

Town of Cheraw Historic Resources Survey Update

Chesterfield County, South Carolina



November 2018

Town of Cheraw Historic Resources Survey Update

Chesterfield County, South Carolina

Final Report

November 2018

Prepared for:

Town of Cheraw Planning and Community
Development Department
200 Market Street
Cheraw, South Carolina 29520

Prepared by:



Sheldon Owens
Historian/Principle Investigator

and

Charlie Philips
Historian

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Atlanta • Charleston • Jackson • Nashville • Savannah

Abstract

In 2018, Brockington and Associates, Inc., conducted a historic resources survey of the Town of Cheraw, South Carolina, for the Cheraw Planning & Community Development Department and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH). The Town of Cheraw (the Town) was awarded a Federal Historic Preservation Fund Grant from the National Park Service to update its existing historic resources survey. The objective of this survey is to update the Town of Cheraw's inventory of historic architectural resources within the Cheraw Historic District and some properties adjacent to the district boundaries (survey area) and to identify those properties and districts that are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This update documents the changes that have occurred since previous surveys.

Cheraw first engaged in historic preservation efforts in the early twentieth century when the Cheraw Civic League was formed to save the Market Hall and the Town's trees. Cheraw, Inc., was formed in the early 1950s to encourage preservation and to influence new construction with architectural design they felt fit in with the historic settings. In 1974, the SCDAH with local preservationists prepared the National Register nomination for the Cheraw Historic District. A Town Appearance Commission was formed in 1982 to serve as a board of architectural review for new construction in-fill and alterations of historical resources within the Historic District. In 1986 the *Cheraw Preservation and Maintenance Manual* was published to provide guidance and assistance to property owners, architects, builders, and Town staff when considering any changes to properties within the Historic District.

In 1990-1992, the Town sponsored a comprehensive historical resources survey within the Cheraw Historic District and several properties adjacent to the district boundaries. The survey recorded a total of 304 properties, including 293 within the district and 11 outside the district boundaries. The 1992 project did not include NRHP recommendations and none of the data was completed electronically or in GIS format.

Brockington's 2018 survey effort focused on all historic resources within the Cheraw Historic District and included several properties located adjacent to the districts that are 50 years or older. The evaluated resources include buildings, structures, objects, districts, and landscapes that have architectural or historical significance. The resulting survey files will assist the Town and SCDAH with their ongoing commitment to preservation planning, promotion of economic incentives for rehabilitation, heritage tourism development, education, and local compliance with state and federal preservation and environmental laws.

This project is part of the South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties (SSHP), a program coordinated by the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The purpose of this statewide program is to identify all cultural resources in the state and to highlight those that are eligible for the NRHP and for local designation. The federal government has recommended this process of documentation through the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The SSHP provides the SHPO with information that enables it to review the effect of projects with federal components on resources eligible for the NRHP. Federal projects require environmental and cultural review permits to proceed, which in turn requires review by the SHPO. In addition, some federal grants for cultural resources and certain federal tax incentives for rehabilitation of historic buildings require a determination of NRHP status. The information developed through the Town of Cheraw Historic Resources Survey Update gives the SHPO a basis for making these determinations.

During the historic architectural survey within the survey area, we completed updated survey forms for 287 previously identified historical resources and recorded 175 newly identified historical resources. We also recorded 41 newly identified secondary resources such as slave dwellings, garages, and utility sheds. An additional 19 previously identified historical resources were confirmed as non-extant. There were also 112 potential resources that were determined not eligible for survey during field evaluation due to age and/or

integrity requirements. Of the 574 evaluated historical resources, we recommend two individual resources and one complex (Coulter Memorial Academy campus) outside of the Historic District eligible for the NRHP. We also recommend 224 resources within the Cheraw Historic District boundaries as contributing to the NRHP-listed District. Furthermore, we recommend an extension of the period of significance for the Historic District from 1924 to 1960 to include distinct years of economic and architectural development. If the period of significance were extended to 1960, then we would recommend an additional 169 resources as contributing to the NRHP-listed Historic District.

This survey update has been financed in part with federal funds from the National Park Service (NPS), US Department of the Interior, and administered by SCDAH. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of NPS or SCDAH.

This program receives federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, the US Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, disability or age in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information please write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C Street NW, Washington DC, 20240.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank Mike Smith, Town Administrator and Rodney Tucker, Planning and Community Development Director for the Town of Cheraw. Also, we would like to thank Brad Sauls of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History for his guidance during the project. In addition, we would like to acknowledge the contributions of local historians Sarah Spruill and Felicia Flemming-McCall, both of whom have published works on Cheraw's history and reviewed the historical context for this project. Former town councilman Ted Bradley was very helpful by sharing his knowledge of African American life during mid-twentieth-century Cheraw. Richard Holter was instrumental in pointing the authors to important archival materials. Furthermore, Corina Essaw was wonderfully helpful at the Matheson Library, where she made a place for us to study and provided access to the library files. Finally, we extend our sincere gratitude to all Town of Cheraw residents who took an interest in the project and shared their knowledge of the community and its built environment.

Table of Contents

Abstract.....	iii
Acknowledgments.....	v
List of Figures.....	ix
List of Tables	xiii
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 Name of Project.....	1
1.2 Boundaries of Project.....	1
1.3 Number of Resources.....	1
1.4 Geographical Area.....	1
1.5 Project Team.....	1
1.6 Beginning and End Dates of the Survey.....	1
1.7 Objective of the Survey	3
1.8 Survey Methodology	3
1.8.1 Historic Resources Survey	3
1.8.2 NRHP Assessment of Cultural Resources.....	5
2.0 Historical Context.....	7
2.1 Overview.....	7
2.2 Early Settlement through the Revolutionary War.....	9
2.3 Cheraw is Founded	10
2.4 Post-Revolution through the Civil War (1783-1865).....	13
2.5 Post-bellum Cheraw (1865-1900).....	20
2.6 Prosperity Returns and Then Disappears (1900-1932)	22
2.7 The Great Depression, War, and Recovery (1930-1975)	26
3.0 Previously Identified Historic Architectural Resources.....	33
3.1 National Register Listed Historic Properties.....	33
3.1.1 Cheraw Historic District.....	33
3.2 Previously Recorded NRHP-Eligible Historic Properties.....	33
3.3 Previous Architectural Surveys within the Survey Area.....	33
4.0 Survey Results.....	35
4.1 Residential Resources.....	35
4.1.1 National Styles.....	36
4.1.2 Vernacular Folk House Types	45
4.2 Commercial Resources	48
4.3 Institutional Resources	54
4.4 Transportation Resources	58
4.5 Industrial Resources.....	58

Table of Contents (continued)

5.0 Recommendations	61
5.1 Individual Properties	76
5.2 Historic Districts	78
5.2.1 Coulter Memorial Academy Complex.....	78
5.2.2 Cheraw Historic District.....	83
5.3 Recommendations for Preservation Planning and Public Education.....	84
5.3.1 Stewardship of Historic Resources	84
5.3.2 Areas for Future Preservation Planning Efforts.....	84
5.3.3 Recommendations for Public Education	85

References Cited.....	87
-----------------------	----

Appendix A - Study Area Map

Appendix B - Resource Inventory

Appendix C - Survey Forms

List of Figures

Figure 1.1 The survey area depicted on a National Geographic map.....	2
Figure 2.1 The Town of Cheraw located along the Pee Dee River on a National Geographic map of South Carolina.....	8
Figure 2.2 The town of Cheraw with the NRHP historic district outlined in red and additional areas under consideration by this study (Town of Cheraw Planning Department 2018).	11
Figure 2.3 A portion of a 1755 map of Carolina with the Cheraw settlement highlighted (Jefferys 1758).	12
Figure 2.4 A map of the original town of Cheraw as laid out in 1785 (Historic Cheraw, Inc., n.d.). ...	15
Figure 2.5 A portion of Mills’ map of Chesterfield County with the Town of Cheraw (Mills 1825).	16
Figure 2.6 An 1854 plat of Cheraw reproduced because of a lawsuit over the actual boundaries of the town (Town of Cheraw).....	18
Figure 2.7 A <i>Leslie’s Illustrated</i> drawing of Federal troops entering Cheraw on March 3, 1865 (Town of Cheraw 2018).....	19
Figure 2.8 A 1940s photograph of a Coulter graduation (Flemming-McCall 2008).	21
Figure 2.9 An early 1900s photo of the Pee Dee River bridge that replaced the one built after the Civil War (Historical Society of Chesterfield County 1997).	23
Figure 2.10 A current photograph of the Coulter Administration building erected by the school’s students in the 1924.....	24
Figure 2.11 View of old Gulf Oil gas station on Second Street (Resource 0319).	26
Figure 2.12 A photograph of Levi G. Byrd (Flemming-McCall 2008:16).	27
Figure 2.13 Army maneuvers taking place during World War II. This photograph was taken during pre-war “mock fighting” on a road outside of town (1941 CCPL).....	28
Figure 2.14 The Powe-Bourne Cotton office, a simple building in which Cheraw, Inc., helped design (Cheraw, Inc. 1961).....	29
Figure 2.15 The Dizzy Gillespie statue on the Town Green (Town of Cheraw 2002).	30
Figure 4.1 View of the Lafayette House (0232), example of the Federal style.	37

List of Figures (continued)

Figure 4.2 View of the Ramseur-Hurt House (0260), example of the Greek Revival style.....	37
Figure 4.3 View of the Hilliard-Bundy House (0129), example of a Folk Victorian style house.....	38
Figure 4.4 View of the Wannamaker House (0122), example of the Queen Anne style.	38
Figure 4.5 View of the Moore-Ingram House (0222), example of the Colonial Revival style.....	40
Figure 4.6 View of the First United Methodist Church Manse (0162), example of a Neoclassical style house.	40
Figure 4.7 View of the Purvis-Saverance house (0072), example of a Tudor style house.....	41
Figure 4.8 View of the Latta-McManus House (0094), example of a Prairie style house.....	41
Figure 4.9 View of the Bunch-Moore house (0214), example of a Craftsman style house.	43
Figure 4.10 View of Crawford-Overton house (0195), example of an Art Deco house.	43
Figure 4.11 View of Resource 0682, example of a Minimal Traditional style house.....	44
Figure 4.12 View of Resource 0538, example of a Ranch style house.	44
Figure 4.13 View of Resource the Vernon-Hanna House # 1 (0251), example of a front-gable house.	46
Figure 4.14 View of Resource 0689, example of a massed-plan side-gable house.	46
Figure 4.15 View of the Barfield-Pegues-Pollock house (0155), example of gable-front and wing house.	47
Figure 4.16 View of the Hartzell house (0191), example of an I-house.	47
Figure 4.17 View of the McCreight-Bourne house (0264), example of a hall-and-parlor house.....	48
Figure 4.18 View of the Caston house (0215), example of a pyramidal house.	49
Figure 4.19 A fire insurance map of the commercial district, 1884.....	50
Figure 4.20 A fire insurance map of the commercial district, 1888.....	51
Figure 4.21 View along Second Street facing southeast.....	52

List of Figures (continued)

Figure 4.22 View of the Hotel Covington (0275), example of a two-part block commercial building.....	52
Figure 4.23 View of the Michael and Associates Building (0292), example of a one-part block commercial building.	53
Figure 4.24 View of the Merchants and Farmers Bank Building (0331), example of a temple front commercial building.....	53
Figure 4.25 View of the South Carolina National Bank Building (0334), example of a vault commercial building.	54
Figure 4.26 View of Resource 0091, the Saint Peter’s Catholic Church, example of Greek Revival style.....	55
Figure 4.27 View of Resource 0158, the Wesley United Methodist Church, example of Gothic Revival style.....	55
Figure 4.28 View of Resource 0240, the First Baptist Church, example of Neoclassical style.....	56
Figure 4.29 View of the Cheraw Town Hall (Resource 0284), example of a Greek Revival government building.....	56
Figure 4.30 View of the Town of Cheraw Post Office (Resource 0280), example of a Neoclassical government building.	57
Figure 4.31 View of the Robert Smalls School (Resource 0467), example of a Colonial Revival educational building.....	57
Figure 4.32 A view of the Old Train Station (Resource 0326), example of a railway-associated transportation building.	58
Figure 4.33 View of the Gulf Oil Station (Resource 0319), example of a mid-twentieth-century gas station.....	59
Figure 4.34 View of the Pee Dee Knitting Mill building (Resource 0327), an example of an industrial resource.....	59
Figure 5.1 View of the Spruill-McBride-Huggins House (0367), northwest elevation.	76
Figure 5.2 View of the Cheraw Amory building (0371), east elevation.	77

List of Figures (continued)

Figure 5.3 A historic photograph of the circa 1881 school building (left) and principle's manse (right), neither are extant.....	78
Figure 5.4 Aerial photograph showing the Coulter Memorial Academy Complex.....	79
Figure 5.5 A view of the Coulter Memorial Academy Administration Building (0372), southwest elevation.....	80
Figure 5.6 A view of the Second Presbyterian Church building (0373), south oblique.	80
Figure 5.7 A view of the Coulter Memorial Academy Library (0315), south oblique.	81
Figure 5.8 A view of the Frederickson House (0316), west oblique.	82
Figure 5.9 A view of the College Inn Restaurant (0665), southwest elevation.	82

List of Tables

Table 3.1 National Register Listed Historic Properties within the survey area.....33

Table 3.2 The resources contributing to the Cheraw Historic District.....34

Table 5.1 Previously recorded resources.....61

Table 5.2 Newly recorded resources.....70

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Name of Project

The name of the project is *Town of Cheraw Historic Resources Survey Update, Chesterfield County, South Carolina*.

1.2 Boundaries of Project

The survey area is the Cheraw Historic District and properties located adjacent to its boundary. Figure 1.1 presents the survey area depicted on a National Geographic map.

1.3 Number of Resources

The survey recorded 462 historic architectural resources (287 revisits and 175 new) within the survey area that were built before 1978. An additional 41 secondary (outbuildings) resources were also recorded.

1.4 Geographical Area

The survey area was comprised of approximately 0.75 square mile within the town limits of Cheraw.

