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 any 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.

. Name of Property		
istoric name Gibert, John Albert, M.D.	, House	
ther names/site number		
. Location		
treet & number state secondary road 7, ity or town McCormick cate South Carolina code SC		not for publication N/A vicinity x code 065
ip code 29835 State/Federal Agency Certificat		
Mary W. Edmonds, Deputy SHPO, SC I State or Federal agency and bureau In my opinion, the property meets does (See continuation sheet for additional comments)	Department of Archives &	
Signature of commenting or other official	Date	
State or Federal agency and bureau		
. National Park Service Certifica		
I, hereby certify that this property is:	Vations	In the
entered in the National Register See continuation sheet. determined eligible for the	Deloner 3 yeu.	5/27/93
National Register See continuation sheet. determined not eligible for the		
National Register removed from the National Register		
other (explain):	Signature of Keeper	Date of Action

5. Classification

pub pub	oxes as apply) vate lic-local lic-State lic-Federal ated multiple roperty is not part	Category of Proper (Check only one box) X building(s district site structure object property listing of a multiple property list	_) N1	Number of Resort Contributing 2 2 2 2 umber of contributing	Noncontribut 4 4 4 4 buting resource	buildings sites structures objects Total
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(Enter categorie Other: I-ho	al Classificat s from instructions use; Greek Rev	ival foundaroof walls	categories f ation <u>BR</u> ASPHALT	from instructions) ICK atherboard		- - - -
		condition of the property on ficance	one or more	continuation sheets.)	
	Property is contribution Property is Property embour method of possesses distinguish Property has	ter Criteria the criteria qualifying the associated with ever n to the broad patt associated with the odies the distinctif f construction or re igh artistic values able entity whose co yielded, or is lik or history.	nts that erns of lives of ve charactersents, or repromponent	have made a signification of a state work of a resents a signification of a resents a signification of a stack individuals.	gnificant ficant in our type period, master, or ficant and al distinction	-

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)	
(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.) A owned by a religious institution or B removed from its original location. C a birthplace or a grave. D a cemetery. E a reconstructed building, object, or a commemorative property. G less than 50 years of age or achieve	used for religious purposes. structure. ed significance within the past 50 years.
Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions) ARCHITECTURE	Significant Dates 1867 c. 1900 c. 1930 Significant Person
	(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
	Cultural Affiliation
Period of Significance 1867 - c. 1930	Architect/Builder
Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation s	sheets.)
9. Major Bibliographical References	
Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this for Previous documentation on file (NPS) preliminary determination of individual listin requested. previously listed in the National Register previously determined eligible by the National designated a National Historic Landmark recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey recorded by Historic American Engineering Recorded by Historic Preservation Office Primary Location of Additional Data X State Historic Preservation Office Other State agency Federal agency Local government University Other Name of repository:	ng (36 CFR 67) has been l Register
10. Geographical Data	
Acreage of Property approximately 8.7 acres UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)	
Zone Easting Northing Zone East: 1 17 368820 3754640 3 2	ing Northing — ——— — ———
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)	

street & number P.O. Box 2048

city or town Greenville

11. Form Prepared By	
name/title Tom Shaw/supervisor Local Assistance Branc	h w/assistance from Anne C. Gibert
organization SHPO	date <u>2 March 1993</u>
street & number PO Box 11669/194 Carlyle Circle	telephone (803) 734-8609/782-7849
city or town Columbia	state <u>SC</u> zip code <u>29201/29206</u>
Additional Documentation	
Submit the following items with the completed form:	
Continuation Sheets	
Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating to A Sketch map for historic districts and propertice resources.	
Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the	e property.
Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)
Property Owner	
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)	
name Orville Gibert Calhoun, et al	

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.).

telephone (803) 232-4105

state SC zip code 29602

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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				county	and St	cate		

The Dr. John Albert Gibert House is a two-story, frame, weatherboard sheathed, extended I-house embellished with Greek Revival stylistic and decorative elements. The Gibert house is located in the Bordeaux community of McCormick County and is situated on a promontory. The site is cleared in the immediate vicinity of the house. Historic plantings and remnants of rock walls and path borders are present. One contributing building - originally a single dwelling, but which later served as a general store - is present on the property. There are several non-contributing deteriorated historic outbuildings scattered about the site including a nineteenth century animal/hay barn in an advanced state of disrepair.

The interior plan of the Gibert house is typical of this variant form of upcountry I-house. The two principal rooms on the first story flank a central hall. Behind these rooms and integral to the plan are two smaller rooms contained in the full width shed extension which is original to the house. The second floor rooms and hall are positioned directly over their downstairs counterparts. There have been several additions to the side and rear elevations of the Gibert house as a result of at least two major building campaigns.

