

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick, Concrete

walls Weatherboard

roof Asphalt

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Heriot-Moise House is located approximately two miles northeast of Sumter, immediately southwest of the intersection of U.S. Highway 401 and Brewington Road in rural Sumter County. The main house, the original part of which was built c. 1790, was significantly altered several times throughout the nineteenth century and early in the twentieth century. Two historic outbuildings - a log building, c. 1790, and a house dating from the first half of the nineteenth century - are also extant on the property.

Main House

The main house is a one story, weatherboard residence with Greek Revival influences. Its main facade features a central, free-standing portico resting on four square, panelled columns, the center two of which have decorative sawn brackets at the capitals. Simple pilaster responds are located at both edges of the porch. The recessed porch deck, supported by four brick piers with lattice infill, features a turned balustrade and central stairs. The double-door entrance with full entablature, transom, and sidelights is centered within the portico; it is flanked on either side by two six-over-six windows with louvered blinds. The main facade has boxed eaves which overhang the simple cornice and brackets. The east elevation of the main block of the house includes a square projecting bay featuring boxed cornice and returns and a tripartite window. A shed roof, modern screened porch with exposed rafter ends stretches along the central portion of this elevation. The west elevation includes a square projecting gable, identical to that on the east elevation, a shed roof porch, and the apparent enclosure of an engaged porch. A large gabled ell with exposed rafter ends dominates the rear of the house.

The interior of the main house features plaster walls, plaster and beaded board ceilings, pine board floors, panelled wainscoting, hand hewn four and six panel doors, and original or early wood mantels. A central hall, located to the south of the main parlor in what may be the c. 1790 portion, has beaded board ceiling and a hand hewn,

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)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Architecture

c. 1790 - c. 1850

c. 1850

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

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

The Heriot-Moise House is significant for its illustration of evolving architectural forms and influences from c. 1790 into the twentieth century, as altered from an essentially vernacular hall-and-parlor house to a residence with Early Classical revival and Greek revival influences. Extant features from the original house and the c. 1800, c. 1830, c. 1850, and later alterations show how succeeding owners adapted the house to their changing needs and circumstances. It is also significant as a basically intact nineteenth and early twentieth century farm complex.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Pleasant Tisdale is believed to have built the original house soon after receiving a grant of 340 acres near Rocky Bluff Swamp in 1787. He was a cotton farmer with a few slaves, and planted here for thirty years, until exhausted land and falling prices forced him to sell his property and move to Mississippi in 1817. Tisdale sold his house and acreage to Morris Murphy, also a farmer. By 1830 Murphy had acquired nearly thirty slaves and is believed to have made significant additions to the main house.(1)

John O. Heriot acquired the property in 1842 and is thought to have expanded the house to its present appearance by c. 1850. In 1860 Heriot's farm, worked by sixteen slaves, produced 1600 pounds of cotton and 1200 pounds of rice on two hundred acres. The farm also produced sweet potatoes, hay, peas and beans, and Indian corn, and raised sheep and pigs. At his death in 1875 the property passed to a nephew, who sold it ten years later.(2)

The property passed through numerous hands after 1885 and was eventually purchased in 1920 by Francis M. Moise, who made the early twentieth century alterations to the house.(3)

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

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 Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by 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

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 45.49

UTM References

A

1	7
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5	6	4	3	4	0
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3	7	5	7	8	0	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

1	7
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5	6	4	2	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	7	5	7	5	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

C

1	7
---	---

5	6	3	6	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	7	5	7	6	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

D

1	7
---	---

5	6	3	5	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	7	5	7	8	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

E 1 7 5 6 3 6 8 0 3 7 5 7 9 6 0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries for the Heriot-Moise House are shown as the black line drawn on the accompanying Sumter County Tax Map #247, at a scale of 1" = 400'.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries include the historic house, two outbuildings, and all other significant resources historically associated with and contributing to the property.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Katherine Richardson and Robert B. Bennett, Jr. (with SHPO staff assistance)
 organization Historic Preservation Associates date 1/18/88
 street & number 101 South Gregg Street telephone (803) 256-0573
 city or town Columbia state South Carolina zip code 29205

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two-panel, double door with four-light transom at its southern terminus. Physical evidence remains of the removal of a partition between the parlor and a once-front central hall.

