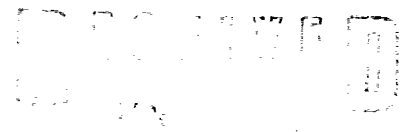


United States Department of the Interior National Park Service National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuations sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name _____
other name/site number Pineville Historic District

2. Location

street & number on Road S-8-204 near intersection with SC Highway 45 not for publication
city, town Pineville vicinity
state South Carolina code SC county Berkeley code 015 zip code 29468

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building (s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>7</u>	_____ objects
			<u>4</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing n/a
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Mary W. Edmonds 12/20/91
Signature of commenting or other official Date
Mary W. Edmonds, Deputy SHPO, SC Department of Archives and History
State or Federal agency or 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 or 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:) _____

**Entered in the
National Register**

Melvin Byer 2/10/92

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwellingReligion: religious structure

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwellingReligion: religious structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Early Republic: FederalMid-19th Century: Greek RevivalLate 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements: Bun-
galow/Craftsman

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brickwalls Weatherboardroof Metalother Wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Pineville Historic District includes four historic buildings and three outbuildings constructed between 1810 and 1925. Pineville is located on the south side of South Carolina route 45, just north of Lake Moultrie, in the northern section of Berkeley County. The district is centrally located within Pineville, a small, loosely defined rural community surrounded on all sides by open farm and hunting land. In the mid to late-nineteenth centuries, Pineville was a densely-settled village that included as many as one hundred buildings, including an academy, racetrack, library, churches, and residences. much of the town was burned in April 1865 by Union troops and, afterward, the resort village gradually gave way to a permanent farm community. The nominated buildings represent remnants of early-nineteenth century Pineville and the only concentration of pre-1940 buildings retaining good architectural integrity and absent of numerous late-twentieth century intrusions. Properties in this district consist of the following:

1. Pineville Chapel, constructed in 1810, is a rectangular one-story frame beaded weatherboard clad church building with a square, projecting, four-level belltower centered at its three-bay (west) facade. It rests on a brick pier foundation. Five bays in length, the building has a pedimented front-facing gable roof with flared eaves covered with standing-seam metal. The upper level of the belltower has a segmental-arched open deck with balustrade and a bellcast hipped roof, also covered with standing seam metal. A polygonal apse is located at the rear of the building. Principal entrances are centered at the facade (west elevation of the belltower) and the south elevation, and have four-light transoms and paired three-panel doors. Windows are typically nine-over-nine light sash, with panelled shutters. Single nine-over-nine light sash windows are located at the second and third levels of the belltower's west elevation. The rear pedimented gable features a fanlight with keystone. The interior is simply detailed and retains its historic altar, pews, and pulpit. The ceiling is coved and there is a small balcony at the rear of the sanctuary supported by four panelled posts with Federal style sunburst carving. A Palladian window is located behind the altar, is backlighted by windows in the apse, and also has Federal style carving. The pulpit exhibits delicate carving, round arched panels and a corbeled, oriel-type front. The Pineville Chapel is of heavy-timber construction exhibiting excellent craftsmanship and intricate joinery. The roof framing is of particular note because of its well developed system of rafters, purlins, and king-post trusses, typical of seventeenth and eighteenth century houses in New England and Virginia.

2. Gourdin House, constructed circa 1820, is a simplified vernacular interpretation of the substantial plantation and village residences of the early-nineteenth century found principally in neighboring St. John's

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Social History
Architecture

Period of Significance
1810-1925

Significant Dates
1810
ca. 1820
ca. 1905
1925

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
N/A

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

The Pineville Historic District is significant under criteria A and C, and criterion consideration A. The district illustrates Pineville's original role as a nineteenth century pineland village, as well as its gradual transformation to agricultural land and to a year-round community in the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Berkeley County's wealthy planter class, desiring to avoid the fevers associated with their low-lying plantation lands during the summer months, established inland settlements, particularly in areas wooded with pine trees, beginning in the late eighteenth century. The Pineville Historic District is composed of four principal buildings, three residential structures and one church, ranging in date from circa 1810 through 1925. The district was identified in the comprehensive 1989 Historical and Architectural Inventory of Berkeley County.