The principal rooms in the main two-story block of the Gibert house measure approximately 16' x 16'. The second floor rooms are similar in size. The rooms in the shed extension measure approximately 12' x 16'. All of the rooms feature similar decoration. Baseboards, door surrounds, and mantels reflect Greek Revival influence. The walls are plastered and the ceilings are flushboard. The hall is divided into two sections separated by double-leaf louvered doors, which allow the more formal front rooms to be segregated from the rear rooms. A straight-run stair rises from the rear portion of the hallway allowing access without passing through the formal zone of the house. Another feature of the house is the space on either side of the interior, rear-wall chimneys, which is dedicated to built-in closets - a rather unusual feature in this time period. A door into the shed extension replaces one closet in the southeast room.

The roof covering the two story portion of the house is hipped and extends to encompass the monumental porch. This portico with full-height, freestanding masonry columns visually defines the house. The columns are Doric possessing the massive character of the Greek but featuring a base more commonly associated with the Roman style. Both the base and capital are stylized and less prominent than in the true order. Family tradition has it that each column contains 3,000 handmade brick. The four columns visually divide the facade into three bays. There is a plain, divided frieze beneath the cornice.

The central entrance features double-leaf, vertical and horizontal paneled doors. Located immediately above the entry is a balcony accessed by a single-leaf door. Both doorways feature pilastered door surrounds with molded architraves, sidelights and transoms. At both levels two windows flank the doors. Elongated nine-over-nine windows with jib doors at the first story are an unusual feature. Two Double-leaf French doors open onto the north side porch from the parlor or northeast room. Six-over-six windows are present at the second story. Six-over-six windows are typical of the rest of the house as well. The house contains two interior, rear-wall chimneys that have been stuccoed.

Shed side porches were added c. 1900. Decking was extended to provide access to the front portico creating the effect of wrap-around porches. Both side porches culminate with small rooms attached to the rear of the dwelling. Family tradition has it that the northwest room was built sometime after the main house; however, it possesses certain features indicating it may pre-date the main house. Its joists are peeled poles, and its nails are machine cut; however, the latter are of earlier vintage than the main house. The combination stone base and brick flue of the chimney is typical of early nineteenth century upcountry subsistence farmsteads. The brick used in the chimney

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and foundation piers appears less sophisticated than that of the main house as well. While it is possible that retardetare construction techniques were employed, it is also possible the building was already on site, perhaps used as a dwelling for laborers during the construction of the main house. Archaeological investigation could provide evidence of the earliest historic period of occupation of the site. This addition is referred to by the family as "Orville's room" for a grandson who came to live with Dr. Gibert's family after the death of his parents.

According to the family, other significant additions include a storage room moved and attached to the southwest corner c. 1930, and bathroom ell added at the northwest corner about the same time. The concrete base of a Delco generator is still present near the rear entrance to the house. Other remnant features are the site of the original well immediately south of the house, a deteriorating chicken coop, car shed, and building surrounding the second well and pump. Some of the pump equipment is still present in the deteriorating building.

The contributing outbuilding appears to date from c. 1900. Originally used as a single dwelling or tenant house, it later was employed as a small store dispensing dry goods and farm supplies. It is a one-story, frame, L-shaped building, with a cross-gable and hip roof. The one-story hip porch roof is supported by rough-worked poles following the removal of the porch deck and original supports. It is presently in deteriorating condition, but the roof is sound and rot and insect damage is minimal.

There is potential for archaeological remains on the grounds although no investigation has been conducted as yet.

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Gibert, John Albert, M.D. House name of property

McCormick County, SC county and State

The Dr. John Albert Gibert House is significant as an example of an elaborated upcountry extended I-house. The Gibert house is particularly unusual since it was built immediately after the Civil War at the height of Reconstruction. Construction on this scale was uncommon since most local economies were considerably depressed. Stylistically the house exhibits Greek Revival influence most common in the antebellum period. In 1867 when the Gibert house was built, the area of Bordeaux was part of Abbeville County. McCormick County, which is where Bordeaux is currently placed, was created in 1916 from portions of Abbeville, Edgefield, and Greenwood Counties.

