District # 5
Congressman Thomas S. Gettys

4. Major American Wars
7. America at Work

Form 10-300
(July 1969)
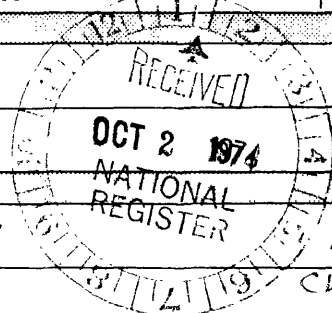
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries — complete applicable sections)

STATE:
South Carolina
COUNTY:
Chesterfield

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ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

NOV 2 0 1974

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1. NAME

COMMON:
Cheraw Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: bounded by ... Front, Kershaw, ...
(See continuation sheet) McIver, ... Christian and ... Streets

CITY OR TOWN:
Cheraw

STATE	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
South Carolina	045	Chesterfield	025

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
[X] District [ ] Building [ ] Site [ ] Structure [ ] Object	[ ] Public [ ] Private [X] Both	Public Acquisition: [ ] In Process [ ] Being Considered	[X] Occupied [X] Unoccupied [X] Preservation work in progress	Yes: [X] Restricted [X] Unrestricted [ ] No

PRESENT USE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

[ ] Agricultural	[X] Government	[ ] Park	[ ] Transportation	[ ] Comments
[X] Commercial	[ ] Industrial	[X] Private Residence	[ ] Other *(Specify)*	
[ ] Educational	[ ] Military	[X] Religious		
[ ] Entertainment	[X] Museum	[ ] Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Miscellaneous

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
Chesterfield County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE	CODE
Chesterfield	South Carolina	045

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Inventory of Historic Places in South Carolina

DATE OF SURVEY: 1973   [ ] Federal [X] State [ ] County [ ] Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
South Carolina Department of Archives and History

STREET AND NUMBER:
1430 Senate Street

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE
Columbia	South Carolina	045

NOV 2 0 1974

STATE:
COUNTY:
ENTRY NUMBER
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DATE

CONDITION	*(Check One)*					
	☐ Excellent	☐ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)			*(Check One)*		
	☒ Altered		☒ Unaltered	☒ Moved		☒ Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL *(if known)* PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Around 1736 Welsh Baptistscame to South Carolina and settled in the Pee Dee region. Some sources date Welsh settlement in the Cheraw area as about 1752. In 1766 Eli Kershaw, who had been given a grant of land along the Pee Dee River, laid out the town of Cheraw. It was incorporated in 1820. Located at a key navigational point, Cheraw began to develop as a commercial center of interior South Carolina; however, the War Between the States and the years of Reconstruction temporarily halted this progress. For a time development was impeded and rebuilding was delayed. Although the town eventually prospered, much of the physical character of the town remained unaltered. Today tree-lined streets, antebellum houses, and town greens characterize this small southern town. With a population of approximately 6,000, Cheraw looks in many ways as it did over one hundred years ago. The following properties are included in the historic district:

1. St. David's Episcopal Church and Cemetery (National Register) -- Church Street, original 1770-1773 frame building. Vestibule and square steeple added to western end in early 1800s. Example of 18th-Century meeting-house construction with early 19th-Century addition of frame tower with diminishing tiers.

2. Ellerbe-McIver House -- Church Street, (built ca. 1835), typical up-country farmhouse, two-story frame structure with truncated hip porch roof, supported by four free-standing Doric columns

3. Godfrey House -- 417 Church Street, (ca. 1850), two-story frame struc-ture; porch with pediment a later addition.

4. Covington House -- 508 Church Street, (built ca. 1827-1832), one-story hall and parlor house with gable roof and front veranda, grill work between columns a later addition. Structure in extremely poor state of repair.

5. Mill Houses -- corner of Church and High Street, three one-story frame structures; all have central halls with rooms to either sides. Front verandas with narrow columns and balustrades.

6. Matheson -Hook-Moore House -- 620 Kershaw, (built ca. 1900s) two-story structure in Classic revival style. Large one-story veranda with second floor central balcony. Exaggerated cornice with swag trim.

7. Matheson Memorial Library -- 612 Kershaw Street (ca. 1810), upcountry farmhouse. Two-story frame structure with shed roof covering front porch. Built by Cheraw Academic Society and the Masons as private school and Masonic Hall. Later uses include church and residence, now used as library. Union troops believed to have used grounds during War Between the States.

8. Funderburk House -- 506 Kershaw, originally one-story cottage style frame structure. Second story was later addition. Porch has shed roof.

