

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PH 0698164

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED FEB 26 1979
DATE ENTERED APR 24 1979

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 Pomaria

AND/OR COMMON The Summer-Huggins House

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER Route 2, Box 11

CITY, TOWN Pomaria

STATE South Carolina

VICINITY OF

CODE 045

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 3

COUNTY Newberry

CODE 071

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 type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME John S. Huggins

STREET & NUMBER Route 2, Box 11

CITY, TOWN Pomaria

VICINITY OF

STATE South Carolina

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Newberry County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER 1226 College Street

CITY, TOWN Newberry

STATE South Carolina

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Inventory of Historic Places in South Carolina

DATE 1979 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS South Carolina Department of Archives and History

CITY, TOWN Columbia

STATE South Carolina

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR

DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Located in rural Newberry County, South Carolina, the Pomaria plantation house is believed to have been constructed by John Adam Summer ca.1825 on the site of an earlier house. Pomaria is a local interpretation of both the Federal and Greek Revival styles and is also notable for its extant collection of original dependencies, which include a log smokehouse, board and batten privy, and Carpenter Gothic post office.

Exterior: The two story house with full attic is set on a raised foundation. It features clapboard siding, except in the area beneath the overhang of the front porch and the gable ends which are faced with flushboard siding. The front facade is characterized by a Federal two story pedimented portico which projects forward from the central portion of the facade and is flanked at right and left by symmetrical 9/9 fenestration, arranged in two bays. On each story, the portico features four evenly spaced Tuscan columns and a turned balustrade. Each story of the portico also has a central doorway with traceried sidelights and transom in the Greek Revival style. The side facades are distinguished by symmetrical 9/9 fenestration, arranged in four bays, and by tripartite windows with movable sash in the cross gables. All three facades feature early fixed louver shutters, as do the unaltered sections of the rear facade. Tradition indicates that the rear facade originally had a pedimented portico which mirrored the portico on the front facade. A detached kitchen and dining room were also said to have been located to the rear of the house and attached to it by a covered walkway. The rear portico was subsequently removed, and following the Civil War, the covered walkway was enclosed to form an ell. Stylistic analysis indicates that at a later date, a single story room was added to the right facade of the ell; one of the plantation outbuildings was pulled up and incorporated into the ell end; and, the porch attached to the right facade of the ell was enlarged and enclosed.

The chimneys, set off-center behind the roof ridge, have molded caps; according to family tradition, they were constructed of bricks made on the Pomaria plantation. Family tradition also indicates that the timbers used in constructing the house are local heart pine and that much of the hardware used on the dwelling was forged on the plantation.

Interior: The original portion of the house consists of a symmetrical plan with a central hall and four rooms to each floor. Modern alterations to this section of the house have been minimal, consisting primarily of the addition of bathrooms and closets. Projecting from the rear of the structure is an ell containing five rooms; these include a den, bathroom, dining room, kitchen and laundry room. The interior of the ell has elements of early construction, although portions of it have been modernized. An enclosed porch is attached to the right facade of the ell. The roof of the house has been replaced, although some of the original rafters remain.

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 checked="" 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Located near the town of Pomaria, South Carolina, the Pomaria plantation house is considered to have been constructed by John Adam Summer ca.1825. The house combines elements of both Federal and Greek Revival architecture and has been the home of a family whose members have had a significant role in the fields of agriculture and government in Newberry County.

Tradition indicates that John Adam Summer (1779-1855) built Pomaria ca.1825 on the site of an earlier Summer family dwelling. The property had originally been granted to his grandfather, Johannes Adam Summer (d.1790s) in 1752. Johannes Adam Summer was among the earliest pioneers in what was at that time, Lexington County. The builder of the present Pomaria house, John Adam Summer, was a wealthy planter who played an active role in local civic affairs. A prominent member of his community, Summer died in 1855. The house was subsequently occupied by his son, William Summer (1815-1878). William Summer was a graduate of South Carolina College and a practicing attorney in Newberry, but preferred life on the plantation, where he established the highly successful Pomaria Nurseries. He also served as Pomaria's first Postmaster. After William's death, the house passed to the builder's grandson, John Adam Summer, who continued to manage the plantation. Pomaria has remained in the family and is owned today by the great-great grandson of the builder.

Landscape Architecture/

Agriculture: The Pomaria Nurseries were begun on the plantation in 1840 by William Summer. He was considered to be highly knowledgeable in the field of horticulture, introducing rare, imported plant specimens, and in some instances creating new varieties through the grafting process. Indeed, the name Pomaria, from pomus, the Latin word for "fruit tree", was given to the property by William Summer. The Pomaria Nurseries had agents in Charleston and Columbia, South Carolina and in Florida and sold hundreds of varieties of fruits, flowers and ornamental shrubs and trees, both deciduous and evergreen. In 1859, Summer established the Pomaria Stock Farm, which sold specially bred cattle, swine and sheep.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Federal Census of the United States, Washington, D.C., 1850.