1.5 Project Team

Brockington and Associates, Inc., employs all project team members who worked on the Cheraw Historic Resources Survey Update, Chesterfield County, South Carolina. Sheldon Owens served as the project manager and surveyor and Patricia Stallings provided peer review for the project. Jana Futch was a surveyor on the project. Charlie Philips conducted background research and wrote the historic context. Inna Moore completed the GIS work and data post-processing. Meagan Brady and Michael Walsh contributed to the production of the project deliverables. The staff assigned to the survey effort meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards set forth in 36 CFR 61.

1.6 Beginning and End Dates of the Survey

The project began with the initial planning meeting with the Town of Cheraw staff, South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) staff, and Brockington and Associates, Inc., held on February 9, 2018. Participants were Rodney Tucker, Cheraw Planning & Community Development Director; Mike Smith, Town Administrator; Brad Sauls from SCDAH; and Sheldon Owens of Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Background research was conducted during February 2018, and the public introduction presentation took place on March 1, 2018. Fieldwork began on April 24, 2018 and was completed on July 12, 2018. Report writing and production took place in August and September 2018. A second public meeting to present results and recommendations of the project was held on September 27, 2018.

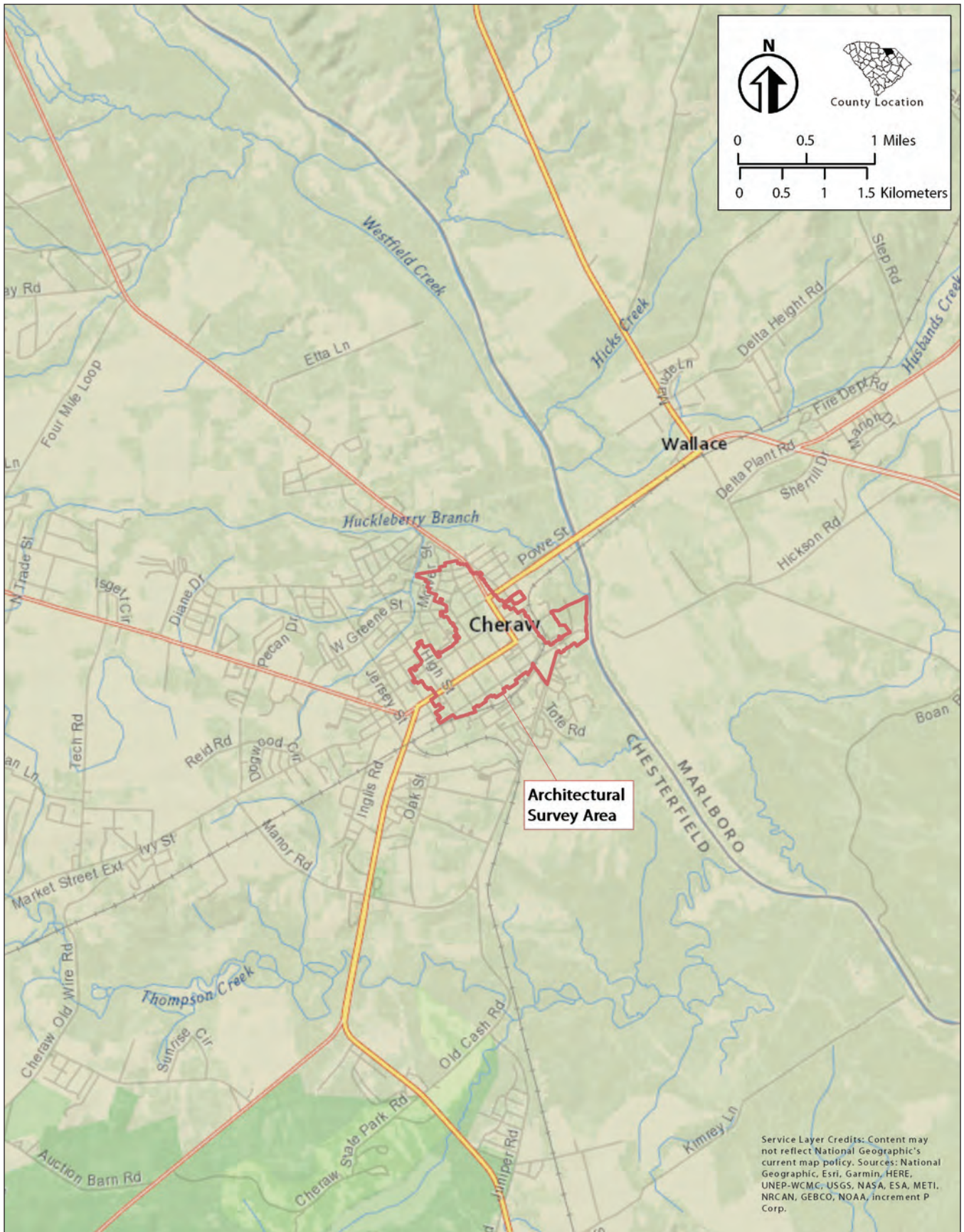


Figure 1.1 The survey area depicted on a National Geographic map.

1.7 Objective of the Survey

The primary purpose of the project is to update the existing survey data of Cheraw's inventory of historic architectural resources within the Cheraw Historic District to reflect the changes that have happened since they were last surveyed. Another goal is to identify other historic properties located adjacent to the district. Resources for consideration included buildings, structures, objects, districts, and landscapes that possess architecture of historical significance. The scope of the project estimated approximately 500 survey-eligible resources within the project survey area (the Cheraw Historic District and previously identified adjacent parcels). The research and fieldwork were conducted with several goals in mind. The project will provide information for public officials in the Town of Cheraw (the Town) to allow them to make informed decisions regarding the impact of development and other public activities on Cheraw's Historic District and to set priorities for the protection and use of the contributing resources. The historical overview contained in this report can provide an appreciation and understanding of these resources. The results of this project can serve as an archival record of the Town of Cheraw's historic architectural resources at the time of the survey; Appendix B contains an inventory of every resource recorded during the fieldwork. Largely, the resulting survey documents will assist the Town and SCDAH with their ongoing commitment to preservation planning, promotion of economic incentives for rehabilitation, heritage tourism development, education, and local compliance with state and federal preservation and environmental laws.

This project is part of the South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties (SSHP), a program coordinated by the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The purpose of this statewide program is to identify all cultural resources in the state and to highlight those that are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and for local designation. The federal government has recommended this process of documentation through the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The SSHP provides the SHPO with information that enables it to review the effects of projects with federal components on resources eligible for the NRHP. Federal projects require environmental and cultural review permits to proceed, which in turn requires review by the SHPO. In addition, some federal grants for cultural resources and certain federal tax incentives for rehabilitation of historic buildings require a determination of NRHP status. The information developed through the Town of Cheraw Historic Resources Survey Update gives the SHPO a basis for making these determinations.

1.8 Survey Methodology

1.8.1 Historic Resources Survey

The project began with background research regarding the historical development of the Town of Cheraw. Background research consisted of a study of maps and historic aerial photographs and a literature search in the Matheson Memorial Library for published sources of local and regional history. During background research the project historian received valuable information through several local Cheraw historians. Research also included an examination of federal, state, and local records for the survey area in pertinent private and public repositories. This research helped to identify, assess, and interpret the above-ground historical resources within the survey area. The background research consisted mostly of archival research and led to completion of a historical overview that identified important themes and patterns in the Town's historical development. The overview serves two important ends. First, it is an introduction to the Town's and region's history for the general reader. Second, it provides a context within which to identify and assess the significance of Cheraw's historic architectural resources within and around the Historic District; eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP and for local designation rests to a large extent on the relations between

a historic architectural resource and its historical context. This historical context also allowed the field surveyor to predict and to be alert to the presence of certain types of historic resources, and to understand their significance in the field.

The field survey began following the completion and review of the historic context and the initial meeting with representatives of the Town and SCDAH. There was also a public outreach meeting on March 1, 2018 where the project manager, Town representatives, and SCDAH representatives provided an overview of the survey criteria, answered the public's questions about the survey effort, and provided a basis for surveying properties. The project team encouraged the public to provide information they had on any historical resources.

This architectural survey of the Town of Cheraw Historic District was conducted in accordance with the SCDAH's *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey (SCSS) of Historic Properties* (SCDAH, revised 2015), guidelines included in the Scope of Work, and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Identification and Evaluation (36 CFR 61.3, 6; 36 CFR 61.4[b]). The principal fieldwork took place between April 24, 2018 and July 12, 2018. During the fieldwork stage, the historian recorded architecturally and historically significant buildings, structures, complexes, districts, designed landscapes, and/or sites with above-ground components that were at least 50 years old or that will become 50 years of age within ten (10) years of the survey and have integrity. Priority consideration for survey was given to those properties within the Historic District boundary; all properties within the boundary were assessed for survey eligibility and NRHP eligibility. Also, the Town of Cheraw planning staff identified approximately 137 additional parcels immediately surrounding the Historic District that they asked be assessed if time allowed. Surveyors assessed 91 resources in the additional parcels immediately surrounding the Historic District.

For a resource to be eligible for documentation, the architectural historian must determine that it retains some degree of integrity. According to SCDAH, a resource that has integrity retains its historic appearance and character and conveys a strong feeling of the period in history during which it achieved significance. Integrity is the composite of seven qualities: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. To have a reasonable degree of integrity, a property must possess at least several of these qualities.

Integrity is also evaluated in the context of the local region. Some regions will exhibit resources that have retained a great deal of their integrity, while other regions exhibit resources whose integrity has been significantly compromised. The threshold for what is recorded changes depending on the state of the building stock in a particular area. In the case of the Town of Cheraw, many of the historic resources we recorded had some impact to their integrity, through either insensitive additions or loss of historic fabric. Although many resources exhibited compromised architectural integrity, the overall historic integrity of the historic building stock and landscaping elements of the Town was good at the time of the survey.

Resources that met the parameters of the survey scope and retained sufficient integrity to be included in the SCSS were recorded on SCSS site forms in digital format using the survey database in Microsoft Access. At least one digital photograph, preferably showing the main elevation, was taken of each resource. The location of each surveyed property was plotted utilizing GIS technology. Access to properties was generally limited to public rights-of-way, but on-site inspections were conducted when permitted by property owners, and on-site interviews were conducted where possible.

The consultants documented 482 individual resources of historic, architectural, or cultural significance that are roughly 50 years old or older and located in the survey area. An additional 20 resources were visited but are no longer extant. In addition to buildings, other types of resources recorded included a historic town boundary marker, historic medians as landscaping elements, and the Old Saint David's Cemetery. Although some different types of resources were recorded, the focus of the survey was standing architectural resources. Whenever possible, the surveyor recorded the names of the individuals, families, institutions, or businesses historically associated with the buildings documented. Deed research on individual resources

was not conducted. Such in-depth research should be conducted in connection with the preparation of National Register nominations or local designation reports.

1.8.2 NRHP Assessment of Cultural Resources

We evaluated the historic architectural resources in the survey area for listing on the NRHP as either contributing elements of the Historic District or as individual Historic Properties. Federal guidelines allow four broad evaluative criteria for determining the significance of a particular resource and its eligibility for the NRHP. Any resource (building, structure, site, object, or district) may be eligible for the NRHP if it:

- A. is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history;
- B. is associated with the lives of persons significant in the past;
- C. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic value, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to history or prehistory.

A resource may be eligible under one or more of these criteria. Criteria A, B, and C are most frequently applied to historic buildings, structures, objects, non-archaeological sites (e.g., battlefields, natural features, designed landscapes, or cemeteries), or districts. The eligibility of archaeological sites is most frequently considered with respect to Criterion D. Also, a general guide of 50 years of age is employed to define “historic” in the NRHP evaluation process. That is, all properties greater than 50 years of age may be considered. However, more recent properties may be considered if they display “exceptional” significance.

Following *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Savage and Pope 1998), evaluation of any resource requires a twofold process. First, the resource must be associated with an important historic context. If this association is demonstrated, the integrity of the resource must be evaluated to ensure that it conveys the significance of its context. The applications of both of these steps are discussed in more detail below.

Determining the association of a resource with a historic context involves five steps. First, the resource must be associated with a particular facet of local, regional (state), or national history. Secondly, one must determine the significance of the identified historical facet/context with respect to the resource under evaluation. Any particular historical facet/context becomes significant for the development of the project area only if the project area contains resources that were constructed or gained their significance during that time. For example, the antebellum-era historic context would be significant for the development of a project area only if the project area contained buildings that were either built or gained their significance during the early nineteenth century. Similarly, the use of contexts associated with the Pre-Contact Native American use of a region would require the presence of Pre-Contact archaeological sites within the survey universe.

The third step is to demonstrate the ability of a particular resource to illustrate the context. A resource should be a component of the locales and features created or used during the historical period in question. For example, early nineteenth-century farmhouses, the ruins of African American slave settlements from the 1820s, and/or field systems associated with particular antebellum plantations in the region would illustrate various aspects of the agricultural development of the region prior to the Civil War. Conversely, contemporary churches or road networks used during this time period may not reflect the agricultural practices suggested by the other kinds of resources.

The fourth step involves determining the specific association of a resource with aspects of the significant historic context. The National Register has defined how one should consider a resource under each of the

four criteria of significance. Under Criterion A, a resource must have existed at the time that a particular event or pattern of events occurred, and activities associated with the event(s) must have occurred at the site. In addition, this association must be of a significant nature, not just a casual occurrence. Under Criterion B, the resource must be associated with historically important individuals. Again, this association must relate to the period or events that convey historical significance to the individual, not just that this person was present at this locale. Under Criterion C, a resource must possess physical features or traits that reflect a style, type, period, or method of construction; display high artistic value; or represent the work of a master (an individual whose work can be distinguished from others and possesses recognizable greatness). Under Criterion D, a resource must possess sources of information that can address specific important research questions. These questions must generate information that is important in reconstructing or interpreting the past. For archaeological sites, recoverable data must be able to address specific research questions.