The I-house is a common building type found in all regions of South Carolina. The most widely recognized local variation is the Charleston Single-house, which is essentially an I-house positioned with its side elevation to the street. Other parts of the state have local variations such as one commonly found in Beaufort featuring a centered, two-story rear ell. The I-house form is prominent in the upcountry of South Carolina and appears to have been the design of choice for much of the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. A variety of sub-types are common. One variation most frequently associated with the state's piedmont, and sometimes referred to as the Carolina I-house, is an extended floor plan with a one-story, shed porch and rear rooms covered by a shed roof. The general type into which the Gibert House falls is one which is elaborated with stylistic decoration — in this case Greek Revival — and a prominent porch. A variety of porch types including formal pedimented porticoes fall into this sub-type. The Gibert House is a compromise, perhaps out of economic necessity, between the formal interpretation exhibited by some members of the sub-type and more vernacular examples.

Greek Revival details are evident in the interior door and window surrounds which have shoulders characteristic of the Doric order. The massive columns are local interpretations of the Doric order; however, the frieze is plain and does not attempt the triglyphs, metopes, and mutules usually present in the formal order. It remains unusual, however, given the date of construction, that Dr. Gibert focused so much attention on creating this impressive example of an I-house, clearly the largest in the Bordeaux community. Dr. Gibert's office, which was located southeast of the main house in the vicinity of the old well survived until the 1970s.

French Huguenot settlement in the Hillsborough Township began in the second half of the eighteenth century when Patrick Calhoun recruited them to settle in the area. New Bordeaux, which was located near Little River not far from its confluence with the Savannah River, was settled mostly by those who either came from the Bordeaux region of France or for whom it was the point of departure for South Carolina. Pierre Gibert, Esq., grandfather of Dr. John A. Gibert, was one of the community's early leaders. Prior to 1850 the original settlement was abandoned in favor of a site some two miles to the northwest.

Dr. John Albert Gibert, born in Abbeville County on 3 April 1821, built his last home on a seventy acre tract of land in the town of Bordeaux. Dr. Gibert was graduated from the College of Medicine of the State of South Carolina in 1844 and pursued additional studies in Philadelphia. He was a practicing physician for over forty years. He also owned several other plantations in the vicinity including the Dry Slope located between the Savannah River and Little River, Orange Hill on the east bank of the Savannah River, and the Summer House east of Orange Hill. In 1860, Dr. Gibert owned 37 slaves and his plantations totaled over 6,000 acres. None of these buildings are extant. Although undocumented, family and local tradition attributes the design of Dr. Gibert's home to William Henry Jones, an architect and contractor from Atlanta. Similarly, its construction is attributed to Pierre Moragne, a local master carpenter who lived and worked in Bordeaux. Dr. Gibert lived in the house until his death in September 1892. He willed the house and seventy acres to his grandson Orville Gibert Calhoun. From 1893 until Orville Calhoun's return in 1911 the house was rented and used as a boarding house/hotel for part of this period. The house has remained in the family's ownership since it was built.

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				McCormi	ck Coi	inty, SC		
				county	and St	ate		

- 1. Anne C. Gibert, Pierre Gibert, Esquire, The Devoted Huguenot: A History of the French Settlement of New Bordeaux, South Carolina, (privately printed, 1976), 13.
- 2. Ibid., 92.
- 3. Ibid., 95-97,107-112, 120-121. Albert M. Hillhouse, Pierre Gibert, French Huguenot: His Background and Descendants (privately published, 1977), 138-140. Dr. Nora Davis, "An Historical Sketch of the Long Cane Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church," The Historical Markers Survey of South Carolina, (Greenwood, SC: The Greenwood Index Journal Company, 1942), 12. Box 244, pack 6035, Judge of Probate Records, Abbeville County, SC (on microfilm), South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