Additional Information

A comprehensive inventory of the historical and architectural resources of Berkeley County in 1989 identified pineland villages as significant aspects of the historical development of the county. To date, two Berkeley County pineland villages, Pinopolis and Cainhoy, have been designated as National Register districts. Pineville remains as the only other substantial grouping of resources related to the theme of Berkeley County pineland villages identified in the inventory as having sufficient integrity to warrant designation.

Located in St. Stephen's Parish above the present-day Lake Moultrie, Pineville was established in 1794 by planters of St. Stephen's and Upper St. John's, Berkeley Parishes who desired healthful summer

9. Major Bibliographic References

Ball, Anne S. Pinopolis: History of a Pineland Village. n.p.: by the author, n.d.

Brewster, Lawrence Fay. Summer Migrations and Resorts of the South Carolina Low-Country Planters. Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 1947.

Childs, Arney Robinson, ed. The Private Journal of Henry William Ravenel, 1859-1887. Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1947.

Columbia, South Carolina. Survey and Registration Branch, State Historic Preservation Office. National Register Site Files.

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 the Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by the Historic American Engineering Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository
S. C. Dept. of Archives and History
Columbia, S.C.

10. Geographic Data

Acreage of property 15.2 ac.

UTM References

A 17 590420 3698930
 Zone Easting Northing

B 17 590540 3698740
 Zone Easting Northing

C 17 590600 3698630
 Zone Easting Northing

D 17 590530 3698540
 Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries include the four current parcels for the contributing properties, represented in the Berkeley County Assessor's Office as parcels #015-00-03-023, 015-00-03-019, 015-00-03-024, and 015-00-03-076, and a small portion of an intermediate parcel, with no structures thereon, numbered 015-00-03-26.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See Continuation Sheet, 10-1

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David B. Schneider, Executive Director

organization Historic Preservation Trust of Lancaster County date 12/10/90

street & number 123 North Prince Street, telephone (717) 291-5861

city or town Lancaster state Pennsylvania zip code 17603

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Parish. The principal block of the house is six bays wide and two bays deep with a hipped standing seam metal roof. A full-width one-story porch at the facade, with a hipped standing seam metal roof, chamfered posts, and a horizontal rail balustrade, extends as a porte cochere to the south. A full-width one-story extension, one bay deep, is located to the rear of the principal block and to it a long narrow tee wing to the rear was added in the early-twentieth century. A small shed porch, added in recent years, is located at the rear of the wing. Two additions are located at the north elevation: a three-by-two bay, one story frame, formerly-detached building connected to the principal block by a one-by-one bay connector. The formerly detached addition has a full-width one-story porch with a hipped standing seam metal roof, chamfered posts, and a horizontal rail balustrade. The house retains its original beaded weatherboard siding, paired board-and-batten entrance doors, and nine-over-nine sash windows. Exterior end chimneys are located at the north and south elevations of the principal block and at the north elevation of the rear wing. The addition has a central interior chimney. The interior retains many of its original architectural features, including a central stairway, vertical-panel wooden partitions and doors, window and door surrounds, and several early mantelpieces. Mantelpieces are typically of a vernacular Federal style design, with those of the principal first level spaces exhibiting finer detail than those on the second floor. Several rooms also retain wooden dados with hand-planing marks still evident. Also located on the property are a contributing frame Delco building, a non-contributing tenant house in ruinous condition, a small non-contributing concrete block pump house, and two-non-contributing sheds.

