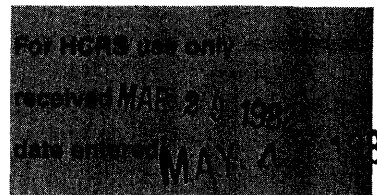


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**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

Chesterfield Multiple Resource Area

Historic Resources of Chesterfield

historic (Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties)

and/or common

2. Location

street & number The city limits of Chesterfield, South Carolina N/A not for publication

city, town Chesterfield N/A vicinity of congressional district Fifth

state South Carolina code 045 county Chesterfield code 025

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 type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> multiple resources	N/A 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 Multiple ownership (see individual inventory forms)

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Chesterfield County Courthouse

street & number Main Street

city, town Chesterfield state South Carolina 29709

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Inventory of Historic Places
title in South Carolina

has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no

date 1980 ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records South Carolina Department of Archives and History

city, town Columbia state South Carolina 29211

7. Description

Condition

___ excellent

☒ good

☒ fair

___ deteriorated

___ ruins

___ unexposed

Check one

___ unaltered

☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site

☒ moved date _____

(see West Main Street Historic District, #12)

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The multiple resource nomination for the Historic Resources of Chesterfield includes one individual property and two historic districts (with a total of thirty-nine properties) of local historical or architectural significance located within the city limits of Chesterfield, South Carolina. These forty properties are the first in Chesterfield to be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. Spanning a time period from ca. 1798 to 1937, they illustrate many aspects of the historical and architectural development of the town.

The town of Chesterfield, with a population of 1,451, is the county seat of Chesterfield County in northeastern South Carolina adjacent to the North Carolina line. Bordering on the area where the Piedmont intersects the Coastal Plains, the terrain of the county is characterized by rolling hills. Agriculture has historically been the economic base of the area, but manufacturing has increased greatly in the last three decades. Between 1950 and 1960 the number of persons in Chesterfield County employed in manufacturing surpassed the number employed in agriculture. The county, however, remains a rural area with the town of Chesterfield serving as a center for commerce and county government.

According to tradition, the town of Chesterfield was designated the county seat of Chesterfield County soon after the creation of the county in 1785.¹ However, the older and larger town of Cheraw, situated on the Great Pee Dee River, was the main trading center for the county, and by ca. 1826 Chesterfield contained only about 100 inhabitants, twelve houses, and two stores.²

In his geography of the state, published in 1832, Thomas P. Lockwood described Chesterfield as "a handsome little place, with a fine brick court-house and jail." He reported that the town, with a population of 395, was located in an agricultural area.³

Writing in 1925, W. D. Craig described the town as he first visited it in 1845. He estimated that the population was about 300, 50 whites and 250 blacks. Chesterfield served as a manufacturing center for the surrounding area; it contained an iron foundry, a fur hat factory, a blacksmith shop, a factory that made gins, a cabinet shop, a tannery, shoe, and harness shop, a wheelwright shop, and a ginnyery.⁴

Chesterfield remained a village through the nineteenth century. On 2 March 1865 General William T. Sherman entered Chesterfield with the Twentieth Corps of the left wing of his army. Sergeant Rufus Mead, Jr. described the town as a "little dirty town of about 20 houses, hotel, courthouse and jail."⁵

The town grew after the establishment of the Chesterfield and Lancaster Railroad around 1900, which opened up a better means to trade with Cheraw and the rest of the state.⁶ The population of Chesterfield, which was 308 in 1900, more than doubled to 618 in 1910 and had increased to 856 in 1920.⁷ In the first decades of the twentieth century Chesterfield remained an agricultural trading center, largely dependent on the cultivation of cotton.⁸ By 1930 the population of Chesterfield was 1030.⁹ Most of the properties located within the two historic districts included in the Historic Resources of Chesterfield nomination were constructed between 1900 and 1930 and reflect the growth Chesterfield experienced during this period.