(See continuation sheet)

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- ☐ Pre-Columbian
- ☐ 15th Century
- ☐ 16th Century
- ☐ 17th Century
- ☒ 18th Century
- ☒ 19th Century
- ☐ 20th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)*   1766, 1820

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Aboriginal
- ☐ Prehistoric
- ☒ Historic
- ☐ Agriculture
- ☒ Architecture
- ☐ Art
- ☒ Commerce
- ☐ Communications
- ☐ Conservation

- ☐ Education
- ☐ Engineering
- ☐ Industry
- ☐ Invention
- ☒ Landscape Architecture
- ☐ Literature
- ☐ Military
- ☐ Music

- ☒ Political
- ☒ Religion/Philosophy
- ☐ Science
- ☐ Sculpture
- ☐ Social/Humanitarian
- ☐ Theater
- ☒ Transportation

- ☒ Urban Planning
- ☐ Other *(Specify)*

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Cheraw, which bears the name of an Indian tribe once inhabiting the area, is located on the Pee Dee River in South Carolina. Established in 1766 the town gradually developed into a commercial center. As an area directly affected by the Revolution and the War Between the States, Cheraw is today both a tangible and a visual reminder of the economic and cultural changes occurring in the South in the 18th and 19th Centuries.

Architecture: Cheraw is an area representative of various styles of 19th-Century American architecture. Located within the district are the early frame homes of the 1800s (often called upcountry farmhouses), antebellum structures with Greek revival portûcoes, and Victorian houses of the turn of the century. There is a definite sense of architectural unity throughout the town as well as a continuity of design which identifies this as an historic district.

Commerce, Transportation: The Great Pee Dee River has played an important role in the development of Cheraw. Located at the head of navigation on the river, Cheraw began to achieve commercial importance. Before the War Between the States Cheraw was the center of a large cotton market. The Merchant's Bank of Cheraw, an important South Carolina banking establishment, was also located there.

Landscape Architecture and Urban Planning: Cheraw is a planned town, having been originally laid out by Eli Kershaw. The town greens he designed still remain as do Cheraw's original boundary markers. Streets were carefully planned. High Street was the highest point in town, next came Fourth Street (today Greene), Third, Second, and Front Street which was closest to the Pee Dee River. Streets perpendicular to these were Church, Market, and Kershaw Streets. The streets were wide and by 1830 were lined with elms. Trees were also planted in the medians. Some of these center islands still remain, particularly on Third Street.

Military: During various stages of the Revolution, British troops occupied parts of South Carolina. In 1780 there was a small British outpost on the Pee Dee River at Cheraw. St. David's Episcopal Church was used as a temporary hospital by the British soldiers.

During the War Between the States, General William T. Sherman's army entered the town of Cheraw on March 3, 1865 and remained there for three

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY		O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES	
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds
NW	34° 42' 20"	79° 53' 44"			
NE	34° 42' 20"	79° 52' 45"			
SE	34° 41' 21"	79° 52' 45"			
SW	34° 41' 21"	79° 53' 44"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: ca. 600 acres

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
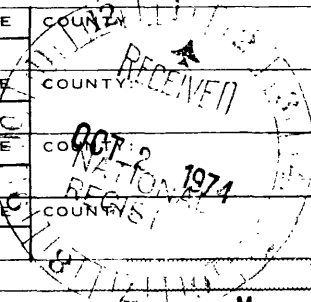
11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Mary Ann Eaddy, Historic Preservation Division   Mrs. Vicki Funderburk
Mrs. Sarah Spruill

ORGANIZATION
South Carolina Department of Archives and History

DATE
August 29, 1974

STREET AND NUMBER:
1430 Senate Street

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE	CODE
Columbia	South Carolina	045

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐   State ☒   Local ☐

Name _Charles E. Lee_

Title State Historic Preservation Officer

Date _September 5, 1974_

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 11/20/74

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date 11-4-74

Form 10-300a
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE
South Carolina
COUNTY
Chesterfield
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ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
1974	

(Number all entries)

Cheraw Historic District
2. Location (continued)

The Cheraw Historic District is bounded on the southeast by Church Street, on the southwest by Christian Street, and on the northwest by Kershaw Street; from Kershaw Street to the northwest the district is bounded by Green Street, Boundary Street, and Cedar Avenue; from northwest to north, the district is bounded by McIver and Hartzell Streets; from Hartzell Street to the south the district is bounded by Third Street and to the east by Kershaw Street; from Kershaw Street southeast to Church Street, the district is bounded by Front Street.
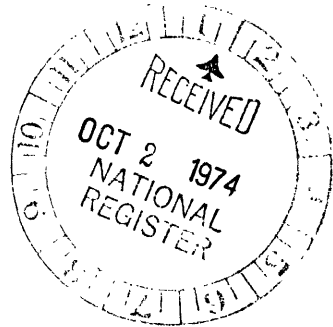
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INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