After a resource is specifically associated with a significant historic context, one must determine what physical features of the resource are necessary to reflect its significance. One should consider the types of resources that may be associated with the context, how these resources represent the theme, and which aspects of integrity apply to the resource in question. Earlier architectural surveys often focused on primary structures, ignoring secondary structures, gardens, property boundaries, and landscapes. Architectural historians today document primary structures as well as garages, barns, and other secondary structures. If the primary structure is not eligible for the NRHP, not a contributing element of an historic district, or not extant, it is unlikely that a secondary structure would be eligible or contributing. Likewise, if a primary structure is eligible or contributing, then it is quite possible that a secondary structure would also be eligible or contributing, if it is of the right age and retains enough structure integrity. As in the example given above, a variety of resources may reflect the antebellum context (farmhouses, ruins of slave settlements, field systems, etc.). One must demonstrate how these resources reflect the context. The farmhouses represent the residences of the landowners who implemented the agricultural practices during the antebellum era. The slave settlements housed the workers who did the daily tasks necessary to plant, harvest, process, and market crops.

Once the above steps are completed and association with a historically significant context is demonstrated, one must consider the aspects of integrity applicable to a resource. Integrity is defined in seven aspects of a resource; one or more may be applicable depending on the nature of the resource under evaluation. These aspects are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. If a resource does not possess integrity with respect to these aspects, it cannot adequately reflect or represent its associated historically significant context. Therefore, it cannot be eligible for the NRHP. To be considered eligible under Criteria A and B, a resource must retain its essential physical characteristics that were present during the event(s) with which it is associated. Under Criterion C, a resource must retain enough of its physical characteristics to reflect the style, type, etc., or work of the artisan that it represents. Under Criterion D, a resource must be able to generate data that can address specific research questions that are important in reconstructing or interpreting the past.

It is common for NRHP eligible or listed Historic Districts to have resources that are not eligible individually but that contribute to the overall significance of the District when considered part of the group. Changes made to resources that are a contributing element of an eligible or listed Historic District may have an adverse effect on the District. Likewise, changes that are made to a resource that is within an eligible or listed Historic District but that is not individually eligible and is not a contributing element of that District would have no effect to the District. It is common for municipalities to adopt zoning ordinances such as historic overlay districts and building codes to ensure that renovations and new construction in an historic district do not detract from the feel of the district even if those properties do not contribute themselves.

2.0 Historical Context

2.1 Overview

The historic Town of Cheraw, South Carolina is located along a bluff on the west side of the Great Pee Dee River in eastern Chesterfield County. Most recently redrawn town limits have extended its boundary eastward over the Pee Dee into a portion of Marlboro County. Geographically, the region is in the Lower Piedmont of South Carolina. In the eighteenth century, this section of the colony was often referred to as the Welsh Tract or the Cheraws, and in more recent times as the Pee Dee. Cheraw is the largest town in Chesterfield County with a 2015 population of 5,780. The town is generally bounded to the east by the Pee Dee River and part of Marlboro County, to the south by Thompsons Creek, and to the west and north by rural areas of Chesterfield County. It is located at the fall line of the Pee Dee River, approximately 10 miles below the South Carolina-North Carolina border. For more than 150 years, it developed as a commercial center for manufacturing, storage, shipping, receiving, and distributing goods and products for the surrounding countryside. Founded in 1768, Cheraw one of was the first platted towns in the backcountry¹ of the state, and it played a large role in the nineteenth-century development of the Pee Dee River region. US Highways 1 and 52 and South Carolina State Route 9 link the community with Florence and Bennettsville, South Carolina and Rockingham and Wadesboro, North Carolina. Cheraw is served today by one rail line and has a small airport. The center of the town has been a historic district since being placed on the NRHP in 1974. Figure 2.1 shows the location of Cheraw in the state of South Carolina.

This study provides a context for the Historic District survey update and as a backdrop for any potential recommendations regarding NRHP eligibility. Cheraw's history is discussed in several narratives including Gregg (1867), Gettys (1992), Spruill et al. (2000), Flemming-McCall (2008), and Judge (2015). This study will draw on their work and add information for the period since 1930.

Europeans first recorded encounters with Native American Cheraws when they explored the region in the sixteenth century. By the mid-eighteenth century, when Eli and Joseph Kershaw platted their town of "Chatham" on the west bank of the Pee Dee River and began selling lots, the indigenous Cheraw had been forced from the area. The town became a distribution and shipping point for commerce along the Pee Dee and was the site of St. David's Parish Church in the 1770s. Though formally called Chatham, Cheraw was referred to as "Cheraw Hill", or Cheraw, taking the more commonly used "Cheraw" on incorporation in 1820. It was occupied by the British during the Revolution and became a significant commercial town with the cotton boom in the early 1800s. From the late eighteenth century until the 1930s, the prosperity of the town tended to follow the ebb and flow of cotton. It entered a time of growth, prosperity, and influence in the Antebellum Period and was occupied by federal troops in 1865. It did not fully recover from the Civil War until after 1900, when town leaders attracted their first cotton mill. The area declined again in the 1920s with the collapse of cotton prices, and the Great Depression added only further distress to the troubled region. The community began improving with federal help through the National Recovery Act and agencies like the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Works Progress Administration that provided work to the unemployed. Cheraw experienced a full recovery with the coming of World War II and the post-war boom. During the 1950s, the town began to grapple with the long-term effects of racial segregation and marginalization of a large part of its citizenry. A 1959 town-wide celebration given to its native son, the African American jazz-great John Brinks "Dizzy" Gillespie, had little impact on the Jim-Crow laws that restricted accessibility to public services and equity before the law. Over a decade later, the town integrated its schools without violence.

¹ The backcountry was generally the region of South Carolina north of the fall line in the early Colonial Era.



Figure 2.1 The Town of Cheraw located along the Pee Dee River on a National Geographic map of South Carolina.

In the middle decades of the twentieth century, employment opportunities centered around timber harvesting and processing, tobacco farming, and some manufacturing. As the century continued, the town made a concerted effort to draw national and international industrial firms. In the 1970s, citizens became increasingly aware of the importance of their remaining historic built environment. The Cheraw Civic League had been formed to save the Market Hall and the Town's trees in the early twentieth Century. In the early 1950s, a group of citizens formed Cheraw, Inc. to encourage preservation and new construction that reflected Cheraw's historic architectural forms and styles. The Cheraw Historic District was placed on the NRHP in 1974 and an updated survey of 290 resources was completed in 1992. Figure 2.2 shows the current NRHP historic district inside the town and the areas studied in this report. The early original nomination focused on the original town layout and antebellum architecture. The early preservation effort in Cheraw also mirrored the national preservation movement at that time, which primarily protected the high-style homes and buildings of the wealthy while often overlooking what is considered vernacular or 'folk' architecture frequently found in minority and working class neighborhoods. Excluding African American neighborhoods during mid-twentieth century preservation efforts was another reflection of a segregated society and, while there is an increasing interest in studying and preserving a broader range of resources, much work still needs to be done through education and advocacy by local stakeholders.

2.2 Early Settlement through the Revolutionary War

The inhabitants of the fall line region of the Pee Dee River in the early historic period were a group of Native Americans known historically under several names: Xuala, Charra, Charraw, Cheraw, Sara, Ani-Sually, or Saura, among other spellings (Judge 2015:2). Early accounts indicate that the Cheraw, called Xuala or Joara, were first visited by Hernando de Soto in 1540 and Juan Pardo in the 1560s when the Cheraw may have numbered more than 1,200 (Judge 2015:12; Swanton 1952). By the time British settlers occupied coastal South Carolina, the Cheraw were closely associated with the Keyauwee and Pee Dee tribes. All three tribes were believed to be ethnically Siouan (Milling 1969:203). The Cheraw had apparently been forced to the Dan River drainage area of Virginia and North Carolina by the mid-seventeenth century but relocated back to the Pee Dee area by 1710, driven there by European-armed Iroquoians (Judge 2015:7). Warriors from the three tribes took active part in the Tuscarora War (1712) when they supported the Carolinians against the Iroquoian Tuscarora. Later, they were allies of the Yamasees in the Yamasee War (1715-1718) against the South Carolinians, which further decimated the tribe.

Judge (2015:10-11) speculates that the primary mid-eighteenth-century Cheraw settlement was on the Marlboro County side of the Pee Dee River, most likely north of present-day Cheraw near a small tributary called Hicks Creek. A 1715 census taken before the Yamasee War by Governor Robert Johnson reported that the "Saraws" had a single village with about 510 members (Judge 2015:16-17). They may have remained there until the late 1730s when Europeans began to arrive. By the time the Kershaws began planning their Chatham town in 1768, the tribe had broken into groups. Most moved to live among the Catawba, keeping separate towns for cultural identity (Gettys 1992). A 1758 map by Thomas Jefferys shown in Figure 2.3 shows the town of Sarau (Cheraw) on the east side of the Pee Dee River near present-day Cheraw.

The departure of the Cheraws coincided with British developments in the backcountry of South Carolina. King George II, following Governor Robert Johnson's plan, ordered that a series of townships surrounding Charleston be developed. As part of the plan, Johnson was to freely grant headright lands. This encouraged an increase in settlement by religious and social groups, preferably English-speaking Protestants (Edgar 1998:52-53). The Township set aside for the Pee Dee area was named Queensborough, a large square of a least 20,000 acres that straddled the Pee Dee and Lynches Rivers. Though Queensborough was never actively

settled, a group of Welsh Baptists appealed to the South Carolina House of Assembly to grant them a large tract to settle upon. In August 1736, the House of Assembly set aside a parcel of land sandwiched between the Lynches River on the west and the Little Pee Dee River on the east (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:79). The grant was sizable and came to be called the “Welsh Tract”. It included more than 100 miles along both sides of the Great Pee Dee River and contained 173,040 acres (Johnson in Edgar 2006:1013). Welsh settlers wasted no time in staking out individual claims. The land proved to be some of the most fertile in the colony and the Welsh families were soon producing wheat, and hemp, along with erecting grist and sawmills (Edgar 1998:60). Though many of the early Welsh Baptists owned no slaves, African slavery was soon introduced on a large scale when Indigo became the primary cash crop in the mid-1740s.

The first group of Welsh settlers migrated from Pennsylvania and settled near present-day Society Hill, an area then called Long Bluff. By 1746, the land had been formally granted and the settlers had erected the Welsh Neck Baptist Church (Gettys 1992). The area thickened in population and by 1760 there were at least 3,500 residents in the Welsh Tract including 300 enslaved Africans (Edgar 1998:60). The Assembly later expanded the tract to include parts of North Carolina. As the Welsh settled the area, others, including English and Scots-Irish, began migrating down the Great Wagon Road from Pennsylvania through Virginia and North Carolina into the Pee Dee area.

Some of the early settlers already in the Welsh Tract were asked to move further up river by the Welsh Baptists. This made the area around Cheraw something of an Anglican stronghold. The first settlers included James Gillespie (sometimes spelled Galespy), Thomas Ellerby, and the Lide family. They were soon followed by the Powes, Godfreys and Wilsons. Joseph and Eli Kershaw established a store at Cheraw in the early 1760s.

2.3 Cheraw is Founded

According to Gregg (1867:104), Eli Kershaw obtained a grant for land that encompasses current-day Cheraw in 1766.² Eli Kershaw was in close association with his brother, Joseph Kershaw, and business partners John Chestnut, William Ancrum, and Aaron Loocock in the development of Camden, South Carolina. At Cheraw in the 1760s, they established a sizable store and settlement under the name of Eli Kershaw and Company (Gregg 1867:119). The Kershaws were disappointed when the court house was not located in Cheraw and went instead to what is now Society Hill. In 1774, the Kershaws advertised the sale of their “Store Houses, Mills, remaining stock of goods...” and their fifty enslaved Africans that were located at their store and “Cheraw settlement” (Gregg 1867:119). The advertisement shows the extent of their operation. The business was the basis of the new town they called “Chatham” after the Earl of Chatham, but the area was continued to be known as “Cheraw” or “Cheraw Hill” (Spruill in Edgar 2006:160).

The community was large enough for the House of Assembly to declare Cheraw Hill the location of the St. David’s Parish Church in 1768; the church building began in 1770 (Lockhart in Edgar 2006: 825). The parish center served a religious function as the Anglican Church representative, taking care of the parish poor and collecting taxes. It also served a political function, overseeing elections to the South Carolina House of Assembly, and met other needs of the parish, such as schools, roads, and bridges. Representatives to the House of Assembly were selected from the qualified voters of each parish.

In the late 1760s, the Colonial Assembly created new districts in the backcountry to establish circuit courts for the region. Backcountry citizens were banding together to form “Regulators” to resist outlaw bands that were terrorizing backcountry communities. The House of Assembly attempted to keep order by “deputizing” the Regulators. By 1768, most of the outlaw bands had been broken up and punished, and the Regulators then

² The authors could not find a record of this grant in the state archives.

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



Figure 2.2 The town of Cheraw with the NRHP historic district outlined in red and additional areas under consideration by this study (Town of Cheraw Planning Department 2018).



Figure 2.3 A portion of a 1755 map of Carolina with the Cheraw settlement highlighted (Jefferys 1758).

attempted to establish their Plan of Regulation as the only law (Edgar 1998:213-214). To counter the chaotic activity, the Assembly created new districts with court systems. They placed the Chatham community into the Cheraws District with the courthouse at Long Bluff (Edgar 1998:214; Gettys 1992).

During the last years of the Colonial period, St. David's Parish generally supported the Americans' positions on taxes and representation. Early American Patriot leaders from the Cheraw area included Robert Lide, John Kimbrough, Francis Gillespie, William Pegues, Alexander McIntosh, Samuel Wise, Eli Kershaw, and Isaac Dubose (Gregg 1867:236-237). There were also Loyalists. However, Loyalist sympathies were generally submerged until Charleston fell to the British in May 1780. Shortly afterward, the Cheraw area was occupied by British Army Major James Wemyss and the 63rd Regiment of Foot (Gregg 1867:303-305). Wemyss left Major Archibald McArthur with his 71st Regiment to manage affairs at Cheraw Hill. McArthur barracked his troops at St. David's Church, makeshift barracks, and homes in the neighborhood (71st Fraser's Highlanders 2011). The British and their Loyalist allies patrolled the area from Georgetown to Cheraw. They skirmished with American irregulars and suffered some casualties. A more devastating enemy, particularly to the British regulars, was the local "swamp fever" (71st Fraser's Highlanders 2011). Several soldiers succumbed and died at Cheraw and were buried in the St. David's churchyard (McCorkle 1970).