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Architectural development in Chesterfield followed the general pattern of settlement and economic development of the community since the late eighteenth century. Only the more substantial of the antebellum buildings have survived, and architectural analysis of that period is restricted by this limited survival. The John Craig House (East Main Street Historic District, #4), ca. 1795-1798, probably the oldest surviving house in the city limits, is a hall-and-parlour frame farmhouse with Federal style interior woodwork. 303 West Main Street (West Main Street Historic District, #21), ca. 1825, is a representative central-hall framehouse, although it has been substantially altered. The Austin-Craig House (West Main Street Historic District, #1), built in 1858, is the only known antebellum house in Chesterfield that diverges from the traditional farmhouse forms; the building's asymmetrical form, steep gables, bargeboards, and oriel windows indicate a distinct adaptation of the picturesque character of Gothic Revival cottage architecture. Such a conscious attempt at architectural style appears to have been rare in Chesterfield prior to the Civil War. The city did have a substantial courthouse, which was built ca. 1825, and was of brick; this building is believed to have burned in 1865. Judging from the surviving antebellum buildings, the town of Chesterfield was probably comprised of frame farmhouses, facing the main street, with extensive farmlands behind. Brick buildings, like the courthouse, and attempts at fashionable architecture, like the Austin-Craig House, were rare. No commercial buildings from the antebellum period appear to have survived, nor have any antebellum churches been identified.

Postwar building in Chesterfield was slow-paced until the opening, ca. 1900, of the Chesterfield and Lancaster Railroad. The Dr. Thomas E. Lucas House, built ca. 1868, is a frame central-hall farmhouse with extensive lands, in the pattern of the antebellum settlement. Advances in building technology such as the introduction of the scroll saw and the increasing use of turned wood contributed to the increasing elaboration of Chesterfield's frame houses. The John Cason House, ca. 1875, is a central-hall farmhouse, similar to the Lucas House, but with scrollwork brackets ornamenting its porch posts. (Although the John Cason House and some other buildings described in this section, are not included among the nominated properties, they are described so that a complete understanding of Chesterfield's architectural development may be attained.) The James C. Rivers House, ca. 1890, features turned porch posts and fish-scale shingles in an attic cross-gable. This house is smaller and closer to the street than were the antebellum farmhouses; Chesterfield was gaining definition as a town by this period. 301 West Main Street (West Main Street Historic District, #22), built in the later nineteenth century, and the Hunley House, ca. 1880, are similar smaller frame houses, built on smaller lots closer to the street. These two houses also feature the carpenter's ornamentation which was becoming increasingly popular in Chesterfield.

Chesterfield's courthouse was rebuilt in this period. The new courthouse (East Main Street Historic District, #2), completed ca. 1884, is a large two-story brick building, significant in scale as a symbol of the county government. The building has a large cupola with a tall mansard roof in the then fashionable Second Empire mode; this mansard with its iron cresting still dominates the main streetscape of Chesterfield. A new jail (East Main Street Historic District, #22), a two-story brick building across the street from the courthouse, was built at the same time. This, too, is a substantial building with elaborate corbeled and arched brickwork (elaborate in the context of Chesterfield).

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The Mt. Tabor United Methodist Church, (West Main Street Historic District, #13), built ca. 1878 by freedmen of the community, also reflects the picturesque building trends of the period in its off-center tower. This is the only identified church building to have survived this period. No commercial buildings, and no brick residences prior to 1900, have been identified.

With the completion of the Chesterfield and Lancaster Railroad ca. 1900, the town of Chesterfield began a period of significant growth and development. The rising population reflected the increasing importance of Chesterfield as an agricultural trading center and as a mercantile center for the surrounding rural areas. Most of the commercial buildings of Chesterfield were built between 1900 and 1930. These are brick buildings with tall brick parapets, usually one story high. Brick corbeling along the parapet is the extent of ornamentation. Certain of the more prominent businesses built larger brick buildings; the Bank of Chesterfield Building (East Main Street Historic District, #1), constructed in 1908, is a substantial yellow brick building of two stories, with arched windows and an entrance recessed behind a classical pediment. Another prominent mercantile venture was the old commercial complex at 109 Church Street (West Main Street Historic District, #19); this building, dating from ca. 1900, is a two-story brick complex which originally housed numerous small businesses, including a bank and a general merchandise store, in a covered mall. It stands near the old rail line, away from Main Street.