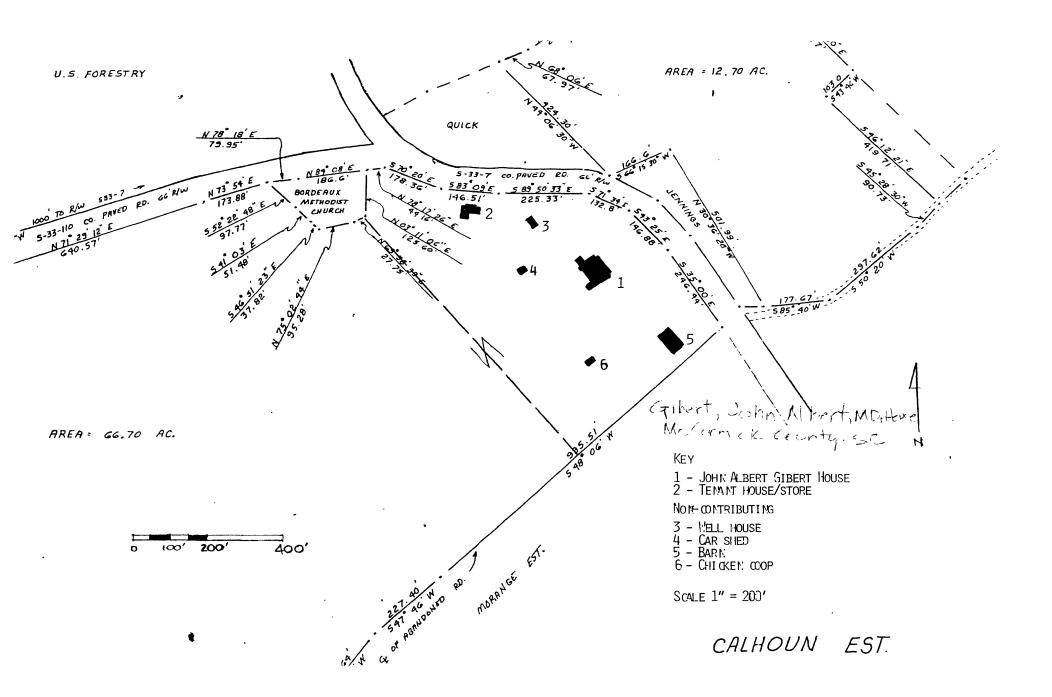
- Davis, Dr. Nora. "An Historical Sketch of the Long Cane Associate Presbyterian Church." In The Historical Markers Survey of South Carolina. Greenwood, SC: The Greenwood Index Journal Company, 1942.
- Gibert, Anne C. Pierre Gibert, Esquire, The Devoted Huguenot: A History of the French Settlement of New Bordeaux, South Carolina. Privately printed, 1976.
- Hillhouse, Albert M. Pierre Gibert, French Huguenot: His Background and Descendants. Privately printed, 1977.
- Abbeville County Judge of Probate Records, Box 244, Pack 6035. South Carolina Department of Archives and History. Columbia, SC. Microfilm.

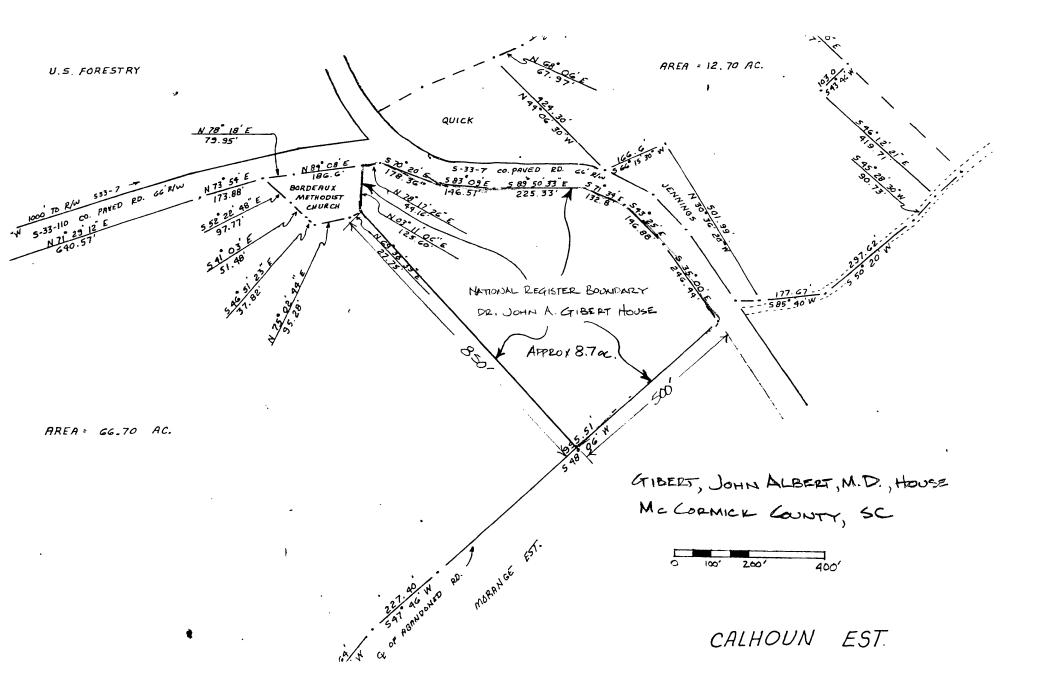
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The boundary for the Dr. John Albert Gibert House is identified as that portion of McCormick County TMS-066.00-00-001 as shown on the accompanying McCormick County Tax Map.

The approximate acreage is 8.7 and includes the property immediately surrounding the house and outbuildings.





National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