Toward the end of 1780, the tide of the war began to turn for the Americans in South Carolina. Patriot victories at Kings Mountain, Cowpens, and Guilford Courthouse forced the main British Army under Lord Cornwallis to move north toward Virginia. The new American commander, Nathaniel Greene, maneuvered the remaining British and Loyalists in South Carolina back into Charleston. Cornwallis' defeat at Yorktown ended the active fighting in October 1781, though raids and reprisals continued to occur throughout the state until the British troops left in December 1782.

2.4 Post-Revolution through the Civil War (1783-1865)

The British occupation and the American movement through the area, along with the requisitioning and theft of goods and supplies, ruined the local economy. The separation of the colonies from England also removed the British bounty on indigo, virtually eliminating it from production. However, the position of Cheraw at the falls of the Pee Dee and amid a fertile region stretching into North Carolina made it an ideal location as a shipping point. Hoping to cash in on what seemed a good opportunity for growth, William and Joseph Kershaw and John Chestnut petitioned the General Assembly in 1785 for formal recognition of their town.³ The petition states that they "are about to layout a town in said [Cheraws] District at the Cheraw Hill by the name of Chatham," and were planning to donate streets and several "lots of land for a Church, Marketplace, etc." They asked the Assembly to order that market and fairs be "kept and held" at least twice a year in their new town (Petitions to the General Assembly [Petitions] 1785: Joseph Kershaw et al.). The petition was accepted, and Chatham was formally established, though the area continued to be called Cheraw Hill. Early streets included Market, Kershaw, and Front. The local inhabitants lobbied actively for Cheraw to be the center of the Cheraws District, and later Chesterfield County, to no avail. By 1792, there were only about a dozen homes in the town (Gregg 1867:464). One of the first problems the settlement faced was clearing the river for shipping. In the Post-Revolutionary decades, internal improvements were a heated topic and residents clamored for river debris removal that would encourage shipment by boat from the coast.

As indigo declined as a crop, cotton increased in the last years of the 1790s. It soon became the crop of choice for the backcountry of South Carolina and all the Deep South states. The town prospered accordingly. In 1801, a U.S. Post Office was established at Cheraw. In 1802, Governor John Drayton publicized Cheraw

³ Eli Kershaw died before 1784 when his will was probated (Chesterfield County Will Books [CCWB] A 1783-1786:47).

in his popular history as “a small village situated on Cheraw or Cheraw Hill at the head of navigation on the Pee Dee River” with a “few stores” that give “encouragement to the trade of that part of the state” (Drayton 1802:31, 212). He also noted that the navigation problem was restricting Chatham’s opportunities to grow. During the last decade of the 1700s and first two decades of the 1800s, individuals built several structures in the historic district. This included the “plantation plain style” home at 143 McIver Street, and 612 Kershaw Street built by the Cheraw Academical Society around 1810 (Eaddy et al. 1974).

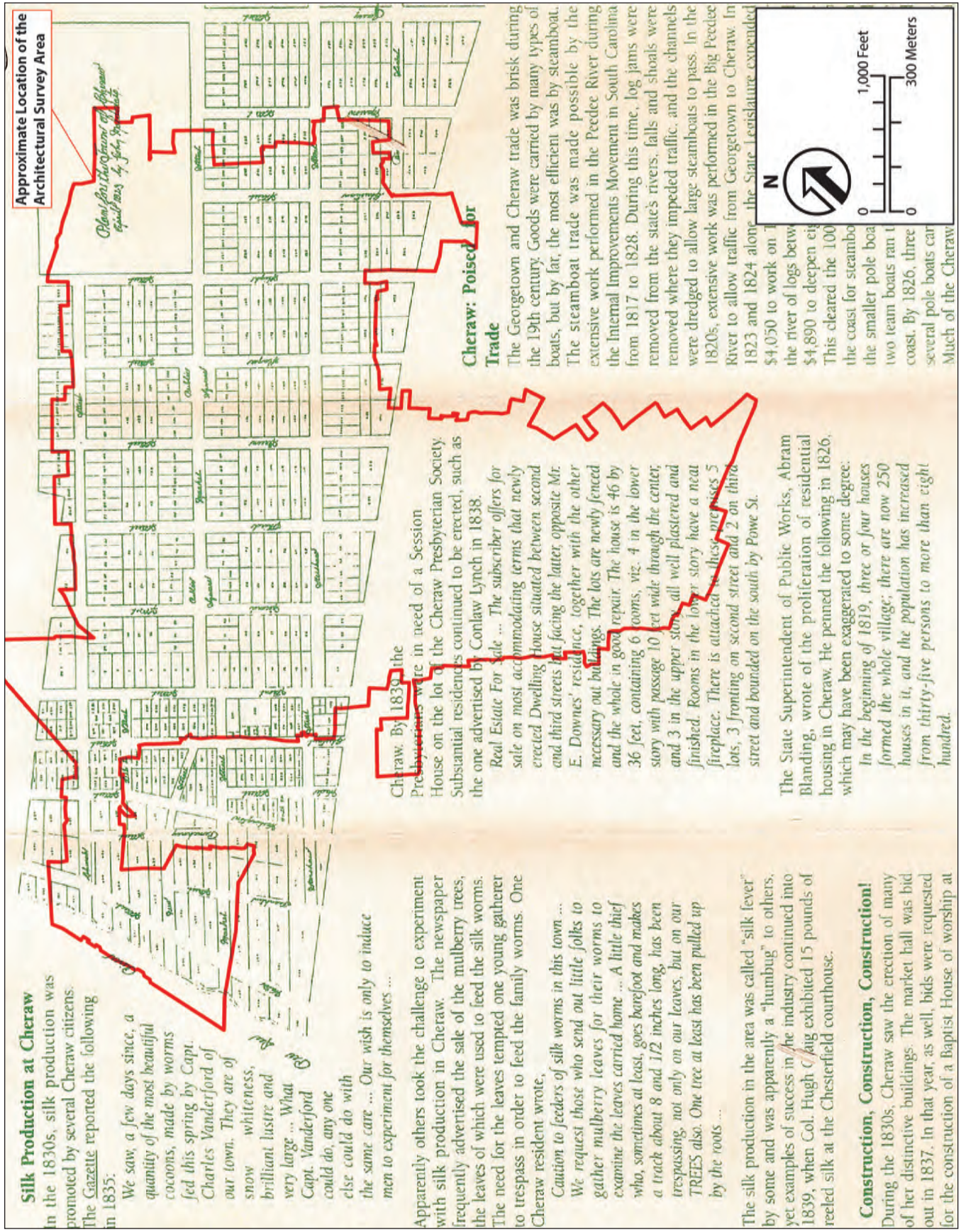
Although South Carolina established commissions to study and recommend internal improvements, it was not until 1818 that the General Assembly authorized a Board of Internal Improvements to oversee a one-million-dollar program (Edgar 1998:282). Political squabbling over which projects were most important and an economic downturn in the form of the Panic of 1819 siphoned off some available funds, but the Pee Dee was improved enough for the first steamboat to arrive at the Chatham docks in 1819 (Edgar 1998:282; Spruill et al. 2000). This gave a great boost to the town’s economy, and in November 1820 the citizens petitioned the General Assembly to incorporate their “village.” By then, it contained about 250 inhabitants, at least 15 stores or mercantile houses, and had shipped over 5,000 bales of cotton, along with flour and tobacco, to Charleston and Georgetown the previous year. They asked that the legislature extend to them the “benefits of an act of incorporation” and set up regular inspections of tobacco and flour (Petitions 1820: Citizens of Chatham). On December 23, 1820, the legislature accepted the petition and ordered that the town be called Cheraw after its common name, dropping the name Chatham. Figure 2.4 shows a map of the boundaries as drawn at the time of the 1820 petition.

The clearing of the Pee Dee had the effect that Governor Drayton had predicted. Cheraw quickly became a major inland port town serving the Pee Dee region. Within five years, the balance of the town lots had been sold. A hospital, library, academy, two hotels, and 30 stores were established, and Cheraw had a population of 700 (Spruill et al. 2000). The Presbyterian, Methodists, and Baptists had established congregations; most initially used St. David’s when it was not in use. The Masons located an organization at Cheraw in 1808. The *Pee Dee Gazette* began publishing in 1818, followed by the *Carolina Spectator* and the *Cheraw Intelligencer and Southern Register* in the 1820s (Gettys 1992). The first covered bridge across the Pee Dee was built at Cheraw in 1823, which secured the town’s position as the key trading and travel point between the upper Pee Dee region and the port cities of Charleston and Georgetown. In 1825, the town entertained the Marquis de Lafayette on his southern tour, and Robert Mills published his *Atlas* naming Cheraw as a principal town in the state (Mills 1979). Figure 2.5 shows a portion of the Mills’ map of Chesterfield County with Cheraw.

By the time of the Marquis’ arrival, Cheraw was experiencing a Golden Era that would continue until the Civil War. In the 1830s, the business district was established along Front Street, and Cheraw obtained its first bank by 1835. Many impressive homes and buildings were erected during the 1820s and 1830s. These included Enfield c. 1820, the 1823 Federal-style House (where Lafayette was entertained), the 1830 Greek Revival First Presbyterian Church, the 1835 Merchant’s Bank building, and the 1837 Market Hall (Eaddy et al. 1974: Section 7: A-D).

Population statistics for Cheraw from the Revolution to the end of the 1830s indicate an increasing population, with slaves accounting for about one-third of the overall population. Unfortunately, the U.S. Census for 1790 does not subdivide Chatham from the district: it shows Cheraw District had 1,344 families numbering 10,406 residents, with 300 families owning 3,221 enslaved people (U.S. Census Bureau 1790). By 1840, Chesterfield District (a new designation of an approximate one-third-area section of the 1790 Cheraw District) had a population of 8,427 whites, 3,002 slaves, and 61 free colored⁴ (U.S. Census Bureau 1840). The percentage of slaves in the overall population remained about the same: 31 percent in 1790 and 36 percent in 1840.

⁴ It is important to note that the Cheraws District covered three counties in 1790 while the 1840 US Census covered only about one-third of the former Cheraws District.



Silk Production at Cheraw

In the 1830s, silk production was promoted by several Cheraw citizens. The Gazette reported the following in 1835:

We saw, a few days since, a quantity of the most beautiful cocoons, made by worms fed this spring by Capt. Charles Vanderford of our town. They are of snow whiteness, brilliant lustre and very large ... What Capt. Vanderford could do, any one else could do with the same care ... Our wish is only to induce men to experiment for themselves ...

Apparently others took the challenge to experiment with silk production in Cheraw. The newspaper frequently advertised the sale of the mulberry trees, the leaves of which were used to feed the silk worms. The need for the leaves tempted one young gatherer to trespass in order to feed the family worms. One Cheraw resident wrote,

Caution to feeders of silk worms in this town ... We request those who send out little folks to gather mulberry leaves for their worms to examine the leaves carried home ... A little thief who, sometimes at least, goes barefoot and makes a track about 8 and 1 1/2 inches long, has been trespassing, not only on our leaves, but on our TREES also. One tree at least has been pulled up by the roots ...

The silk production in the area was called "silk fever" by some and was apparently a "humbug" to others. Yet examples of success in the industry continued into 1839, when Col. Hugh C/raig exhibited 15 pounds of reeled silk at the Chesterfield courthouse.

Construction, Construction, Construction!

During the 1830s, Cheraw saw the erection of many of her distinctive buildings. The market hall was bid out in 1837. In that year, as well, bids were requested for the construction of a Baptist House of worship at

Cheraw. By 1839 the

Presbyterians were in need of a Session House on the lot of the Cheraw Presbyterian Society. Substantial residences continued to be erected, such as the one advertised by Conlaw Lynch in 1838.

Real Estate For Sale ... The subscriber offers for sale on most accommodating terms that newly erected Dwelling House situated between second and third streets but facing the latter, opposite Mr. E. Downes' residence, together with the other necessary out buildings. The lots are newly fenced and the whole in good repair. The house is 46 by 36 feet, containing 6 rooms, viz. 4 in the lower story with passage 10 feet wide through the center, and 3 in the upper story, all well plastered and finished. Rooms in the lower story have a neat fireplace. There is attached to these premises 5 lots, 3 fronting on second street and 2 on third street and bounded on the south by Powe St.

The State Superintendent of Public Works, Abram Blanding, wrote of the proliferation of residential housing in Cheraw. He penned the following in 1826, which may have been exaggerated to some degree:

In the beginning of 1819, three or four houses formed the whole village; there are now 250 houses in it, and the population has increased from thirty-five persons to more than eight hundred.

Cheraw: Poised for Trade

The Georgetown and Cheraw trade was brisk during the 19th century. Goods were carried by many types of boats, but by far, the most efficient was by steamboat. The steamboat trade was made possible by the extensive work performed in the Pee Dee River during the Internal Improvements Movement in South Carolina from 1817 to 1828. During this time, log jams were removed from the state's rivers, falls and shoals were removed where they impeded traffic, and the channels were dredged to allow large steamboats to pass. In the 1820s, extensive work was performed in the Big Pee Dee River to allow traffic from Georgetown to Cheraw. In 1823 and 1824 alone, the State Legislature expended \$4,050 to work on the river of logs between Georgetown and Cheraw. This cleared the 100 mile coast for steamboats. The smaller pole boats and two team boats ran the coast. By 1826, three several pole boats carried much of the Cheraw

Figure 2.4 A map of the original town of Cheraw as laid out in 1785 (Historic Cheraw, Inc., n.d.).