3. Robert Marion, Sr., House is a two-story, ell-shaped frame structure constructed circa 1905 with a hipped standing seam metal roof. A two-tiered porch extends across the facade and features chamfered and tapered posts, a simple balustrade, and a scalloped lattice frieze at the first level. Central entrances with sidelights are located at each level of the facade. Six-over-six sash windows are typical. The house appears to have originally been rectangular with successive rear additions forming the present ell-shape. The building has a stuccoed exterior chimney at its west elevation. The interior has undergone several remodelings. Also located on the property are a contributing frame privy, with a hipped roof, louvered vents at its side elevations, and four adult privy holes and one child's hole, and a contributing frame farm commissary.

4. J. K. Gourdin House was constructed in 1925 and is a rectangular two-story frame structure with a solid brick foundation and a low-hip standing seam metal roof. A one-story porch extends full-width across the building's facade (north elevation), extending to form a porte cochere at the west elevation. Windows with geometric upper sash and single paned lower sash flank the central entrance in groups of three. The second floor level of the facade features three groups of triple windows with the same pane configuration. All other elevations have single windows with identical pane configuration as those of the facade. The central entrance features sidelights and transom. The hip-roofed, standing seam metal covered, porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick bases. The central porch entrance is sheltered by a low-pitched intersecting gable roof supported by chamfered posts. Paired exterior end chimneys with corbeled caps pierce the wide eaves and soffits.

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accommodations away from the swamps on their lands bordering the Santee River.¹ The year prior, Captain James Sinkler had demonstrated the suitability of the Pineville area for such a settlement by remaining there with his family and house servants throughout the entire summer and into November.² John Palmer, Peter Gaillard, John Cordes, Philip Porcher, Peter Porcher, Samuel Porcher and their families comprised the first permanent settlers of the town. By 1819, twenty-six houses had been constructed to house the town's population of between one-hundred sixty and one hundred eighty-two. A local census conducted in 1832 shows that the population had grown to almost eight hundred, more than five hundred of which were slaves.³

Located within the town was a horse racing track, which had been established in 1791 prior to the community's settlement.⁴ An educational facility, the Pineville Academy, was incorporated in 1805 and a library society was established in 1810.⁵ Also in 1810, an Episcopal chapel, the Church of the Redeemer, was constructed to replace an earlier frame structure that had been moved to the town in 1808 after the discontinuance of services in the parish church at St. Stephen. By 1860, it has been estimated that there were as many as one hundred buildings within the community.⁶

Most of Pineville was destroyed by Union troops in April 1865.⁷ In the years following the war, much of the land that made up the village was converted for use as farmland. Prominent local landowners J. K. and Clarence P. Gourdin acquired the three-hundred acre Pineville Academy site from its trustees in 1903 and gradually converted much of it to farm production.⁸ Since that time, Pineville has remained a small community of less than twenty structures surrounded by open farm and hunting lands.

Social History

Berkeley County was first established by the Lords Proprietors of the province of Carolina in 1682 as one of three provincial counties. Its first settlers were mostly English, with others including French Huguenots, Dutch, Germans, Scots, and Irish. Rice and indigo formed the basis of the county's early prosperity. Present day Berkeley County became part of the Charleston District, later County, in 1798 and was not re-established as a separate county until 1882.

By 1790, planters along Berkeley County's river systems and throughout the low-country began to recognize the unhealthful conditions that occurred there during the summer months. Often attributed in contemporary accounts to atmospheric conditions, the rise in malaria and other serious illnesses was in fact due to the great numbers of mosquitos, carriers of these diseases, which bred in the swamps and other stagnant waters, especially rice fields, during the warmer months. Typically, the "sickly seasons"

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encompassed the months of June through October, although local and individual practices could extend or shorten the season. The first killing frost of the fall generally signalled the end of the summer season.⁹

Planters took refuge from the sickly season in Charleston, where many of them maintained townhouses, on Sullivans Island and elsewhere along the seashore, or in numerous pineland villages that developed in the region. It was observed that the "pine barrens", the dense pine forests found over much of the lowcountry, afforded a healthy environment during the sickly season. Many of the planters found it advantageous to settle in the pinelands near their plantations, both to allow easier access to their lands for daily operation and because of the cost and inconvenience of travel to the city or seashore.¹⁰