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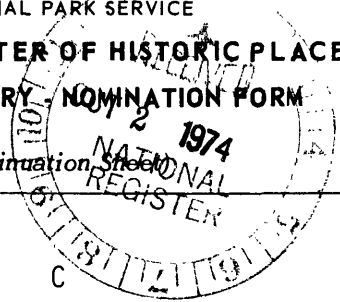| STATE	
South Carolina	
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Chesterfield	
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Cheraw Historic District
7. Description (continued) B

9. Wannamaker House -- 500 Kershaw, (ca. 1800), two story house in style derived from Queen Anne design with clapboard, fish scale, and pseudo half timbered sidings. Central tower is focal point.

10. Blue House -- 416 Greene Street, (ca. 1850), originally built as summer home. Colonial cottage design. 12 foot high ceilings are of wide painted boards; center hall extends length of house opening into front and back porches.

11. Enfield (John Nock House) -- McIver Street (ca. 1820), two-story frame structure with gable end chimneys; shed roof porch on front and back; upcountry farmhouse.

12. Hartzell House -- 143 McIver Street, (ca. 1790), two-story white frame structure with wide six-columned shed roof porch; back porch enclosed. Gable end chimneys are of brick. Believed to have been Sherman's headquarters in 1865.

13. Edwin Malloy House -- Third Street, (built ca. 1825), originally up-country farmhouse, greatly altered and moved back from street at turn of century. Restored in 1940s; all porches removed except center one with four giant order Doric columns. Original brick walls and slave cabins to rear of structure remain.

14. Lafayette House (McKay House) -- Third and Kershaw Streets, (ca. 1820, remodeled 1835 in Federal style), two-story frame structure with raised basement; flat balustraded roof; entrance portico with octagonal posts has modillioned cornice and a flat roof that forms a balustraded second story porch. Entrance doorway with fanlight is repeated on second floor. Lafayette is believed to have visited here in 1825 on his return to United States.

15. Old Malloy House (Teacherage) -- corner of Third and Kershaw Streets, (ca. 1790), structure one of oldest in town. Front wing added in 1850s.

16. Market or Civic League Hall -- Corner of Market and Second Streets, (ca. 1836), two-stories. First floor originally open, now stuccoed and enclosed. Second floor is white clapboard. Second floor piazza and pediment supported by four Doric columns on each story. Once used as court of equity.

17. Town Hall -- Market at Second Street, (ca. 1858), two-story frame structure with four giant order Doric columns supporting the portico; pedimented boxed cornice. Exterior double staircase extends from the second floor; iron steps and grill work designed by Christopher Werner of Charleston. Once served as Cheraw Masonic Lodge.

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
South Carolina	
COUNTY	
Chesterfield	
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ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
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Cheraw Historic District
7. Description (continued)

18. <u>Lyceum Museum</u> -- Market Street, (ca. 1820), Small, one-story Greek revival structure of red brick, with four Doric columns supporting portico. Used as library before War Between the States.

19. <u>Inglis-McIver Law Office</u> -- Market Street, on the Town Green, (ca. 1810), small, one-story white frame Greek revival structure with two slender Doric columns supporting the portico. Moved from original location on Front Street ca. 1948. Now Cheraw Chamber of Commerce.

20. <u>The Merchants Bank</u> -- 232 Market Street, (ca. 1835), two-story brick structure with three front dormers and two gable end chimneys. Wings added onto sides and rear of building. Originally Merchants Bank of South Carolina as well as residence, later tourist home; presently First Citizens Bank.

21. <u>Cheraw Stores</u> -- (early 1900s) Brick commercial buildings.

22. <u>First Presbyterian Church and Session House</u> -- corner of Third and Market Streets, (ca. 1832). Church shows Greek revival influences. Four Doric columns support portico. Windows have exterior and interior louvered shutters. Originally clapboard, the church building has been bricked over. Session House is small, one-story white frame Greek revival structure with four Doric columns supporting portico.

23. <u>First Methodist Church</u> -- Third Street, (ca. 1832), white frame meeting house in colonial style with four unfluted Doric columns supporting portico.

24. <u>Boxwood Hall (Heartsease)</u> -- 317 Market Street, (ca. 1823), one and one-half story frame house with four hipped dormer windows; Doric columns.

25. <u>M.W. Duvall House</u> -- 320 Market, (ca. 1822), originally upcountry farmhouse; extensively remodeled around 1900; central dormer with palladian window.

26. <u>St. Peter's Catholic Church</u> -- 602 Market Street, (ca. 1832), small white frame structure with four Doric columns supporting portico; pedimented boxed cornice; square steeple is inset.