Most of Chesterfield's churches and the Chesterfield school date from this same period of prosperity. St. Paul's United Methodist Church (West Main Street Historic District, #20), 1905, and Chesterfield Baptist Church (East Main Street Historic District, #60), 1928, are large brick buildings on large lots, with considerable attention to design and details. St. Paul's is a Gothic Revival building with an off-center tower and tall spire. The Chesterfield Baptist Church is a neoclassical temple-form building. The Chesterfield Public School, (West Main Street Historic District, #11), built in 1909, is a two-story, brick, Colonial Revival edifice with a large thermal window beneath its central portico. Brick quoins and pilasters embellish the facade; the window heads are segmental brick arches. The Chesterfield Academy, a school for black children, was also built during this period; this building has not survived. The prosperity induced by the railroad traffic is reflected in these imposing and ambitious (in context) buildings and institutions.

Residential buildings from the period 1900-1930 reflect not only the growing population and the economic prosperity, but an increasing consciousness of architectural style as well. This consciousness of style is seen in the churches and commercial buildings. The Queen Anne style was particularly adapted to Chesterfield building materials and technology. Although no exceptional Queen Anne houses have been identified, numerous buildings from the early twentieth century utilize the multiple textures, the polygonal turrets and bays, the picturesque, asymmetrical compositions, and the carpenter's elaboration of the style. 304 East Main Street, (East Main Street Historic District, #33), built 1911-1913, has a particularly interesting turret of two stories, with the upper story projecting from the lower story, and topped by two small gables which bleed into the main rooflines of the house. 107 Craig Street (East Main Street Historic District, #30), 1911-1913, also has a polygonal turret with a polygonal tent roof.

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The bungalow was also well adapted to Chesterfield. A great many of Chesterfield's smaller residences of the early twentieth century show bungalow influence. 309 East Main Street (East Main Street Historic District, #9), ca. 1925, is a larger two-story frame house with prominent display of bungalow characteristics: low gabled roofs; deep, bracketed eaves; exposed rafter ends; multiple gable ends projecting from the house; and a low, bracketed porch supported by brick piers with tapered wooden pillars.

Certain of the larger residences of the period were built of brick in accord with the greater social standing and greater wealth of the owners. John T. Hurst, a banker and merchant, built his two-and-one-half story brick house (West Main Street Historic District, #3) in 1904, importing his better bricks from Philadelphia. His house, which dominates a section of West Main Street, shows influence of the Colonial Revival Style. Hurst reportedly had an architect design this building. Another prominent citizen, Dr. Duett Thompson Teal, built a three-story brick house (West Main Street Historic District, #7) on a large tract of land on West Main Street in 1921. This eccentric building has a round corner turret, numerous chimneys, a brick porch around the exterior, and makes extensive use of pressed metal ornamentation. Dr. Teal, in addition to his medical practice, was a merchant and industrial pioneer. His house reflects his own wealth and social standing, as well as the continuing prosperity of Chesterfield.

Chesterfield, by the late 1920s, had taken shape as a thriving small town with the county government, the railroad, and the agricultural trade providing the basis for the local economy. The town had its district of brick commercial buildings west of the courthouse and jail with residential neighborhoods to the east and west. The better districts were immediately east and west of the commercial district; here the street was broad and tree-lined, the houses spacious and well-kept, and the income above average. These districts incorporated the surviving antebellum houses as well as the better twentieth century houses. The twentieth century churches are all located in these two neighborhoods. The smaller houses, the bungalows, and the workers' houses were situated south or north of the central business district or further away along Main Street.

Chesterfield has had little major development since the 1930s. There have been numerous smaller houses built, including many brick-veneer ranch houses, in and around the older neighborhoods. The commercial district has been significantly modernized with metal and glass storefronts. A modern courthouse has been built to supersede the 1884 building.

Survey Methodology:

A comprehensive field study of the town of Chesterfield was conducted in March - September 1980 to identify all properties constructed prior to 1940. The survey was conducted by Jill Kemmerlin and Elizabeth Mallin, survey staff at the Archives. Martha Walker, survey architectural historian, Margaret Rinehart, part-time survey assistant, Suzanne Pickens, intern in applied history, and Jackie Truluck, intern in history, assisted with the field work. The field survey was aided by the assistance of Sarah Farmer, a knowledgeable local

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historian, and by interviews with property owners and local historians.

From the survey of all properties prior to 1940, those properties chosen for the National Register nomination included those with historical or cultural associative value and/or architectural merit. Architectural incidence in the community and effect of alterations and impairment to original fabric were considered.