In Berkeley County, several pineland villages were established during the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Pinopolis, located in St. John's Parish, was established by Dr. Morton Waring and Frederick Adolphus Porcher in 1834.¹¹ Other pineland villages in the county included Cainhoy, Cordesville, Whitesville, the Barrows, Honey Hill, New Hope, Spring Hill, and Gravel Hill.¹²

Architecture

The Pineville Historic District includes four principal historic buildings: the Pineville Chapel, the Gourdin House, the Robert Marion, Sr., House and the J.K. Gourdin House, three contributing outbuildings, and three non-contributing outbuildings. The early-nineteenth century resources, the Pineville Chapel and the Gourdin House, are the only two surviving structures from Pineville's era as a pineland village. The Marion House and the J.K. Gourdin House reflect Pineville's development into a permanent farming community in the late-nineteenth through early twentieth century. The four structures are adjacent to one another.

Pineville Chapel: Rev. C. B. Snowden, an Episcopal minister, began conducting services in Pineville in 1808 after declining membership forced the temporary closure of the Parish Church in St. Stephen. The Pineville Chapel was constructed in 1810 to serve as a chapel-of-ease for St. Stephen's Parish, yet this congregation, which practiced the Episcopal liturgy, was not officially associated with the South Carolina Diocese until 1845. The Pineville Chapel is one of only two early nineteenth century frame country churches surviving in Berkeley County, the other being the 1835 Taveau Church (listed in the National Register) along the Cooper River. Vernacular in style, the Pineville Chapel exhibits simple, yet refined, architectural details and has seen very little alteration since the time of its construction.¹³ Significant architectural features include its prominent belltower, with its open deck and bellcast hipped roof, nine-over-nine light windows with panelled shutters, paired panelled entrance doors with transoms, as well as Federal style interior carving at the balcony posts, pulpit, and Palladian window.

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The Gourdin House: The date of the Gourdin House has not been established, yet construction details indicate that it was built circa 1820. The property was acquired in the nineteenth century by the Gourdin family, prominent local landholders.¹⁴ Local tradition holds that the two successive additions to the north of the house are the former Pineville Post Office, dating from circa 1830, and the Pineville Library Society building, dating from circa 1826. Architecturally, the Gourdin House represents a variation of the vernacular style of early-nineteenth century residential architecture found principally in neighboring Upper St. Johns Berkeley, Parish, which are typified by two stories of height, hipped roofs, one-story porches, interior chimneys, and paired entrance doors.¹⁵ Loch Dhu, constructed in 1812, and Lawson's Pond, constructed in 1823, both listed in the National Register, are the two most prominent extant examples of this style. The Gourdin House exhibits more simplified details, is wider at six bays as opposed to five, has end chimneys, and its floorplan includes a central hallway. Also located on the property are a contributing frame Delco building, a non-contributing tenant house in ruinous condition, a small non-contributing concrete block pump house, and two non-contributing sheds.

Robert Marion, Sr., House: Robert Marion, Sr., a local farmer, constructed this substantial two-story frame dwelling about 1905.¹⁶ Vernacular in design, the house is representative of late-nineteenth to early-twentieth century Pineville, a permanent community of farmers. Also located on the property are a contributing frame privy and a contributing frame farm commissary.

J.K. Gourdin House: The J.K. Gourdin House was constructed in 1925 and is a substantial two-story dwelling of a vernacular Craftsman influenced design.¹⁷ The house is representative of the continued prominence of the Gourdin family in the Pineville area.

Notes:

¹ Lawrence Fay Brewster, *Summer Migrations and Resorts of the South Carolina Low-Country Planters* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 1947), pp. 41.

² Samuel Dubose and Frederick Porcher, *A Contribution to the History of the Huguenots of South Carolina* (New York: The Knickerbocker Press, 1887; reprint ed. by T. Gaillard Thomas, M.D., 1972), p. 117.

³ Yates Snowden, "Planters of St. Johns," *Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina*, No. 21 (1915), p. 26.