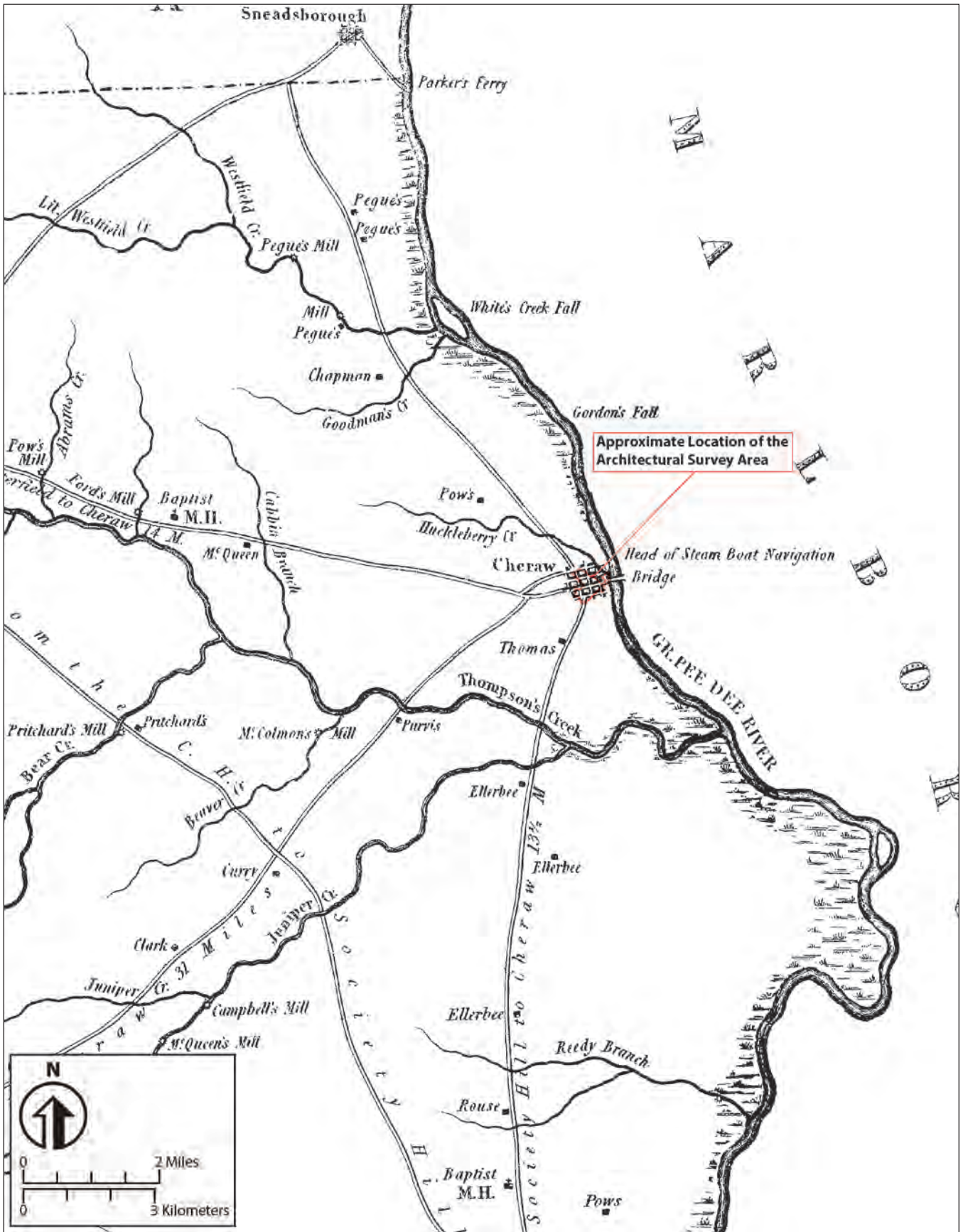


Figure 2.5 A portion of Mills' map of Chesterfield County with the Town of Cheraw (Mills 1825).

In 1835, a fire destroyed most of the commercial district around Front and Market Streets; all of the current buildings in that area date after that period. As a direct result of the fire, by 1837 the town had passed ordinances that every owner had to provide a “leather bucket of the usual size for each chimney on the premises,” and five fire marshals were appointed to patrol and ensure the ordinances were being followed (Spruill et al. 2000).

The fire coincided with the Panic of 1837. Between 1832 and 1837, cotton prices rose from a low in the 1820s (Edgar 1998:274). Merchants and planters who lived in Cheraw reflected the prosperity of those years by building several new houses in the town. However, the economic downturn of 1837 dropped cotton prices by more than 60 percent. When the depressed prices were followed by an 1845 drought, South Carolina, including the Cheraw area, began experiencing an out-migration as planters and merchants moved to the newer cotton lands in the Lower South, particularly Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas (Edgar 1998:274; Spruill et al. 2000).

The Mexican-American War spurred two developments that affected Cheraw and the entire South. First, after nearly a decade of low prices, cotton demand began to rise, and with it, cotton production. By 1850, yearly production of cotton in South Carolina had doubled that of 1830, and by 1860 production had reached more than 350,000 bales, or about 176,000,000 pounds (Edgar 1998:275). Despite these numbers, South Carolina, top in producing short-staple cotton in 1821, had fallen to fourth behind other Southern states such as Alabama and Georgia. Additionally, cotton production removed key nutrients from the soil. The product that was producing quick riches was also destroying the state’s lands. As early as the 1840s, forward-thinking leaders were already looking for sources of fertilizer to restore crucial elements to the depleted soil to keep it productive (Edgar 1998:275; Mathew 1992:5-6).

Planters and merchants were also looking at the new railroad lines that were making other inland towns, such as Aiken, Greenville, and Charlotte, competitors to Cheraw. In 1848, the town obtained its first telegraph line. At about the same time, a decade-long effort to connect Cheraw to Darlington, Florence, and Charleston by railroad came to fruition. In 1849, the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad Company was founded, and in 1853 the rail line was completed from Florence to Cheraw, serving the Pee Dee Region. The line connected with the Northeastern Railroad in Florence and gave farmers and merchants daily connection with Charleston (South Carolina Transportation 2018). Additionally, before the 1850s came to an end, a plank road was built to Wadesboro, North Carolina from Cheraw. This further encouraged farmers in that area to bring their cotton and produce to Cheraw to ship.

During the 1850s, the U.S. experienced a decade-long economic upturn that left the downturns of the 1820s and 1830s behind. Cotton prices and production rose as new lands were opened in the west and cities expanded, especially in the Northeast and Midwest. Demand for cotton and cotton products increased exponentially. In Cheraw, an 1854 lawsuit produced the first plat of an expanded town since 1820, shown in Figure 2.6. In 1858, the town leadership came to an agreement with the local Masons to help fund construction of the Greek Revival style Cheraw Town Hall. Between 1840 and 1860, individuals and groups erected several other buildings, including St. Peter’s Catholic Church and the Session House at the Presbyterian Church in 1842; the vernacular-style Godfrey House on Church Street in 1850; and the mid-1850s Blue House on Greene Street to name a few (Eaddy et al. 1974: Section 7: A-D).

The 1860 census enumerated 769 residents, with 34 residents as mixed-race, free African Americans (U.S. Census Bureau 1860). The census enumerated 440 slaves owned by Town of Cheraw residents. A substantial amount would have worked on the surrounding plantations, so it is impossible to determine how many physically resided in the town. The census taker reported that the town contained two turpentine distillers, a tannery, two shoe manufacturers, and a carriage maker. It also included doctors, lawyers, railroad employees, merchants, mail agents, jewelers, hotel keepers, editors, blacksmiths, seamstresses, laundresses,

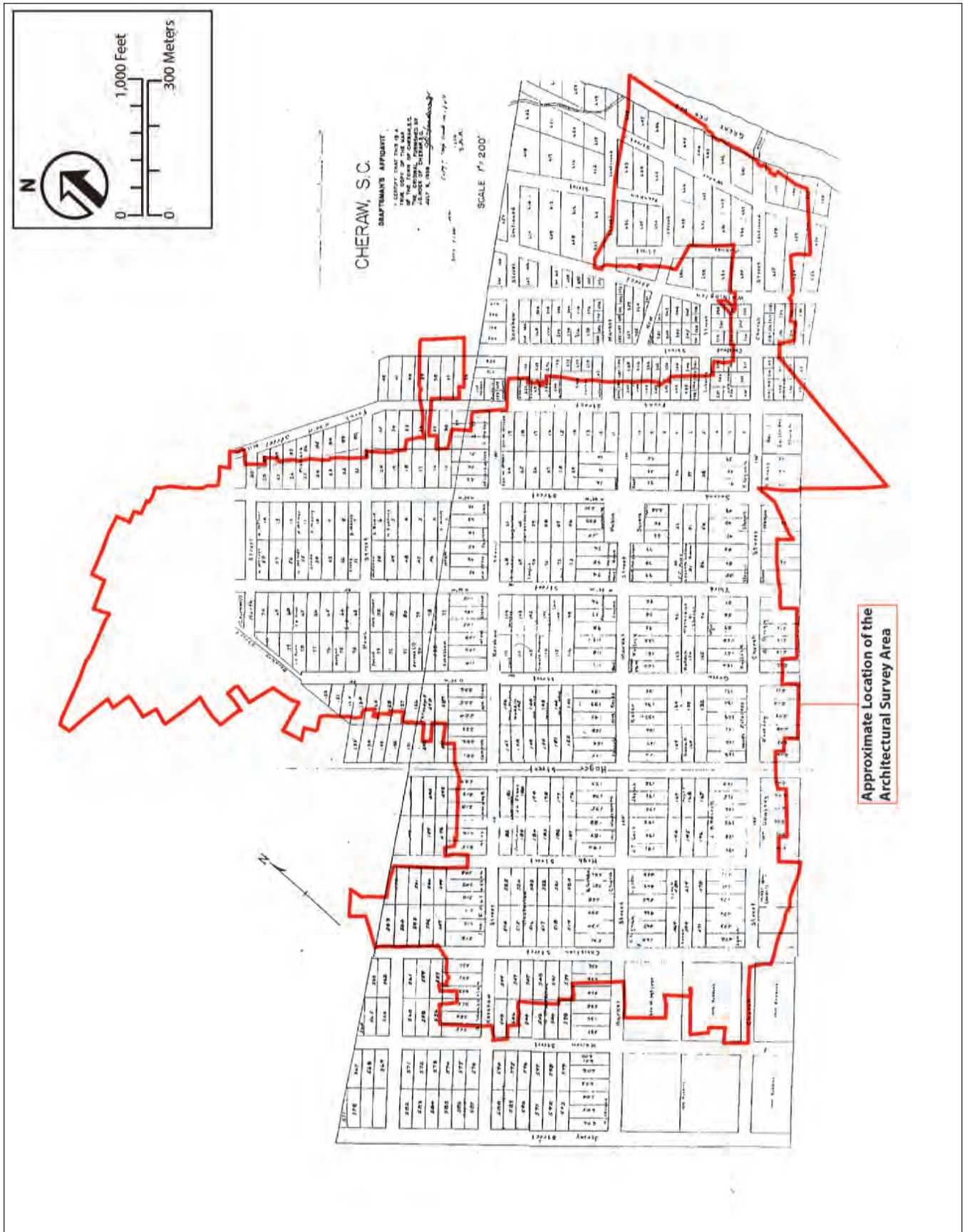


Figure 2.6 An 1854 plat of Cheraw reproduced because of a lawsuit over the actual boundaries of the town (Town of Cheraw).

millwrights, cabinetmakers, a marble polishing business, tailors, painters, carpenters, and other trades (U.S. Census Bureau 1860). On the eve of Civil War, Cheraw had recovered its prosperity and was shipping cotton via the river and the completed rail line, and was redeveloped as a banking, mercantile, education, religious, and cultural center to the surrounding plantations and farms. Ensuing war would soon change this.

Cheraw and all of Chesterfield County entered the Secession Movement and the organization of Confederacy with excitement. A local company of soldiers was organized, and in time four more would form from Chesterfield County. The rail connections and storage facilities made Cheraw an ideal location for supplies, munitions, and equipment. Thousands of soldiers passed through its rail yard and hundreds of civilians sought protection there, particularly after the Federals took Port Royal in November 1861. Along with munitions and supplies, Cheraw had a Confederate hospital. A number of soldiers died there and are buried in St. David's churchyard (Gettys 1992).

The town was spared any direct involvement in the conflict until February 1865. Confederate Generals William Hardee and M.C. Butler retreated to Cheraw from Columbia and Lower South Carolina, arriving with more than 14,000 Confederate troops. To trap them, Federal General William T. Sherman directed the bulk of his army to Cheraw. Along with capturing the Confederates, he planned to seize the Confederate supplies and munitions stored along the Pee Dee waterfront. Hardee and Butler managed to avoid Sherman's movements and escaped across the river into Marlboro County, burning the bridge behind them. Sherman's foes eluded him, but his troops captured a treasure of supplies and munitions, including thousands of small arms, 40,000 pounds of gunpowder, a commissary, a locomotive and 12 cars full of supplies, and several thousand cotton bales (Gettys 1992). One account said that they found several wagons loaded with Madeira wine which they used to celebrate President Lincoln's second inaugural. Figure 2.7 shows a sketch made when Sherman's troops entered the town, skirmishing with the Confederate rear guard.

While his troops built a pontoon bridge to cross the Pee Dee River, Sherman and his staff stayed in private homes in Cheraw. He used the McIver House on McIver Street, while the Matheson House was the general headquarters. Federal troops not busy building the bridge raided many local plantation homes, liberating the former slaves and in some cases burning the houses. Shortly after their arrival, careless handling of Confederate munitions caused a huge explosion near St. David's Church. The Church was not seriously damaged but most of the buildings on Front Street were destroyed. Except for the business district destroyed in the explosion, the remainder of the town was left relatively undamaged by the Federals when they crossed the Pee Dee in pursuit of the Confederates on March 7. One union soldier said they found the town a

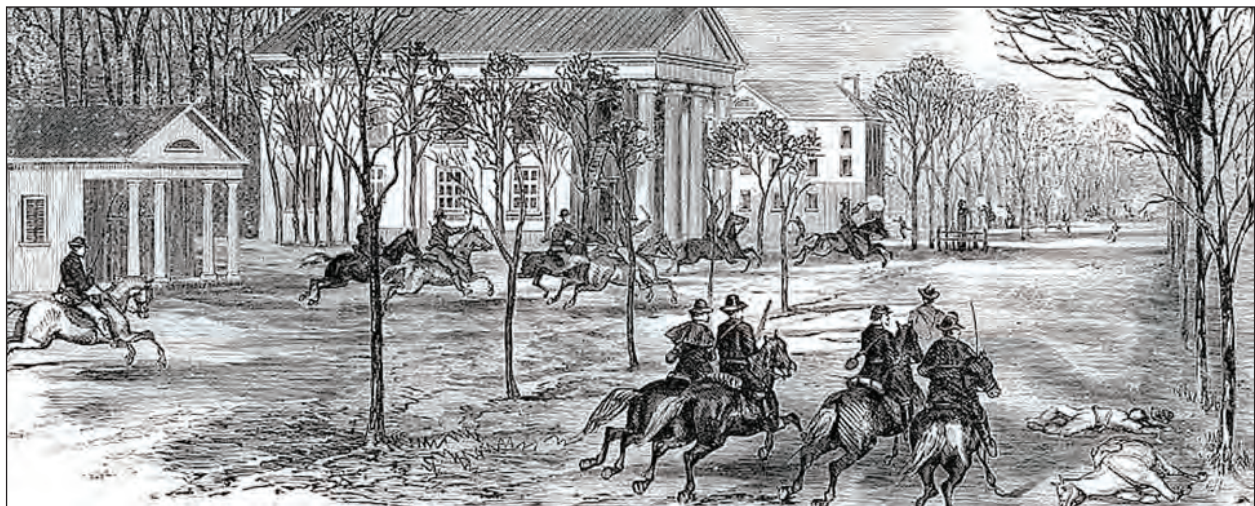


Figure 2.7 A Leslie's *Illustrated* drawing of Federal troops entering Cheraw on March 3, 1865 (Town of Cheraw 2018).