Data collection procedures included:

- 1) Windshield survey of town to determine those buildings constructed prior to 1940.
- 2) Assistance by local historians on each field trip to obtain historical information on each property.
- 3) Completion of Archives and History inventory forms including such data as historical and common names, date of construction, theme, historical significance, architectural description, owner information, and alterations.
- 4) Recording of each building on city and tax maps and photographing each building.
- 5) Evaluation of buildings to determine classification as pivotal, contributing, or noncontributing.
- 6) Mapping of properties to illustrate the distribution of pivotal, contributing, and noncontributing categories.

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 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 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/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) local history

Specific dates ca. 1798–1937 **Builder/Architect** N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Included in the multiple resource nomination for the Historic Resources of Chesterfield are one individual property and two historic districts (containing a total of thirty-nine properties) which are of historical or architectural significance to the town of Chesterfield, county seat of Chesterfield County, South Carolina. These forty properties, which are the first in Chesterfield to be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places, serve as a visual reminder of the town's history as a county seat and commercial center for the surrounding agricultural area. The properties, which date from ca. 1798 to 1937 include an eighteenth century farmhouse constructed by a prominent early resident, the site of an early secession meeting, a church constructed in 1878 by freedmen, the ca. 1885 courthouse and jail, and residences built in the early years of the twentieth century by business and professional leaders of the town.

Chesterfield County, reputedly named in honor of the Earl of Chesterfield, was created in 1785 by an act of the South Carolina General Assembly which divided Cheraw District into three counties, Marlboro, Darlington, and Chesterfield. The same act authorized the appointment of county justices and directed them to erect "county buildings in the most convenient part of each county."¹⁰ According to local tradition, the first Chesterfield County Courthouse was constructed in 1786.¹¹ A report of the Committee on Public Buildings of the General Assembly reveals that by 1808 the courthouse needed repair.¹² This early courthouse, which was located on the same lot as the Old Chesterfield County Courthouse (East Main Street Historic District, #2), was a two-story wooden building.¹³

A prominent early resident of Chesterfield, John Craig (1755–1839), served as clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and Sessions for Chesterfield District and as Commissioner of Locations for the district.¹⁴ The John Craig House (East Main Street Historic District, #4), a two-story frame farmhouse, which according to family tradition was constructed between 1795 and 1798, is the only eighteenth century building remaining in Chesterfield.¹⁵ The Craig Family Cemetery (East Main Street Historic District, #25) contains the graves of John Craig and his wife, Sarah Chapman Craig (1778–1852).

In 1824 the Committee on Public Buildings recommended an appropriation of \$8000 for the construction of a new courthouse for Chesterfield District.¹⁶ By 1826 according to Robert Mills's Statistics of South Carolina, "a handsome brick court-house" was being built in the village, which contained about 100 inhabitants.¹⁷ By December 1829 the new courthouse had been completed.¹⁸

Chesterfield grew slowly; by 1845, according to the reminiscences of W. D. Craig who came to Chesterfield in that year, it only contained about 300 residents.¹⁹ The Austin-Craig House (West Main Street Historic District, #1), reputedly constructed in 1858 by Joe Craig Austin, who came to Chesterfield from Pennsylvania to practice law, is one of the few buildings in Chesterfield remaining from the first half of the nineteenth century.²⁰

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According to local tradition, Chesterfield County was the first county in South Carolina to secede from the Union.²¹ An article of 23 November 1860 in The Charleston Mercury describing a large meeting in Chesterfield on 19 November at which candidates for delegates to a Southern secession conference were nominated lends support to this tradition.²² In 1928 the United Daughters of the Confederacy of Chesterfield County erected a monument on the courthouse grounds (East Main Street Historic District, #2) commemorating the first secession meeting in the South.²³

On 2 March 1865 General William T. Sherman and the Twentieth Corps of the left wing of his army entered and remained overnight in Chesterfield on their march through the Carolinas.²⁴ The John Craig House reputedly served as Sherman's headquarters.²⁵ The courthouse and jail are believed to have burned as Sherman's men left the town.²⁶ Family tradition relates that Union soldiers started a fire, which was extinguished by a slave, in the Austin Craig House.²⁷ Scars from a fire can still be seen around the dining room window.