⁴ John B. Irving, *A Day on the Cooper River, Charleston, S.C.*, (A.E. Miller Press (reprint ed., Columbia, S.C.: The R.L. Bryan Co., 1969)), p. 157.

⁵ Dubose, pp. 122-123.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Arney Robinson Childs, ed., *The Private Journal of Henry William Ravenel, 1859-1887* (Columbia, S.C.:

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University of South Carolina Press, 1947), p. 215.

⁸ Deed Book A-15, page 121, Berkeley County Register of Mesne Conveyance.

⁹ Brewster, pp. 3-10.

¹⁰ Ibid., p. 35.

¹¹ Historic Resources of Pinopolis, National Register Nomination, Survey and Registration Branch, State Historic Preservation Office, 1982.

¹² David B. Schneider and Sarah Fick, "Berkeley County Historical and Architectural Inventory - 1989: Survey Report" (Charleston, S.C.: Preservation Consultants, Inc., 1989).

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Peter Gaillard Gourdin, IV, The Gourdin Family (Easley, SC: Southern Historical Press, 1980), n. p.

¹⁵ Schneider.

¹⁶ Schneider, "Berkeley County Historical and Architectural Inventory - 1989: Survey Site Forms" (Charleston, S.C.: Preservation Consultants, Inc., 1989).

¹⁷ Ibid.

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Section number 9 Page 2

9. Major Bibliographic References, Continued:

Cross, J. Russell. Historic Ramblin's Through Berkeley, Columbia. S.C.: The R.L. Bryan Co., 1985.

Dubose, Samuel and Porcher, Frederick. A Contribution to the History of the Huguenots of South Carolina. New York: The Knickerbocker Press, 1887; reprint ed. by T. Gaillard Thomas, M.D. , 1972.

Doar, David. Rice and Rice Planting in the South Carolina Low County. Charleston, S.C.: The Charleston Museum, 1936.

Irving, John B. A Day on the Cooper River, Charleston, S.C.: A.E. Miller Press (reprint ed., Columbia, S.C.: The R.L. Bryan Co., 1969).

Gourdin, Peter Gaillard, IV. The Gourdin Family. Easley, SC: Southern Historical Press, 1980.

Lilly, Edward G., ed. Historic Churches of Charleston. Charleston, S.C.: Legerton and Co., 1966.

Moncks Corner, South Carolina. Berkeley County Register of Mesne Conveyance, Deed Books.

Schneider, David B. and Fick, Sarah. "Berkeley County Historical and Architectural Inventory - 1989: Survey Report." Charleston, S.C.: Preservation Consultants, Inc., 1989.

_____. "Berkeley County Historical and Architectural Inventory - 1989: Survey Site Forms." Charleston, S.C.: Preservation Consultants, Inc., 1989.

Snowden, Yates. "Planters of St. Johns." Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina, No. 21 (1915).

Stoney, Samuel Gaillard. Plantations of the Carolina Low Country. Charleston, S.C.: Carolina Art Association, 1938.

Terry, George D. "'Champaign Country': A Social History of An Eighteenth Century Parish in South Carolina" Ph.D. dissertation, University of South Carolina, 1981.

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Boundary Justification:

The boundaries include only the four current parcels for the contributing buildings, represented in the Berkeley County Assessor's Office as parcels #015-00-03-023, 015-00-03-019, 015-00-03-024, and 015-00-03-076, and a small portion of an intermediate parcel, with no structures thereon, numbered 015-00-03-26. The nominated acreage includes the four principal buildings, three contributing outbuildings (2 on the Marion House property and one on the Gourdin House property), three non-contributing outbuildings (on the Gourdin House property) and sufficient land to indicate the historic settings of each.