"Interesting History of Pomaria, S.C." The Newberry Observer, Sesqui-centennial Edition, 28 April 1939, sec. K, p. 8.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 2.05 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	1 7	4 6 4 5 0 0	3 7 1 9 0 1 2 0 0	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Commencing at the edge of U.S. Highway 176, 2 miles east of the town of Pomaria, along a line running parallel to Hwy. 176 southeast for a distance of 330'; then turning northeast for a distance of 285'; then turning northwest for 330'; then turning southwest for 285' to the point of origin.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE	Michele Barovsky Historic Preservation Division	Nancy Fox Central Midlands Regional Planning Council
ORGANIZATION	South Carolina Department of Archives and History	DATE January 21, 1979
STREET & NUMBER	P.O. Box 11669, Capitol Station	TELEPHONE (803) 758-5816
CITY OR TOWN	Columbia	STATE South Carolina

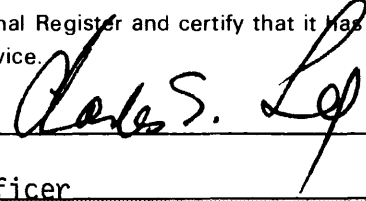
12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

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 National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE



TITLE Charles E. Lee
State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE 2/9/79

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER	
	DATE 4.24.79
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION	KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER
ATTEST: Bill Lebovich	DATE April 24, 1979
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER	

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Both Federal and Greek Revival influences are reflected in the architectural style of the interior. The main hall is divided by a pilastered elliptical arch of the Federal style. The stair is characterized by: panelled wainscoting with early applied molding; slender, turned Federal balusters between the first and second stories; thin, square, unarticulated balusters between the second story and the attic; and a walnut stair rail, said to have been made on the plantation. All eight rooms of the original foursquare block retain black baseboards, panelled wainscoting with chair rail, and molded cornices. Other interior details extant in this portion of the house include Greek Revival door and window moldings and Federal mantels and panelled doors.

Surroundings: Pomaria is located in a rural, wooded setting, approximately two miles from the town of the same name. Located near the house and also within the nominated acreage are three remaining plantation dependencies. These consist of a log smokehouse, situated to the rear of the dwelling; a board and batten privy, located to the left of the house; and the Pomaria Post Office, situated to the right of the plantation house. The Carpenter Gothic post office is of board and batten construction and features 9/9 sash, panelled doors and bracketed eaves. Also within the nominated acreage are several barns and sheds of undetermined age.

Not located within the nominated acreage is the area where the Pomaria Nurseries were believed to have been located. Since a tangle of unidentified ornamental growth is all that is extant on the site and no substantial remains of the Nurseries are believed to exist, the Nurseries have not been included within the nomination.

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William Summer was horticultural editor of The Farmer & Planter and assisted his brother Adam in editing The Southern Agriculturalist. He recognized the serious effects of the one-crop cotton system on the soil and sought to encourage a more diversified agricultural economy as well as proper soil conservation methods. In addition, Summer was active in the Newberry Agricultural Society and spoke on the subject of agricultural conservation before this and other agricultural societies.

Politics/Government: The first post office in the Dutch Fork was established at Pomaria in 1840 with William Summer as the first postmaster. The original post office itself is still standing on the site and is included within the nominated acreage. The Pomaria plantation was a stopping point on the old stagecoach route between Charleston, S.C. and Buncomb, N.C.. However, the Greenville and Columbia Railroad was completed as far as this vicinity in 1850 and shortly afterwards a station was built adjacent to the railroad line, several miles from Pomaria. The post office was then removed to that location. In time, the town of Pomaria grew up around the railroad stop and took its name from the plantation. William Summer continued as Postmaster, however, serving for twenty-five years; he thus was Pomaria's only antebellum Postmaster. Summer also served Newberry County as Magistrate (1868-69), the first School Commissioner on record (1868-70), Coroner (1871-72) and Trial Justice (1871-72).

Architecture: Pomaria is a significant example of a local interpretation of both the Federal and Greek Revival styles as combined in a single residential structure. Among the outstanding architectural features of the house are the two story pedimented portico, tripartite windows, pilastered elliptical arch in the central hall, Federal balusters and panelled wainscoting.

Also a notable part of the nominated Pomaria acreage are the three remaining original dependencies. These include a log smokehouse, board and batten privy, and the Carpenter Gothic styled Pomaria Post Office.

