. A two-story, shiplap sided house with a hip roof and two-story porticos on two sides. The porticos are supported by simple square pillars. The entrance has three-pane sidelights and a four-pane transom. The windows are six-over-six.
6. Undeveloped wooded property.
7. Harriet C. Wilson House, ca. 1905. A two-story, weatherboarded, asymmetrical residence with an L-shaped plan. The forward leg of the L is composed of a polygonal bay with a five-sided hipped roof. The main block of the house has a gable roof. A two-story porch spans the facade, wrapping around the polygonal bay. The porch has simple pillars. Windows are six-over-nine. The rear has a shed roofed addition.
8. Edward O. Hall House, ca. 1898. One-story, hip roofed, frame house with board-and-batten siding. Two internal brick chimneys with corbeled caps pierce the metal-clad roof. The roof slopes into a three-quarter length screened porch on the facade. Windows are two-over-two. There is an eastern wing which appears to be an addition.
10. Dr. Morton Waring Office, ca. 1845. A small single story, weatherboarded office of one room with a gabled metal roof. The gable roof extends to shelter the facade which has a single entrance. Six-panel sidelights and a six-pane transom highlight the door. Windows are nine-over-nine with batten shutters. The property also includes a non-historic residence, a contemporary frame house with an off-center pedimented porch and a gable roof.
11. Martha M. Porcher House, ca. 1901. A single story, frame residence sheathed in weatherboard with a gabled metal roof and a five-bay, hip roofed porch across the facade. Two internal chimneys pierce the roof. The window sash are two-over-two. The porch has been screened in. The house has small wing additions and an enclosed foundation.
14. House, ca. 1910. A one-and-one-half-story, frame building, which, according to a local historian, was once connected to the adjacent Dr. Morton Waring House. The building has a central brick chimney and two gabled dormers piercing the front slope of the metal-sheathed roof. A concrete block addition is on the left elevation.
- Nonhistoric buildings within the historic district:
12. House, contemporary. A two-story, brick veneer residence with an attached carport and a gabled roof.
15. Landscaped property, part of a contemporary development.