“treasure house” because of all the valuables looted by the soldiers, and another said it was a “pleasant town and an old one with a Southern aristocratic bearing” (Town of Cheraw 2018).

2.5 Post-bellum Cheraw (1865-1900)

The War ended only a few weeks later, leaving a changed social, political, and economic climate. Most changed was the status of African Americans: formerly enslaved, now free to pursue their own way. By 1870, large numbers of freedmen settled in town and dominated sections. One area was to the southeast of town, east of Front Street where Pee Dee Union Baptist Church formed around a growing community. The church was founded in 1869-70 when 285 freedmen families, members of the Cheraw Hill Baptist Church, were given letters of dismissal to begin their own congregation. A wooden building was erected on the spot where the current building is located on Chestnut Street. The current structure was built in 1912 after a tornado destroyed the first building (Pee Dee Union Baptist Church 2018). On the opposite side of town, a freedmen community clustered around the area of Huger and Greene Streets and formed the Wesley Methodist Church (Wesley United Methodist Church 2018). On the northeast side of town in the early 1880s, The US (northern) Presbyterian Church founded what became the Coulter Academy and Second Presbyterian Church to educate freedman. Although African Americans lived in these sections of town in 1870, the U.S. Census indicates that many white families also resided in these neighborhoods, and that the community was integrated (U.S. Census Bureau 1870).

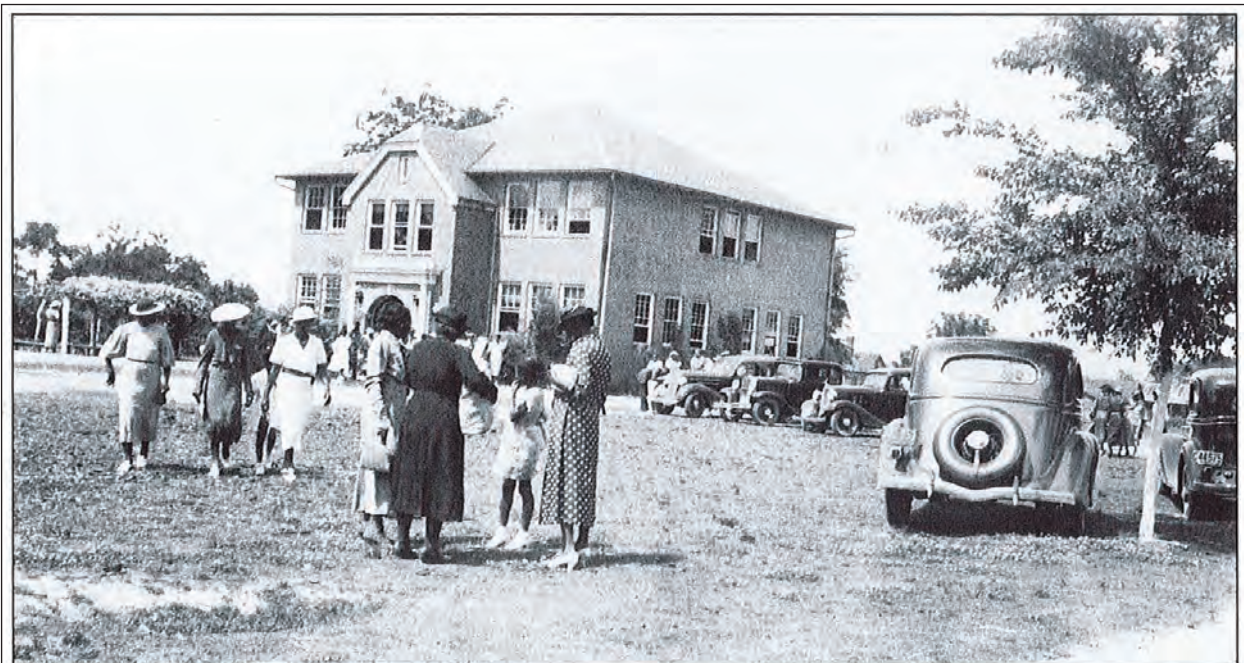
White citizens took to the new social order by remembering the war dead, more than 50 of whom may be buried in Cheraw. In 1867, those citizens erected a monument to Confederate dead in St. David's Churchyard where most of the men, largely unknown, were buried (Historical Society of Chesterfield County 1997:115). For Cheraw's African Americans the period immediately after the Civil War was one of great adjustment. To help, the Federal Government established an office of the Freedman's Bureau in Cheraw. Henry L. Shrewsbury, a free person of color before the War, came to the community to run the Bureau. Shrewsbury later served in the Legislature from 1868-1870, the assembly that rewrote a new State Constitution guaranteeing to all freedmen their basic civil rights.

Cotton was still king, and war deprivations unleashed a demand for production. By 1866, the covered bridge over the Pee Dee River was rebuilt, and the town once again was serving as a commercial center for eastern Chesterfield and western Marlboro counties, albeit on a more limited scale. In 1868, the Cheraw and Salisbury Railroad Line was completed, giving the town a second railroad and linking it to the rich, productive areas to the northwest around Charlotte, North Carolina. However, 20 years after the War, the town was still struggling to overcome the devastation. A few new brick buildings were erected on Front and Market streets, but most stores were in poorly constructed wood buildings with limited wares. Hogs and cattle roamed the streets; diversions were limited to shows in the Town Hall; and no “dwelling of any pretention had been built” (Gettys 1992). Slowly, employment increased as a new saw mill, two steam-driven cotton gins, several turpentine distillers, and carriage and wagon makers restored their businesses, all owned by white residents. During the Charleston Earthquake of August 1886, some buildings were damaged, and residents reinforced them with earthquake bolts (Spruill et al. 2000). Though the railroads dominated commerce, many factors at Cheraw continued to rely upon the steamboats that connected the town with Georgetown and Charleston and via the Pee Dee River. The boats continued to carry cotton to the ports regularly until the 1920s.

During the latter Reconstruction Period, African Americans sought to organize an upper-level school for their children. In 1881, with aid from Caroline Coulter of Hanover, Indiana, the Women's Department of the Board of Missions for Freedmen, and Rev. J.P. Crawford, they founded the Coulter Memorial Academy at the Second Presbyterian Church on 2nd Street (U.S. Highway 1). The school grew slowly in the early

years as it added a teacherage and a library. During the administration of Dr. G.W. Long, president of the academy from 1908-1943, more formal buildings were added, including the administration building and the training center. In the 1930s and 1940s, the school offered college-level courses to its students. In 1949, after operating for nearly 60 years, the school's facilities were turned over to the Chesterfield County School Board and closed in 1955. Today the administration building is a Masonic Lodge (Santorum Lodge No. 25 [PHA]) (Flemming-McCall 2008). A photograph of Coulter is shown in Figure 2.8.

The 1900 U.S. census and the Sanborn Insurance Company maps provide a picture of a changing Cheraw. The town had 1,177 residents, with 664 white and 513 black residents (U.S. Census Bureau 1900). The Jim Crow laws, initiated in the 1895 State Constitution, seems to have influenced living patterns as large portions of the town were either white or black and less integrated than 30 years earlier. Electricity was still in its infancy, and though an electric company was being planned, electric power did not arrive until early in the twentieth century. *The Cheraw Chronicle* was founded in 1896. The 1898 merger of the Darlington and Cheraw Railroad into the massive Atlantic Coast Line system proved important for trade.⁵ The connection directly linked the town to major rail systems stretching up and down the East Coast of the U.S. (South Carolina Transportation 2018). The Independent Cotton Oil Company was located on Front Street, and the Cheraw Livestock and Livery stables was situated at the corner of Front and Market streets. The industrial area of town was along Second Street near the Seaboard and Atlantic Coast Line tracks. Businesses there included the Cheraw Sash and Door Company, located on Second Street south of the Seaboard Air Line



Coulter Memorial Academy on Second Street in Cheraw was founded in 1881. It was named for Caroline Coulter, who opened the first school for blacks in Chesterfield County. It was a parochial school sponsored by the Northern branch of the Presbyterian Church. Begun as a day school, it later became a high school and then a junior college. The Coulter Memorial Academy had a peak enrollment of 509 in 1943. It closed in 1955.

Figure 2.8 A 1940s photograph of a Coulter graduation (Flemming-McCall 2008).

⁵ The Darlington and Cheraw Railroad had absorbed the Cheraw and Salisbury Railroad in 1892.

tracks; Chesterfield Lumber Company; and the Cheraw Foundry and Machine Shop, also located along a rail siding at the end of Second Street. William Godfrey and Company occupied a space near the south end of Huger and Greene Streets, and Carolina Spoke and Handle was in the same area, which would later be known as Cash Road to the residents (Sanborn Fire Insurance Company 1905: Maps 1-3). Later, the Cheraw Foundry and Machine Shop would move west of town to an area known today as Foundry Hill.

2.6 Prosperity Returns and Then Disappears (1900-1932)

The twenty-five years that followed the turn of the century were prosperous for Cheraw. New conveniences, roads, industries, educational opportunities, rising cotton prices, and a booming World War economy led to unlimited optimism. Then in the mid-1920s, years of poor agriculture practices, reliance on a single crop, and the arrival of the boll weevil changed Southern agriculture. The region was plunged into a long, deep recession, further aggravated by the Stock Market Crash of 1929 and the Great Depression of the 1930s.

Modern conveniences appeared in Cheraw in the first decade of the twentieth century. In 1900, the Chesterfield & Kershaw Railroad line was completed to Cheraw, making a third line serving the town. The line was short lived, however, as it was merged into the Seaboard Air Line system in 1901 (Chesterfield County Public Library n.d.). The telephone arrived in 1900, and electricity came to town in 1905 to power the industries developing along the rail sidings and the commercial district. By 1912, water and sewer service began. This latter improvement resulted in the removal of trees in the median strips throughout the town. That provoked a backlash from the Civic League, who organized and managed to save the trees on Third Street and some other places in town (Spruill et al. 2000). In 1907, to compete with the rail lines, the Cheraw and Georgetown Steamboat Company was organized, but the company went out of business by 1920. That same year, the first automobiles came to Cheraw (Gettys 1992; Spruill et al. 2000). The town had its first baseball team in the first decade of the century, and high schools added more sports such as football and basketball to their extra curriculum.

In 1908, the town experienced a great flood that swept away the covered bridge built in 1866. It was replaced by a new metal bridge but used a small portion of the old covered section that had not been lost to the flood. A photograph of the new bridge with the covered portion is shown in Figure 2.9.

By 1910, several new businesses opened in Cheraw, including a sewing factory, a garage, a canning factory, a box maker, and tobacco warehouses. Though tobacco had been grown in the area since Colonial times, local farmers returned to the crop in large numbers by the early 1900s. However, cotton remained the primary crop, and by 1918 local investors had organized and built the Cheraw Cotton Mill and begun production in time for the World War I boom (Gettys 1992). By 1925, the two mills in town, Pee Dee Knitting and Cheraw Cotton Mill, were combined into one organization, the Cheraw Cotton Mill, Inc. (*Cheraw Chronicle* January 22, 1953; *Town of Cheraw: The Cotton Tale of Cheraw [Cotton Tale]* 2018). The new industries demanded better fire protection than the bucket ordinance, and in 1916 the town obtained its first fire engine. That same year, the Atlantic Coast Line built a new freight station in Cheraw on Second Street (now occupied by the Cheraw Police Department). The company also built additional lines and platforms to handle the 15,000 bales of cotton per year shipping out of Cheraw. Cotton had become so dominant in the life of Cheraw that by 1919, 77 percent of Chesterfield County land was in cotton production (Cotton Tale 2018).

Timbering and turpentine industries also grew in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century in South Carolina. The 1900 U.S. census recorded two turpentine processing plants in Cheraw. By 1920, several timber-related businesses were in the town, most of them along the rail lines. The companies tended to be finishing companies processing the timber and pine sap into wood planks, turpentine, and other products.

Several new buildings were erected during the first decades of the twentieth century. The Powe-Watson



Figure 2.9 An early 1900s photo of the Pee Dee River bridge that replaced the one built after the Civil War (Historical Society of Chesterfield County 1997).

House was built on Church Street in 1902; the Matheson-Hook-Moore House on Kershaw Street in 1905; the M.S. Funderburk House on Christian Street in 1909; the Belk-Baker House built on Third Street around 1915; and the Duvall-Newsome House on Third Street in 1918. Several churches also built new buildings: St. David's Episcopal Church built their new home on Market Street in 1916; the Pee Dee Union Baptist Church replaced their wooden building with one of brick in 1912; and the Wesley Methodist Church built their current brick building in 1915 (Gettys 1992: inventory; Wesley United Methodist Church 2018; Pee Dee Union Baptist Church 2018). The Chesterfield County School Board built a new high school for white students in 1914 and added an annex in 1920 (Historical Society of Chesterfield County 1997). Also, in 1920, the school board built a brick elementary school for African Americans on Front Street, naming it the Robert Smalls School for the Civil War hero.