After the courthouse burned, 610 West Main Street (West Main Street Historic District, #12) reputedly served as a temporary courthouse until ca. 1885. The building, however, has served as a church, as a school, and as a residence since that time and has been greatly altered.²⁸

The Dr. Thomas E. Lucas House was constructed ca. 1868 by Dr. Thomas E. Lucas, a locally prominent physician and former member of the South Carolina House of Representatives (1864). According to family tradition, Dr. Lucas earned the money to build his house by serving as a doctor to the Union troops stationed in Chesterfield after the war.²⁹

Historically, a large portion of Chesterfield's population has been black. For example, W. D. Craig, writing in 1925, estimated that when he visited Chesterfield in 1845 approximately 83 percent of the inhabitants of the town were black.³⁰ No slave residences have been identified; however, a building associated with the postwar black population Mt. Tabor United Methodist Church is located in the West Main Street Historic District (#13). According to tradition, a group of freedmen, founders of the Mt. Tabor congregation, held services in a brush arbor in 1867 before they built their first church in 1868. The present building is believed to have been constructed in 1878 by members of the congregation.³¹

Around 1884 the brick jail and mansard-roofed courthouse (East Main Street Historic District, #22 and #2 respectively) were built to replace those burned during the Civil War.³² The steps of the jail are reputed to have been made from granite from the old courthouse.³³

By 1900 the population of Chesterfield, which was 308, showed little growth since the antebellum period. The development of the town, however, was stimulated in the early years of the twentieth century after the construction of the Chesterfield and Lancaster Railroad, which connected Chesterfield with Cheraw, the main center of business for the county.³⁴ The Chesterfield and Lancaster Railroad Company was chartered in 1887 and the line had been completed by 1907.³⁵ Most of the buildings in the two historic districts in Chesterfield were constructed between 1900 and 1930 and reflect the growth

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of the town in that period as a trading center for area farmers and as a county seat. The finest commercial building in Chesterfield, the Bank of Chesterfield Building (East Main Street Historic District, #1) was designed by an architect from Dillon and constructed in 1908.³⁶ The majority of the properties in the two historic districts were constructed as residences and include the homes of prominent businessmen of the early twentieth century. The John T. Hurst House (West Main Street Historic District, #3) was designed by the same architect who designed the bank and was constructed in 1904 for John T. Hurst, a merchant who owned the Hurst-Streeter Company (West Main Street Historic District, #19).³⁷ Another notable house in Chesterfield, 104 Hursey Drive (East Main Street Historic District, #20) was built in 1908 by Henry Wilson Pusser, a merchant and owner of several stores in the town.³⁸ The B. C. Moore House (West Main Street Historic District, #5) was constructed ca. 1913-1914 and was the home of the founder of the B. C. Moore department store chain.³⁹

Other residences associated with persons prominent in Chesterfield in the early twentieth century include the Minor James Hough House (East Main Street Historic District, #21), built in 1908; the Dr. Lewis Trotti House (East Main Street Historic District, #29), constructed ca. 1911-1913; the Dr. Duett Thompson Teal House (West Main Street Historic District, #7), built in 1921; and the Buchanan-Perry House (West Main Street Historic District, #76), built ca. 1900. Minor James Hough was an attorney who served in the South Carolina House of Representatives, as a probate judge, and as assistant attorney general.⁴⁰ Lewis Trotti served as the mayor of Chesterfield for seventeen years.⁴¹ He also organized the Chesterfield County Fire Department. Dr. Duett Thompson Teal practiced medicine for sixty years. He also helped to bring the railroad to Chesterfield and operated a hydroelectric power plant which furnished power for the town (1917 - 1921).⁴² Dr. William J. Perry practiced medicine in Chesterfield for many years. He also served for two terms in the South Carolina House of Representatives and one term in the South Carolina Senate.⁴³

Architecture:

Chesterfield's architecture is representative of South Carolina vernacular forms, with certain important buildings -- especially the public, religious, and commercial buildings -- showing the influence of the nineteenth and early twentieth century high-style fashions. The frame farmhouses typical of rural society predominated in Chesterfield through the nineteenth century. The John Craig House is a representative hall-and-parlour farmhouse, with noteworthy Federal style interior woodwork. The Dr. Thomas E. Lucas House is a representative central-hall farmhouse. The Austin-Craig House is a fine Gothic Revival cottage, and one of the few nineteenth century residences in Chesterfield to diverge from the traditional vernacular forms. The courthouse, the symbol and physical manifestation of county government, features a tall Second Empire cupola, with a mansard roof and iron cresting. Other nineteenth century buildings of Chesterfield display the influence of the Queen Anne style, with the asymmetry, variegated texture, polygonal turrets and bays, and carpenter's ornamentation associated with that style. These elements were adapted to the traditional vernacular forms.