27. <u>Original Boundary Markers</u> -- Corner of High and Market Streets. Stones represent the original boundaries of Cheraw.

28. <u>Lynch-Evans House</u> -- 125 High Street, (early 1800s), typical upcountry farmhouse with gable end chimneys and shed roof supported by Doric columns.

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(Continuation Sheet)

STATE
South Carolina
COUNTY
Chesterfield

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(Number all entries)

Cheraw Historic District
7. Description (continued) D

29. Catherine Quilty's House -- 126 High Street, (ca. 1830), moved from
     original site. Was once rectory for St. David's; one-story frame struc-
     ture with square columns.

30. J.H. Wannamaker, Jr. House -- Large two-story frame structure with one-
     story front veranda and slender free-standing turned columns.

31. Green-Prince House -- 223 Greene Street, (ca. 1824), originally frame
     upcountry farmhouse, extensive remodeling. Large one-story veranda with
     an elliptical second floor balcony added ca. 1900. Interior has basic
     central stairhall with rooms to either side.

32. Chancellor Inglis House (Watts House) -- 226 Third Street, (ca. 1800),
     one of oldest structures in Cheraw. Rather extensive additions. Large
     veranda connects former detached kitchen to rest of structure.

33. Old Presbyterian Manse -- 219 Third Street, (ca. 1820) typical upcountry
     farmhouse with gable end chimneys and front porch with shed roof. De-
     tached kitchen has been moved to adjoining lot and made into residence.

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INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

Cheraw Historic District
8. Significance (continued)

days. St. David's was again used as a temporary hospital for the
wounded. Much of the business establishments in Cheraw were burned
at this time; however, few residences were destroyed.
    Cheraw was one of the towns visited by Lafayette on his tour
of the United States in 1825.

Political: John Auchincloss Inglis, once principal of the Cheraw
Academy, served in the South Carolina House of Representatives (1856-
1859) as a delegate from Chesterfield County. In 1859 he was elected
Chancellor of the State of South Carolina. In 1860 he was a member of
the Secession Convention and introduced the resolution "that the State
of South Carolina should forthwith secede from the Federal Union, known
as the United States of America." He also chaired the committee to
draft the Ordinance of Secession.
    Henry McIver, who attended school in Cheraw, also attended the
Secession Convention and signed the Ordinance as delegate from
Chesterfield.

Religion: St. David's Parish was established by act of the South
Carolina General Assembly in 1768. St. David's Episcopal Church
was constructed 1770-1773 and is today one of South Carolina's few
remaining pre-revolutionary church buildings.

Archeology: Before white settlement, the area around what is now the
Pee Dee River was inhabited by various Indian tribes. Among these
was a group called the Saras, later the Charraws and then Cheraws. A
village of this tribe was located in the vicinity of the present town
of Cheraw, South Carolina.
    Areas around Cheraw have produced archeological information
concerning various Indian groups. The land surrounding Cheraw and
even within the town limits still has potential for archeological
research.

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INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE

New York

COUNTY

Albany

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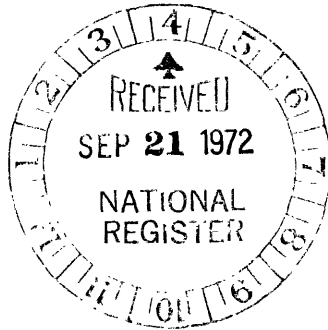

Number 9

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INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE
South Carolina
COUNTY
Chesterfield

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ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
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(Number all entries)

Cheraw Historic District
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CHERAW HISTORIC DISTRICT

1. St. David's Episcopal Church and Cemetery

2. Ellerbe-McIver House

3. Godfrey House

4. Covington House

5. Mill Houses

6. Matheson-Hook-Moore House

7. Matheson Memorial Library

8. Funderburk House

9. Wannamaker House

10. Blue House

11. Enfield (Nock House)

12. Hartzell House

13. Edwin Malloy House

14. Lafayette House

15. Old Malloy House (Teacherage)

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17. Town Hall

18. Lyceum Museum

19. Inglis-McIver Law Office

20. The Merchants Bank

21. Store fronts

22. First Presbyterian Church

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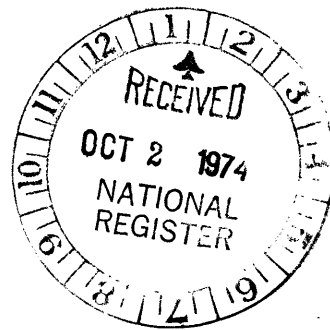
Cheraw Historic District

———— All property within this line is included in district. Property lines determine exact boundaries. (Map is not to scale.)

⟶ Boundaries of district following streets