The 1920s began with unbridled optimism as cotton prices continued their rise. In the first years of the decade, the town leaders saw the population increase to more than 3,800 residents. During the decade, the town built its first golf course, an airport, and brick buildings replaced many of the older, wooden structures on Market and Second streets (U.S. Census Bureau 1920). Three new banks opened on Market Street, dozens of new homes were built, and Market and Second Streets were paved with concrete sidewalks (Cotton Tale 2018). The Lyric Movie Theatre (later Cheraw Theatre) opened 1920 and in 1929 residents experienced their first "talkie" movie.

During the 1920s, the African American communities also expanded, led by growing churches and Coulter Academy. Under the leadership of the Rev. G.W. Long, the school students built a new administration building, and the school added the Marshall House on Second Street as a teacherage. It also began accepting boarding students and constructed the Chapman Training building to initiate college coursework

for teachers. Rev. Long developed the school from a small local high school with 87 students to a regional facility that matriculated more than 500 students by 1940 (Flemming-McCall 2008:28). Figure 2.10 shows a photograph of the Coulter School Administration building.

African Americans tended to settle in specific areas near churches, such as the Pee Dee Union Baptist Church, Wesley Methodist Church, and Second Presbyterian Church on the Coulter Campus. Another area was along Cash Road near the railroad at the southeast end of Huger, Greene, and High streets. Residents here lived near the timbering and cotton factories and the rail loading and unloading facilities (Bradley 2018). Many settled along Huger and Greene Streets around the Wesley Methodist Church. John Brinks “Dizzy” Gillespie was born on Huger Street in 1917 and left town in 1933. Gillespie went on to become one of the most important jazz musicians in the U.S. With his signature bent horn, puffed cheeks, and engaging personality, he became the father of modern Bebop Jazz. His homesite is now a town park that celebrates his legacy, and the town erected a bronze statue of Dizzy in the Market Square in 2002. Though the most famous, Gillespie was not the only African American native musician to achieve national recognition. Two members of the Motely family also excelled. John Motley and Frank Motely, Jr., were both Cheraw natives who were born in the early 1920s and grew up there. John Motley moved to New York City where he became a distinguished writer and director of the All City Concert Choir. Frank Motely, Jr., known as “the Duel Trumpeter”, joined Gillespie’s Bebop movement and later had bands in Washington, DC (Flemming-McCall 2008).

Ernest Gillespie, Jr., a relative of the famous trumpeter, gives an interesting look at Cheraw in the 1920s and 1930s from an African American’s point of view. His observations show the level of integration of the races and the commonality of many experiences. But it also reveals the second-class citizenship all African Americans in town experienced. He relates that when he was a boy about 1930 (Gillespie 2005:5-6):



Figure 2.10 A current photograph of the Coulter Administration building erected by the school’s students in the 1924.

There were little or no White-collar jobs available in Cheraw for any Blacks unless you were a School Teacher or a minister. There were few White-collar jobs for anyone in the early days. The area we lived in on Second Street was called “Sam Bo Bend” and was almost even between Blacks and Whites financially but more blacks owned homes in that part of town than whites. The houses that were across the Street from where we lived were rented to whites. The Cotton Mill [Cheraw Yarn Mill] built them and owned them and they were called factory houses. Hardly any of us living there had any more money than the other and we all had basically the same kinds of houses of one and two bedrooms with outdoor toilets (outhouses). There was a time when Blacks living in the South... were expected to step off the sidewalk when meeting a White person on the street and “tip our hats” to all of them.

For more than 120 years, much of Cheraw’s prosperity depended on the cotton industry, and to a lesser degree tobacco. The troubles with cotton began in 1920, when prices collapsed because of overseas competition, the boll weevil, and overproduction. By 1922, cotton production fell by two-thirds (Edgar 1998:485). The decline of cotton spurred a mass exodus from the Deep South states. For African American’s particularly, the falling economic conditions combined with the Jim Crow segregation laws were the final straw. Between 1920 and 1930, 24 of South Carolina’s 46 counties lost population. For example, in an eight-month period in 1922, more than 50,000 black farmers left the state’s rural areas for the Northeast and Midwest (Edgar 1998:485). In Cheraw, money dried up and by 1928, a year before the Stock Market Crash, all of Cheraw’s banks failed (Spruill et al. 2000).

In October 1929, the U.S. Stock Market crashed and continued a downward trend until the early 1930s, dragging the economy into the Great Depression. Funding for expansion dried up, and by March 1933, 307 of the 465 banks in the state had failed, including seven of the eight banks in Chesterfield County and all the banks in Cheraw (Edgar 1998:489). By 1932, nearly one-quarter of the State’s population was totally unemployed and had been for many months, with many more underemployed (Hayes 2001:37). Although the area finances were bad, road building helped some to find work in the early years of the Depression. In 1931, U.S. Highway 1 was completed in Cheraw. As the economy improved over the next 10 years, gas stations and accommodation stops, called “motels,” began to appear along the roadways into Cheraw. Figure 2.11 is a photograph of the old Gulf Oil gas station that was built circa 1940s on Second Street.



Figure 2.11 View of old Gulf Oil gas station on Second Street (Resource 0319).

2.7 The Great Depression, War, and Recovery (1930-1975)

Franklin Delano Roosevelt was elected to office in 1932, and his New Deal program attempted to spur the country out of the Great Depression. Despite his best efforts, by 1938, he concluded that the poverty in the South was his “No. 1 economic problem” (Kennedy 1962; American Presidency Project 2018: FDR July 4, 1938). The New Deal supplied many benefits to the area. The Civilian Conservation Corps built Cheraw State Park and the dam at Juniper Lake when town citizens collected enough to purchase the land (Spruill et al. 2000; SCDAH 1990). Other worn-out cotton lands were acquired in the area for the Sandhills State Forest and the Sandhills National Wildlife Refuge. In 1939, the Works Projects Administration erected a new bridge over the Pee Dee River to replace the one constructed after the 1908 flood and provided workers to improve the Cheraw Golf Course. The cotton mills remained in operation, but with limited staff. Cotton did not completely disappear from the landscape; local agriculturalist Benjamin Thurman experimented with uses of cotton seed oil, leading to improvement and increased use of vegetable oil (Cotton Tale 2018). One sign of improving times occurred in 1940 when the town obtained a Piggly Wiggly Grocery Store, the first chain of its kind in the area.

African Americans moved in larger numbers into the middle class by the late 1930s. In 1939, a Cheraw plumber, Levi G. Byrd, was instrumental in helping to establish the South Carolina State National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and was an early proponent of civil rights. Byrd was particularly effective in publishing articles in the *Pittsburg Courier*, an important African American paper with national circulation. His work helped bring attention to the African American struggle for basic civil rights and equality, not only in Cheraw and South Carolina but throughout the South. Later, he helped found the Chesterfield County Citizens Council (Flemming-McCall 2008:16). The town got its

first African American dentist, Dr. John V. Hanna, and a rising African American business district appeared at the intersection of Kershaw and Second streets. Businesses founded in the area were the Arrow Dry Cleaners, McDonnell Properties, Morris Funeral Cottage, and Reid's Funeral Home; an array of beauty salons, barbershops, and pool halls; and the College Inn opened at the Coulter School for boarders (Flemming-McCall 2008). Figure 2.12 shows a 1950s photograph of Levi G. Byrd. The Levi G. Byrd Park on the east side of town is named for this important citizen.

On the southeast side of town between the Seaboard and Atlantic Coastline tracts, another group of African American businesses were growing. These businesses included Marine Allen's Grocery and Stables, Jackson's Oil Company, Belle Sutton dance hall, Ellerbe Grill and Grocery, and Burch's Hotel and Café at the intersection of Church and Second streets (Flemming-McCall 2008; Bradley 2018). A regionally popular local spot was "Chitlin' Charles" restaurant at the corner of Huger and Maynard streets, operated by Charles McClellan. People from two states traveled to enjoy his famous chitlins (Flemming-McCall 2008:22). Yet, the 1930s was a time when many African American families left town for better opportunities in the North. The Gillespies, Powes, and Motleys were among the families that joined the migration from the South to the Northeast. Despite some families leaving, by 1940 the town population had reached 4,497 (Spruill et al. 2000).

Fascist aggression in Europe, Africa, and the Pacific finally stirred the U.S. to action when France fell to Nazi Germany in the spring of 1940. The U.S. enacted a peace-time draft for the first time in its history, and the country began a long entry into World War II. In December 1941, the U.S. entered the conflict after Japan bombed the Naval Base at Pearl Harbor. With the country at war and the economy in war mode, the "draining years" of depression were finally left behind. The mills began running full time, and men went into service and sent funds home to families. The U.S. Army located training facilities nearby and conducted maneuvers in the Cheraw area. Figure 2.13 shows soldiers practicing maneuvers on one of the roads leading into Cheraw. Nearby airfield bases were Bennettsville's Palmer Army Airfield and Florence Army Airfield. There were also large training facilities at Fort Jackson near Columbia and Fort Bragg in North Carolina. These and others provided an influx of uniformed visitors, especially on the weekends. In 1945, in anticipation of the war's end, the Cheraw Chamber of Commerce took over town promotion from the former Board of Trade (Spruill et al. 2000). During this period, homes were typically built in a less grandiose style than in previous generations. Some examples include the Anderson-Ousley House on Christian Street, the Walters-Rayfield House on Church Street, the Stricklin House on Kershaw Street, and four homes at 142-148 McIver Street (Gettys 1992).

The years following World War II's end in 1945 were marked by a continuation of the economic expansion fueled by the conflict. Soldiers returning home married and obtained federally-funded educational



Figure 2.12 A photograph of Levi G. Byrd (Flemming-McCall 2008:16).



Figure 2.13 Army maneuvers taking place during World War II. This photograph was taken during pre-war “mock fighting” on a road outside of town (1941 CCPL).

and homeownership opportunities unparalleled in the country’s history. Congress provided inexpensive financing through the G.I. Bill and Federal Housing Authority. Cheraw citizens initiated the Camelia Show which drew crowds to town each year. Lobbying by the Chamber of Commerce of Cheraw and Marlboro County drew the first modern factory. In 1948, Delta Finishing Company located a plant near Cheraw and generated 1,000 jobs. In 1950, Cheraw Weaving Mills also located there and added another 250 jobs (Chesterfield County Public Library n.d.: Meiklejohn file, Commerce #15 [Meiklejohn]). By the early 1960s, several new industries offered employment for the growing town. By then, the suburbs were expanding along Market Street to South Carolina Route 9. The new industries were locating in these areas just outside of town. Among others, this included Becker County Sand and Gravel Company, Cheraw Veneer Company, Carolina Feed Mills, Cherokee Batting Company, and Pee Dee Apparel Company (Meiklejohn n.d.). Most new businesses were still related to the timber or cotton industry that continued in the area.

Cheraw citizens have maintained a sense of the town’s historic landscape and sought to protect it, witnessed by the Civic League’s 1900s efforts to save the original wide, tree-lined roads. In the early 1950s, citizens began to pay more attention to the town’s significant historic built environment. In 1951, a non-profit firm, Cheraw, Inc. was founded. Their primary goal was to “promote and aid in the preservation of existing buildings of architectural and historical value,” in Cheraw; they saw themselves as having a “moral duty to preserve and make use of that which was handed down from past generations” (Cheraw, Inc. 1961).

Their goals included restoration projects, design landscaping, tree planting, and design and improvement of public and private buildings after the historic tradition of Cheraw. They aided the architectural firm that designed a new Robert Smalls Elementary public school for African Americans, helped repair Old St. David's Church, designed the A&P Grocery Store, and influenced the design of the First Presbyterian Church's Fellowship Building. They designed the landscaping for the Cheraw Cotton Mills and the Town Green. The firm designed the Powe-Bourne Cotton Office, Saverance Tractor Company, and laid out the new Cheraw Memorial Health Center. By 1961, they had designed or influenced the design of 28 buildings in Cheraw (Cheraw, Inc. 1961). Figure 2.14 shows a photograph of the Powe-Bourne Cotton Office revealing the colonial look of the buildings as Cheraw, Inc., envisioned.

By 1956, health services in Cheraw included the Cheraw Memorial Health Center and the Chesterfield County Hospital. In 1961, the Matheson family donated their antebellum home for a new public library, replacing the Lyceum which later was turned into a museum. During these years, a youth baseball league was established, and the town's 1960 population reached 5,171 (U.S. Census Bureau 2018). Although in the years following World War II infill occurred in the older section of town, much of the population growth in Cheraw was to the south and southwest along Highway 9 where the factories were established. The 1960s also brought on a renewed effort by the Town and Chamber of Commerce to attract new industries. Important to that effort, the town's infrastructure was improved.

The shared participation in World War II brought a new activism for civil rights for all Americans. However, desegregation in Cheraw and indeed for all the South was slow. In 1949, the trustees of the Coulter School had turned the aging facilities over to the Chesterfield County Board of Education, and the school



Figure 2.14 The Powe-Bourne Cotton office, a simple building in which Cheraw, Inc., helped design (Cheraw, Inc. 1961).

remained for African Americans until it was closed in 1955. The main building was sold to the Masons, but the smaller Chapman Training School building was turned over to a local citizen, Barbara Lawrence. In 1957, she converted the building into the Barbara Lawrence Nursery and Kindergarten School, the first for African Americans in Cheraw. During the 1960s, the civil rights movement affected the segregated facilities and schools of Cheraw and Chesterfield County. Levi Byrd, Franklin E. Johnson, Thomas Dawkins, C.L. Bowens, and James E. Crawford, and Cheraw's first African American attorney, John E. McCall, along with many others, led the local effort to integrate the public schools once segregation was outlawed by *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954) (Flemming-McCall 2008:16-17). Once the public policy was established, the African American schools were absorbed by the larger white school system. But, integration was slow and resisted by most whites using the state's "Freedom of Choice" policy. Thus, schools stayed effectually segregated. This did not change until the early 1970s and came about through the efforts of a family from Cheraw.