It is believed that the main house may have evolved from a small cottage with extended shed and/or shed roof porches on the front and rear, nine-over-nine windows, end chimneys, and separate kitchen building. Subsequent alterations enlarged it to a residence with interior chimneys, and then to the fully-developed Greek revival-influenced facade which is present today. The portico, entrance, and projecting gables on either end of the principal facade all appear to date from the same building period. Additions at the rear of the house in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries expanded the separate kitchen into a large ell.

Log Outbuilding

A log outbuilding located approximately fifty feet to the southwest of the main house, built c. 1790, contributes to the property's historic character. It is a one-story single-pen log building, featuring squared logs with dove-tail joints. A weatherboard gable projects some five feet over the main facade and is supported by free-standing boxed replacement posts. A small loft space is in the gable end. The roof is supported by hewn mortise-and-tenon pegged rafters, and is covered with tin. Under the gable projection on the main facade is a low entrance with a nail-studded door featuring radiating boards around cruciform supports. The building has six-over-six double-hung sash windows with louvered shutters on its north and west elevations, and a twentieth century brick chimney on its south elevation.

Small House

A small house southwest of the log building, built c. 1800 - c. 1850, also contributes to the historic character of the property. It is a one-story weatherboard duplex with gable-end roof and features a double-door entrance. The house has been moved from an undetermined original site and placed on brick piers at its present site. This building may have been adapted from an original slave dwelling.

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Surroundings

Other features of the property include a pecan grove, a vineyard, and other agricultural features historically associated with the Heriot-Moise House. Two historic brick pillars are located at the entrance to the property from Brewington Road. Remnants of an oak allee are present along the driveway to the house.

A twentieth-century tool shed and pole barn do not contribute to the historic character of the property.

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NOTES

(1) Cassie Nicholes, Historical Sketches of Sumter County: Its Birth and Growth (Sumter: Sumter County Historical Society, 1975), pp. 56-57; Anne King Gregorie, History of Sumter County, South Carolina (Sumter: Library Board of Sumter County, 1954), p. 10; "Tisdale Family," in Leonardo Andrea Papers, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S.C.; Population Schedules of the Fourth Census of the United States, 1820: South Carolina (Washington: National Archives Microfilm Publications, 1958); Population Schedules of the Fifth Census of the United States, 1830: South Carolina (Washington: National Archives Microfilm Publications, 1961).

(2) Sumter County Conveyances, Book L, pp. 236-38, Sumter County Records, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.; Agriculture Schedule, 1860, in "Agriculture, Industry, Social Statistics, and Mortality Schedules for South Carolina, 1850-1880," Columbia: South Carolina Department of Archives and History Microfilms, 1971; Sumter County Wills, Bundle 170, Package 27, in Sumter County Records, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

(3) Sumter County Conveyances, Book T-4, p. 310; Book Q-4, p. 234, Sumter County Records, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

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Office of the Surveyor General
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State Plats
Sumter County Records
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Plats
Wills