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Chesterfield's architecture of the twentieth century reflects the prosperity of the community after the completion of the railroad. The Bank of Chesterfield Building, a large, two-story brick edifice, features neoclassical detailing and a brick arcade composing the facade, appropriate to the role of the bank in the developing town. The twentieth century residences of the more important citizens are also of brick and feature high quality interior details in wood and metal. The smaller homes of the period, such as 309 East Main Street (East Main Street Historic District, #9), show the influence of the bungalow fashion, with deep, wide roof eaves and wooden brackets, exposed rafter ends, and brick piers with tapered wooden pillars supporting the broad porch roofs. The vernacular forms of the period, including shotgun houses, were common in Chesterfield, as well; however, no intact shotgun houses or districts of lower income houses have been identified as satisfying the National Register criteria.

The institutional buildings of Chesterfield, the school and major churches, date from the early twentieth century. The predominant style of the public buildings is Neoclassical or Colonial Revival, except for St. Paul's United Methodist Church (West Main Street Historic District, #20), a brick Gothic Revival building.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheets

10. Geographical Data

UTM NOT VERIFIED ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

Acreeage of nominated property _____ See individual inventory forms

Quadrangle name Chesterfield, S.C.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

See individual inventory forms

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county N/A code

state N/A code county N/A code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John Wells, Mary Watson Miss Leo Hough
Mrs. Sarah Farmer, Chesterfield; Survey Staff, Archives and History

organization S. C. Department of Archives and History date

street & number 1430 Senate Street telephone (803) 758-5816

city or town Columbia state South Carolina 29211

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state X 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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Charles E. Lee 2/8/82
title State Historic Preservation Officer date

For HCRC use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

See Continuation Sheet for Listings date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

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³Lockwood, p. 56.

⁴W. D. Craig, "My First Visit to Chesterfield," Chesterfield Advertiser, 3 September 1925.

⁵James A. Padgett, ed., "With Sherman Through Georgia and the Carolinas: Letters of a Federal Soldier," Georgia Historical Quarterly 33 (March 1949): 73.

⁶Teal, Campbell, and Sherril, p. 13.

⁷U. S., Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Fourteenth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1920: Population, I: 296.

⁸Sanborn Map Company, Chesterfield, Chesterfield County, South Carolina, New York, 1926.

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¹⁰Thomas Cooper, pp. 662, 665; Teal, Campbell and Sherril, p. 10.

¹¹Sarah Trotti, "The Courthouse."

¹²South Carolina General Assembly, Committee on Public Buildings, Report on the Presentment of the Grand Jury of Chesterfield Concerning Funds to Be Appropriated for Repair of the Court House and Jail, December 1808, Combined Index 0010 004 1808 00004 00, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.

¹³South Carolina General Assembly, Inhabitants of Chesterfield District Petition to Erect a New Court House at the Present Location, Combined Index 0010 003 ND00 00432 00; South Carolina General Assembly, Inhabitants of Chesterfield Petition Concerning a Request to Use Old Court House for a School and House of Worship, n.d., Combined Index 0010 003 ND00 00569 00, South Carolina Department of Archives and History; Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, Passed at the Regular Session of 1883 (Columbia, S. C.: Charles A. Calvo, Jr., State Printer, 1884), pp. 659-660.

¹⁴South Carolina General Assembly, Resolution Reappointing John Craig Commissioner of Locations for Chesterfield District, December 1822, Combined Index 0010 016 1822 00011 00; South Carolina General Assembly, Judiciary Committee, Report and Resolution on the Petition of John Craig, Clerk of Court for Chesterfield District, Asking to Be Released From a Penalty for Omitting to Make a Return of the Fines and Forfeitures, December 1812, Combined Index 0010 004 1812 001 00.

¹⁵Mrs. Sara T. Farmer, Chesterfield, S. C., to Mary Watson, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C., 5 September 1981, National Register Files, South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

¹⁶South Carolina General Assembly, Committee on Public Buildings, Report on the Resolution to Enquire into the Expediency of Building a New Court House for Chesterfield, December 1824, Combined Index 0010 004 1824 00183 00, South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

¹⁷Mills, pp. 497-498.