UTM References:

E	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>5</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u> <u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>6</u> <u>9</u> <u>8</u> <u>5</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
F	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>5</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u> <u>2</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>6</u> <u>9</u> <u>8</u> <u>8</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
G	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>5</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u> <u>2</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>6</u> <u>9</u> <u>8</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

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THE FOLLOWING IS INFORMATION ON EACH PHOTOGRAPH ACCOMPANYING THE NOMINATION:

1. Name of Property: Pineville Chapel
Pineville Historic District
County and State: Pineville, Berkeley County, South Carolina
Name of Photographer: David B. Schneider, Lancaster, Pennsylvania
Date of Photograph: November 1988
Location of Original Negative: S. C. Department of Archives and History,
Columbia, S. C.
Description of View: Southwest oblique (front) view
2. Pineville Chapel
Pineville Historic District
Pineville, Berkeley County, South Carolina
Elias Bull, Charleston, S. C.
October 9, 1974 (field-checked September 5, 1991, for accuracy of
photographic representation)
Private Files of Photographer, Charleston, S. C.
Southeast oblique (rear) view
3. Pineville Chapel
Pineville Historic District
Pineville, Berkeley County, South Carolina
Andrew W. Chandler, National Register Coordinator (SHP Office)
September 5, 1991
S. C. Department of Archives and Hisotry, Columbia, S. C.
Interior showing coved ceiling and small balcony over entrance from narthex
(looking south)
4. Pineville Chapel
Pineville Historic District
Pineville, Berkeley County, South Carolina
Andrew W. Chandler, National Register Coordinator (SHP Office)
September 5, 1991
S. C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.
Interior, detail of small balcony support post
5. Pineville Chapel
Pineville Historic District
Pineville, Berkeley County, South Carolina
Andrew W. Chandler, National Register Coordinator (SHP Office)
September 5, 1991
S. C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.
Interior, altar in front of entrance from apse

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6. Pineville Chapel
Pineville Historic District
Pineville, Berkeley County, South Carolina
Andrew W. Chandler, National Register Coordinator (SHP Office)
September 5, 1991
S. C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.
Interior, Pulpit (along south wall)
7. Gourdin House
Pineville Historic District
Pineville, Berkeley County, South Carolina
David B. Schneider, Lancaster, Pennsylvania
November 1988
S. C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.
Southwest oblique view
8. Gourdin House
Pineville Historic District
Pineville, Berkeley County, South Carolina
Andrew W. Chandler, National Register Coordinator (SHP Office)
September 5, 1991
S. C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.
Mantel in east parlor (1st floor)
9. Gourdin House
Pineville Historic District
Pineville, Berkeley County, South Carolina
Andrew W. Chandler, National Register Coordinator (SHP Office)
September 5, 1991
S. C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.
Mantel in northeast (rear) chamber (1st floor)
10. Gourdin House
Pineville Historic District
Pineville, Berkeley County, South Carolina
Andrew W. Chandler, National Register Coordinator (SHP Office)
September 5, 1991
S. C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.
Mantel in west upstairs bedroom

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Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photos Page 3

11. Gourdin House
Pineville Historic District
Pineville, Berkeley County, South Carolina
Andrew W. Chandler, National Register Coordinator (SHP Office)
September 5, 1991
S. C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.
Mantel in east upstairs bedroom

12. Gourdin House
Pineville Historic District
Pineville, Berkeley County, South Carolina
Andrew W. Chandler, National Register Coordinator (SHP Office)
September 5, 1991
S. C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.
Delco House (located north of main house, southeast oblique)

13. Robert Marion, Sr., House
Pineville Historic District
Pineville, Berkeley County, South Carolina
David B. Schneider, Lancaster, Pennsylvania
November 1988
S. C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.
South (principal) elevation

14. Robert Marion, Sr., House
Pineville Historic District
Pineville, Berkeley County, South Carolina
Andrew W. Chandler, National Register Coordinator (SHP Office)
September 5, 1991
S. C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.
Northeast oblique view

15. Robert Marion, Sr., House
Pineville Historic District
Pineville, Berkeley County, South Carolina
Andrew W. Chandler, National Register Coordinator (SHP Office)
September 5, 1991
S. C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.
View of west elevation from belfry of Pineville Chapel