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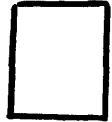
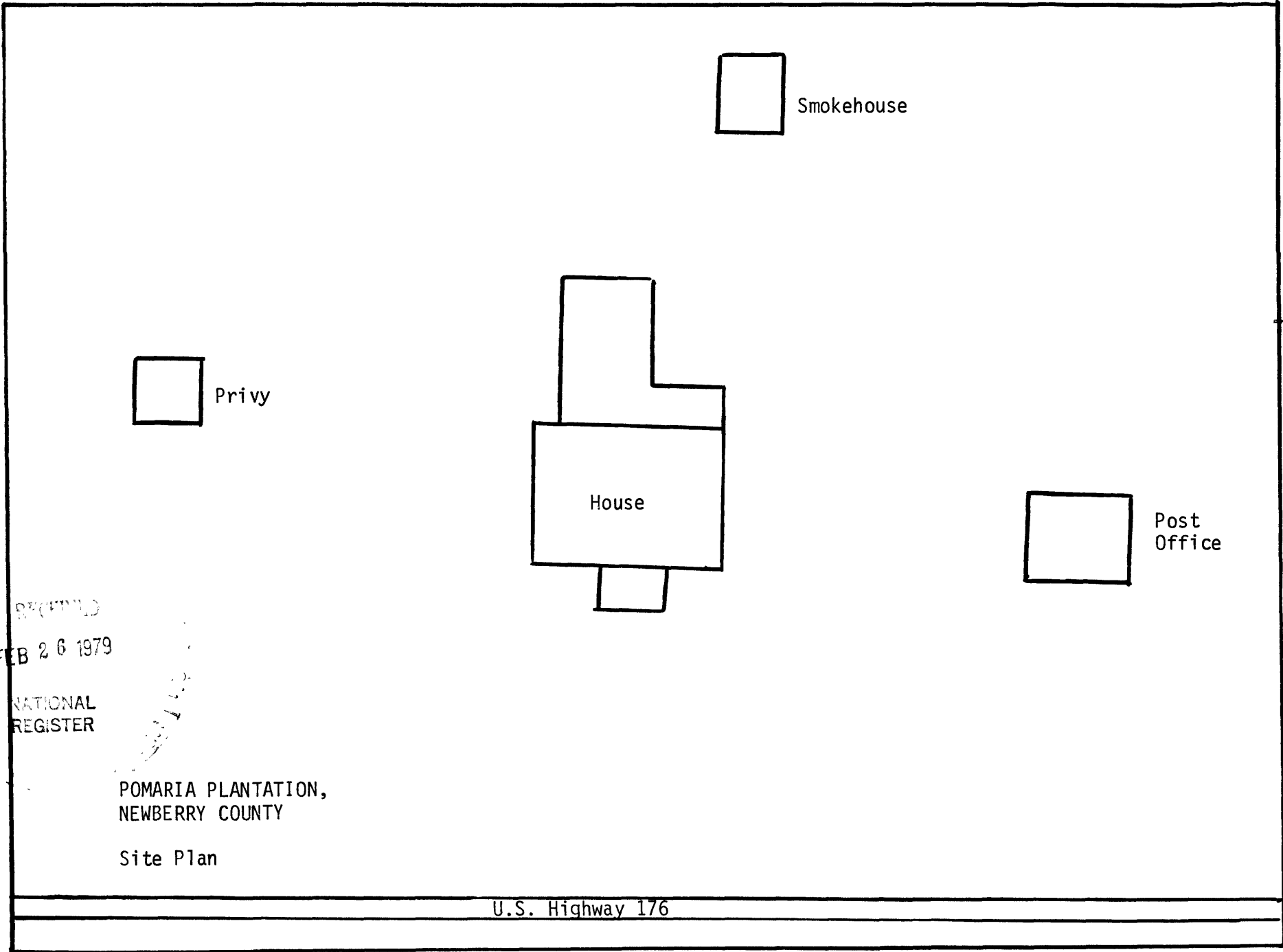
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CONTINUATION SHEET

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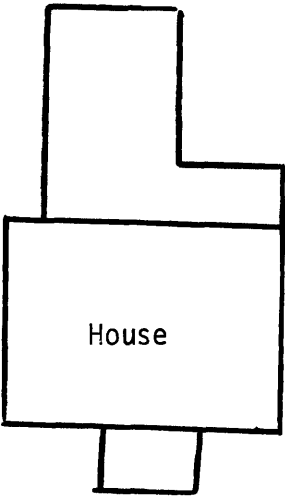
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- Wallace, David D., ed. History of South Carolina, Biographical Volume. New York: American Historical Society, Inc., 1934, pp. 572-573, 661.



Smokehouse



Privy



House



Post Office

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POMARIA PLANTATION,
NEWBERRY COUNTY

Site Plan

U.S. Highway 176

POMARIA PLANTATION,
NEWBERRY COUNTY

1st Floor

RECORDED
FEB 26 1979

NATIONAL
REGISTER