¹⁸South Carolina General Assembly, Committee on Public Buildings, Report on the Petition of John Chapman, Jr. Asking Compensation for Work Done on the Court House in Chesterfield, 17 December 1829, Combined Index 0010 004 1829 00131 00, South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

¹⁹Craig.

²⁰Interview with Tom Tiller, Austin-Craig House, Chesterfield, South Carolina, 26 March 1980.

²¹Chesterfield County Tricentennial Committee, Town of Chesterfield, 1670-1970, n.p., n.p.

²²"Our Cheraw Correspondence," The Charleston Mercury, 23 November 1860.

²³Chesterfield County Tricentennial Committee.

²⁴Memoirs of General William T. Sherman: By Himself, vol. 2 (New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1875), p. 290.

²⁵Chesterfield County Tricentennial Committee.

²⁶Padgett, p. 73.

²⁷Interview with Tom Tiller, 26 March 1980.

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²⁹Walter B. Edgar, ed., Biographical Directory of the South Carolina House of Representatives, vol. 1 (Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1974), p. 390; Interview with Mrs. J. P. Gibbons, Chesterfield, S. C., 22 March 1980; Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served in Organizations From South Carolina (Washington, D.C.: National Archives Microfilm Publications, 1958), Microcopy 267, Roll 231 and Roll 90; Dorothy C. Gibbons to Mary Watson, 22 September 1981, National Register Files, S. C. Department of Archives and History.

³⁰Craig.

³¹Works Progress Administration, "Survey of State and Local Historical Records: 1936," South Carolina Historical Records Survey, Church Records From, Chesterfield County, South Caroliniana Library, Columbia, S.C.

³²Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, Passed at the Regular Session of 1883, pp. 659, 660; Chesterfield County Tricentennial Committee.

³³Sarah Trotti, "The Courthouse."

³⁴Teal, Campbell, and Sherril, pp. 12-14.

³⁵Acts and Joint Resolutions of the State of South Carolina, Passed at the Regular Session of 1885 (Columbia, S. C.: Charles A. Calvo, Jr., State Printer 1886), pp. 907-912; E. J. Watson, Handbook of South Carolina: Resources, Institutions and Industries of the State (Columbia, S. C.: State Company, 1907), p. 505.

³⁶Interview with Mr. and Mrs. James Redfearn, Chesterfield, S. C., 6 May 1980.

³⁷Ibid.

³⁸Interview with Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Pusser and Mrs. Sarah Farmer, Chesterfield S. C., 6 May 1980.

³⁹Interview with Mrs. Sarah Farmer, Chesterfield, S. C., 22 July 1980.

⁴⁰Interview with Miss Leo Hugh, Chesterfield, S.C., 13 May 1980; Miss Leo Hough to Mary Watson, September 1981, National Register Files, S.C. Department of Archives and History; Journal of the House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, Being the Regular Session Beginning Tuesday, January 14, 1902 (Columbia, S. C.: State Co., 1902), pp. 5, 10.

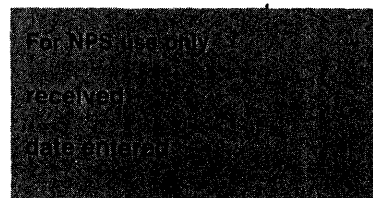
⁴¹Interview with Mrs. Sarah Farmer, Chesterfield, S. C., 8 September 1980.

⁴²Interview with Miss Lila Teal and Mrs. Sarah Farmer, Chesterfield, S. C., 6 May 1980; Chesterfield County Tricentennial Committee.

⁴³Edgar, ed., pp. 520, 523; Emily Bellinger Reynolds and Joan Reynolds Faunt, Biographical Directory of the Senate of the State of South Carolina, 1776-1964 (Columbia, S.C.: South Carolina Archives Department, 1964), pp. 150, 289.

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Chesterfield Multiple Resource Area
State South Carolina

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

1. East Main Street Historic District
Entered in the Keeper
National Register Attest

Delores Byers 5/4/82

2. West Main Street Historic District
Entered in the Keeper
National Register Attest

Delores Byers 5/4/82

3. Lucas, Dr. Thomas E., House
Entered in the Keeper
National Register Attest

Delores Byers 5/4/82

4. Keeper
Attest

5. Keeper
Attest

6. Keeper
Attest

7. Keeper
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8. Keeper
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