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

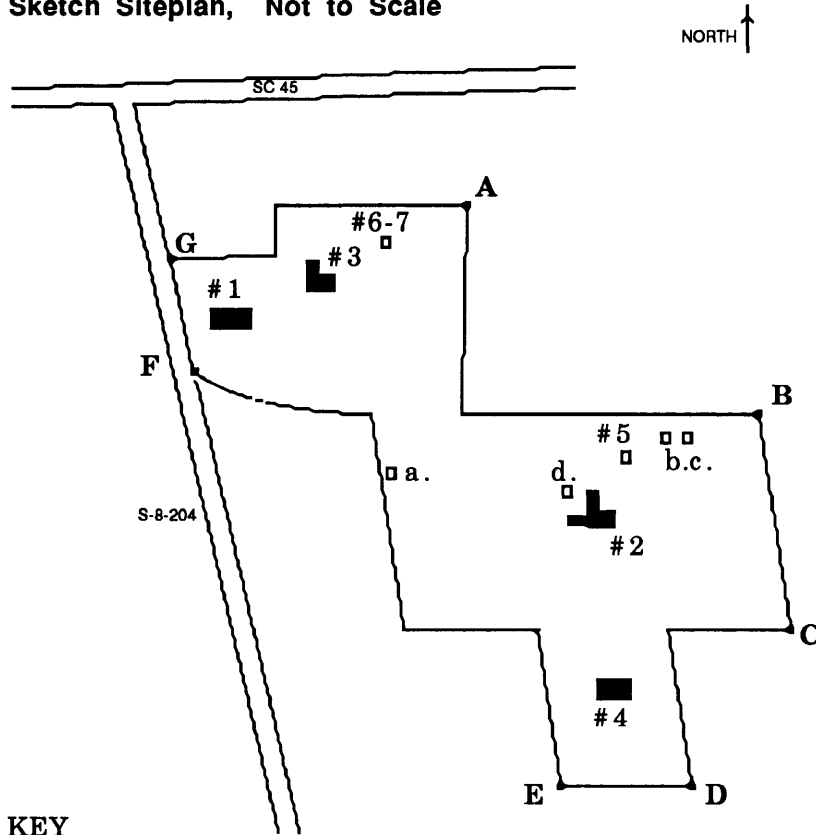
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16. Robert Marion, Sr., House
Pineville Historic District
Pineville, Berkeley County, South Carolina
Andrew W. Chandler, National Register Coordinator (SHP Office)
September 5, 1991
S. C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.
Farm commissary
17. Robert Marion, Sr., House
Pineville Historic District
Pineville, Berkeley County, South Carolina
Andrew W. Chandler, National Register Coordinator (SHP Office)
September 5, 1991
S. C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.
Privy (located northeast of house; southwest oblique view)
18. J. K. Gourdin House
Pineville Historic District
Pineville, Berkeley County, South Carolina
David B. Schneider, Lancaster, Pennsylvania
November 1988
S. C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.
Northwest oblique view
19. J. K. Gourdin House
Pineville Historic District
Pineville, Berkeley County, South Carolina
Andrew W. Chandler, National Register Coordinator (SHP Office)
September 5, 1991
S. C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.
West elevation
20. J. K. Gourdin House
Pineville Historic District
Pineville, Berkeley County, South Carolina
Andrew W. Chandler, National Register Coordinator (SHP Office)
September 5, 1991
S. C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.
East elevation

Pineville Historic District

Pineville, Berkeley County, South Carolina

Sketch Siteplan, Not to Scale



KEY

- #1 Pineville Chapel
- #2 Gourdin House
- #3 Robert Marion, Sr. House
- #4 J. K. Gourdin House
- #5 Outbuilding, Delco house
- #6 Outbuilding, privy
- #7 Outbuilding, farm commissary
- a. Tenant House (non-contributing)
- b. Shed (non-contributing)
- c. Shed (non-contributing)
- d. Pump house (non-contributing)