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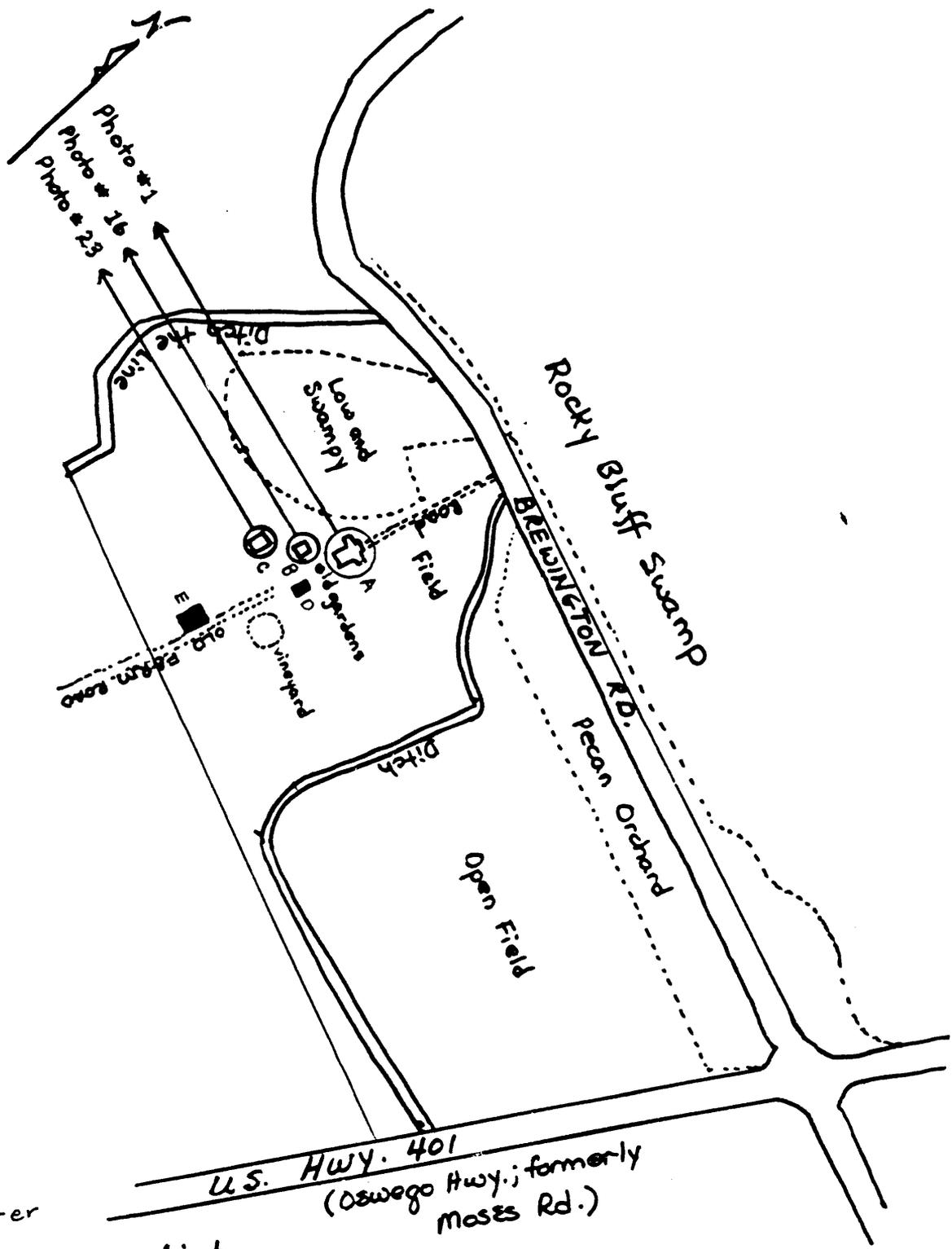
PHOTOGRAPHS

Section number _____ Page 1

The following information is the same for each of the photographs:

Name of Property: Heriot-Moise House
Location: Sumter County, S. C.
Photographers: Katherine Richardson and Robert B. Bennett, Jr.
Date of Photos: November 1987
Location of original negatives: Historic Preservation Associates,
101 Gregg Street, Columbia, S. C.

1. Oblique view of north facade of main house, looking southeast
2. East (side) elevation
3. South (rear) elevation, looking northwest
4. West (side) elevation, looking northeast
5. Detail of rejoined sill (west elevation), where chimney and hearth of c. 1790 house are purported to have been located
6. Detail of cornice return (west elevation of main house)
7. Detail of decorative sawn bracket on portico (main facade)
8. Center hall (c. 1790 portion), looking south
9. Paneled wainscotting (east room of c. 1790 portion)
10. Interior view of room in early rear addition, looking south
11. East (front) elevation of log outbuilding
12. Northwest view of log outbuilding
13. Interior of log outbuilding, looking southwest
14. Rafter detail in log outbuilding
15. Northeast view of small (formerly slave) house
16. Detail of double-door entrance on west elevation of small (formerly slave) house



← To Sumter

1 inch
400 ft.

- Contributing Buildings
- Non-contributing Buildings

- A. Main House
- B. Log Structure
- C. Slave Cabin
- D. Shed
- E. Barn

The Heriot-Moise House
Sumter County, S.C.

HERIOT-MOISE HOUSE
Sumter County, SC
Approximate Scale:
1" = 10'