In the late 1960's, Dr. Darius and Vera Poe Swann sued the Mecklenburg County, North Carolina Board of Education to permit their son, James Swann, to be bused to a predominately white school for a better education (*Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg County Board of Education* [1971]). Vera Poe Swann was a Cheraw native and Coulter Academy graduate. The decision by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1971 was crucial for the entire South as it established the use of busing as an "appropriate remedy to achieving racial balance" in public schools (*Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg County Board of Education* [1971]). The case carried national ramifications for in the fall of 1971, the U.S. Department of Education based on that decision ordered school districts throughout the South to bus students across traditional school lines to achieve an equitable racial balance.

In Cheraw, the first fully integrated high school graduating class was in 1971. About the same time, the Chesterfield County School Board began plans for a new high school for Cheraw and the surrounding area. Cheraw High School, built in 1914 and enlarged in 1920, was replaced with a larger school. Long High School, the African American school, became the junior high school. The town integrated the schools peacefully, and the new Cheraw High School began classes in 1974 for all the area students.

Desegregation of the town's public and private facilities and businesses was helped by personal friendships between men and women of both races. It was also aided by support from the town's most famous citizen, Dizzy Gillespie, who regularly returned for concerts. Gillespie provided good publicity for the town in the decades after World War II. As the Goodwill Ambassador for the U.S. State Department, he made use of his genius on his bent trumpet, frequently opening his show with a now-famous line, "I'm Dizzy Gillespie and I'm from 'Cheeraw, South Carolina!" Figure 2.15 shows the Dizzy Gillespie statue on the Town Green.

The 1970s opened with a concerted effort to achieve desegregation in public education along with construction of a new high school, a beautifica-



Figure 2.15 The Dizzy Gillespie statue on the Town Green (Town of Cheraw 2002).

tion program for the town, and restoration of Old St. David's Episcopal Church. By this time, the cotton mills, timber processing factories, and other industrial facilities had replaced cotton production as the primary source of wealth for the area. Cotton production had continued a steady decline. Other crops took its place, but they never exercised the dominance that cotton once had. Steamboats had long since disappeared on the Pee Dee River, and even the railroads had suffered due to increased competition from truckers using the improved Federal Interstate System and state highways.

In 1975, Cheraw was declared the first bicentennial town in South Carolina. As part of the 200th anniversary of the United States, the town took on several bicentennial projects. These included establishment of a Pee Dee riverfront park at the location of the old landing along the river, and a festival on the Green over the July 4th weekend. There were also the additions of new recreation trails and permanent markers on historic buildings. Restoration projects were carried out on Old St. David's Church, and on the former Atlantic Coast Railroad Line Freight Station, now the police station (*Cheraw Chronicle*, December 12, 1974).

Business leaders saw another economic opportunity in the increased tourist industry that was growing nationwide, especially around the bicentennial. Over the generations, the town had maintained many of its historic structures. In 1973, a team of local preservationists and members of the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office nominated the old section of Cheraw to the NRHP. The Cheraw Historic District was placed on the NRHP on November 20, 1974 (Eaddy et al. 1974). The district generally follows the original lines as laid out by the Kershaws, stretching back from the Pee Dee River west to Christian Street, north to Hartzel Avenue, and south to the north CSX rail line. Co-author of the 1974 nomination, Sarah Spruill recently made comment on the Historic District⁶:

The early 70's nomination tended to focus on the original town layout and Cheraw's antebellum architecture. It did include some later buildings – for example Wesley United Methodist Church c. 1915, early mill houses on Church Street, and many of the 20th century commercial buildings downtown. As the preservation movement has evolved, more interest has been shown in industrial and commercial buildings. Preservation leaders in Cheraw have known for some time that the historic district needed to be expanded to include a number of sites that reflect Cheraw's past especially along Second Street, Market Street, and Church Street and some buildings that were not fifty years old at the time of the original nomination.

⁶ Sarah Spruill, personal communication to author, September 5, 2018.

3.0 Previously Identified Historic Architectural Resources

3.1 National Register Listed Historic Properties

The Town of Cheraw architectural survey area currently contains two individual historic properties and one historic district listed on the NRHP. Table 3.1 provides a list of these properties.

3.1.1 Cheraw Historic District

In 1973, the SCDAH performed a town survey that led to the NRHP nomination for the Cheraw Historic District. The 15-block (with several partial blocks) Historic District focused on the Second Street to Market Street commercial core and the residential neighborhoods surrounding Kershaw Street, Market Street, Third Street, and Greene Street. The 1974 nomination included 33 contributing historic resources and approximately 600 acres. Table 3.2 provides a list of the 33 contributing resources identified by the NRHP nomination. The period of significance is circa 1770-1924. The district boundaries extend to Hartzell Avenue and McIver Street on the north, Christian and Church Streets on the south, Kershaw and Greene Streets on the west, and Second and Front Streets on the east. The boundary follows an irregular line capturing all or part of 28 of the Town’s rectangular blocks and a few irregular blocks. Figure 2.2 shows the Cheraw Historic District map with boundary. The Cheraw Historic District was last surveyed comprehensively in 1992.

3.2 Previously Recorded NRHP-Eligible Historic Properties

Based on data obtained from South Carolina ArchSite, there are no NRHP-eligible or potentially eligible architectural resources within the survey area that are not already individually listed or contributing to a listed district.

3.3 Previous Architectural Surveys within the Survey Area

The 1974 Town of Cheraw Historic District NRHP nomination survey identified 33 contributing resources within the survey area. The only additional survey of note is the 1990-1992 inventory that updated 304 historic resources in and around the Historic District:

- *Cheraw Historic District, NRHP nomination form* (Eaddy et al. 1974).
- *Historic and Architectural Inventory: Cheraw Historic District* (Gettys 1992).

Table 3.1 National Register Listed Historic Properties within the survey area.

Name of Property	Address/Location	Date Listed	NRIS Number	Site Number
St. David’s Episcopal Church and Cemetery	NE corner of Church and Second Streets where Front Street intersects Church Street	September 22, 1971	71000761	0055 and 0055.01
Cheraw Historic District	Bounded by Front, Kershaw, 3rd, McIver, Cedar, Greene, Christian, and Church Streets	November 20, 1974	74001844	NA
Robert Smalls School	316 Front Street	March 4, 2014	14000043	0467

Table 3.2 The resources contributing to the Cheraw Historic District.

NRHP #	Site	Historic Name	Address	Date
1	0055	St. David's Episcopal Church and Cemetery	SE corner of Church & 2nd St.	1773
1	0055.01	Old St. David's Cemetery	SE corner of Church & 2nd St.	c 1773
2	0183	Ellerbe-Mclver	420 Church Street	c 1835
3	0187	Godfrey House	417 Church Street	c 1853
4	NA	Covinton House (Not Extant)	508 Church Street	c 1830
5	0141	Mill House	512 Church Street	c 1910
5	0142	Mill House	514 Church Street	c 1910
5	0143	Mill (Broome) House	520 Church Street	c 1910
6	0078	Matheson-Hook-Moore House	620 Kershaw Street	c 1905
7	0079	Matheson Memorial Library	612 Kershaw Street	c 1810
8	0120	Campbell-Jackson-Funderburk H.	506 Kershaw Street	c 1820
9	0122	Wannamaker House	500 Kershaw Street	c 1900
10	0218	Blue House	416 Greene Street	c 1850
11	0192	Enfield	135 Mclver Street	c 1820
12	0191	Hartzell House	143 Mclver Street	c 1790
12	0191.01	Smokehouse	143 Mclver Street	c 1890s
12	0191.02	Single pen	143 Mclver Street	c 1920
13	0221	Mclver-Malloy House	321 Third Street	c 1814
13	0221.01	Slave dwelling	321 Third Street	c 1810
13	0221.02	Slave dwelling	321 Third Street	c 1810
13	0221.03	Shed	321 Third Street	c 1800s
13	0221.04	Garage	321 Third Street	c 1930s
14	0232	Lafayette House	235 Third Street	c 1823
15	0271	The Teacherage	230 Third Street	c 1790
15	0271.01	Teacherage Outbuilding	230 Third Street	c 1920s
16	0288	Market Hall	201 Market Street	c 1836
17	0284	Town hall	200 Market Street	1858
18	0285	Lyceum	Approx. 300 ft SW of Town Hall on N side of Market St	c 1820
19	0287	Inglis-Mclver Law Office	On Town Green approx. 250 ft W of Market Hall	c 1820
20	0279	Merchants Bank	232 Market Street	c 1835
21	Multiple	Cheraw Stores	2nd & Market Streets	early 1900s
22	0237	First Presbyterian Church	300 Market Street	c 1932
22	0237.01	Session House	300 Market Street	c 1842
22	0237.02	First Presbyterian Church Hall	300 Market Street	c. 1940s
23	0242	First United Methodist Church	117 Third Street	c 1840s
23	0242.01	Sarah Caston Memorial Chapel	117 Third Street	c 1960
24	0241	Boxwood Hall	317 Market Street	c 1822
25	0239	M. W. Duvall House	320 Market Street	c 1822
26	0091	St. Peter's Catholic Church	602 Market Street	1804
26	0091.01	St. Peter's Hall	602 Market Street	c 1940s
27	0133	Boundary Markers	Corner of Market & High Streets	c 1768
28	0101	Lynch-Evans House	125 High Street	c 1815
29	0147	Catherine Quilty House	126 High Street	c 1830
30	0169	Reid-Thurman Wannamaker House	209 Greene Street	c 1820
31	0166	Green-Prince House	223 Greene Street	c 1824
32	0283	Chancellor Inglis House	226 Third Street	c 1800
33	0236	Old Presbyterian Manse/Coit-Poston House	219 Third Street	c 1836

4.0 Survey Results

Brockington and Associates, Inc., revisited 317 historic resources and recorded 185 newly identified historical resources, including 41 newly identified secondary resources, in the survey area of the Historic District and properties located adjacent to its boundary. Of the 317 previously recorded historical resources, 20 were confirmed as non-extant; therefore, 482 historical resources received SCSS site forms. These resources included buildings, an object, and sites, and are presented on aerial photographic maps in Appendix A. There were also 112 potential resources that were determined not survey eligible during field evaluation, due to age and/or integrity requirements. We assessed each of the historical architectural resources for NRHP eligibility and whether they contribute to the Historic District.

The Town of Cheraw's architectural resources can be divided into several different categories. Residences, both grand and modest, represent over half of buildings found within the survey area. Other resource types include commercial buildings, government/public buildings, churches, cemeteries, a stone boundary marker, an industrial building, and landscaping features. Within these types, variations in function, material, and style account for varying visual qualities. An examination of Cheraw's historic resources in reference to these types will provide the best basis for understanding the significance of the resources that remain. A portion of the buildings identified in this survey could not be clearly assigned a stylistic label such as Colonial Revival, Craftsman, or Queen Anne. These "folk" or "vernacular" buildings have no academic high style; however, they often utilize elements of certain styles and can still be usefully categorized according to plan and the external clues as to how the interior space is organized.

This survey categorizes buildings based on the descriptive terminology recommended by McAlester (2013). Many of the houses identified during this survey defy the nomenclature of academic architectural "styles" and are more appropriately categorized by "type." Building types are defined by their plan or form, which accounts for the principal differences between buildings, particularly houses. For example, house types may include front-gable, gable-front and wing, massed-plan side-gable, hall-and-parlor, I-house, and pyramidal. This approach, which relies principally on plan rather than style, permits organization, categorization, and thus comparison, which is not entirely possible when relying on academic styles. An analysis based primarily on style would exclude most of these buildings from study and broadly categorize them as vernacular.

The remainder of this chapter discusses the range of historic resources recorded during the Cheraw survey. This chapter is organized by resource function (residential, commercial, etc.) and then by style or type. The discussion is organized chronologically, as appropriate.

4.1 Residential Resources

Of the 462 resources recorded in the survey area, the majority are domestic single-family houses. Most houses date from the mid-nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. As discussed above, many houses do not ascribe to a particular academic style. However, those that do illustrate the Town's uses and adaptations of popular national styles. Section 4.1.1 provides an overview of the different styles represented in Cheraw, followed by a discussion of the houses for which no stylistic designation could be given.

4.1.1 National Styles

Federal

The Federal style, also known as the Adam style, was a dominant architectural movement in the United States from 1780 to circa 1840, a period in which the new country was greatly expanding in geographic size and population. The Federal Style refined the preceding Georgian style and was first established by wealthy merchants in the major port cities of the eastern seaboard. The exteriors of most Federal houses have few elaborations other than an accentuated front door surround and the use of a Palladian window on the second story over the main entrance. Most often, a Federal house is a symmetrical box, two or three rooms deep. An example of the Federal style in Cheraw is the Lafayette House (Figure 4.1).

Greek Revival

The Greek Revival style was the dominant style of American domestic architecture during the first half of the nineteenth century and is often associated with the splendor of antebellum plantation homes. Greek Revival houses often feature symmetrical facades with central doorways surrounded by rectangular transoms and sidelights and porches with classical porch supports, such as Doric columns. Greek Revival houses feature wide cornice trim to represent the classical entablature, and gable end returns are common. There are several examples of high-style Greek Revival houses in Cheraw, and many of the frame vernacular houses utilize details from the style. The Ramseur-Hurt House is one example of the Greek Revival style (Figure 4.2).

Folk Victorian

This is a style that is applied to simpler folk form houses generally built in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries that feature some of the decorative elements of the Queen Anne, Italianate, or Gothic Revival styles. Most examples of this style are folk house types that have been embellished with spindle-work or jigsaw details around the porch and cornice lines. There are a few surviving examples of Folk Victorian architecture in the Town of Cheraw. Resource 0129, the Hilliard-Bundy House (Figure 4.3) is an example of this style.

Queen Anne

The Queen Anne style is often associated with the term *Victorian*. It is perhaps the most picturesque of the styles of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and can be the most irregular in plan. The surfaces of these houses were enlivened through a variety of means, including projecting bay windows, patterned shingles, spindles, and half-timbering. Queen Anne houses are most notable for their architectural details, where decorative work can appear at nearly any juncture or on nearly any surface. Roof lines of Queen Anne houses can be very complex, with multiple cross-gables often creating a jumbled appearance, while towers of various shapes rise above the roofs. One-story porches tend to appear on Queen Anne houses and often wrap around several sides of the house. The porches offer additional avenues for decoration, including elaborate turned work, decorative brackets, and single or grouped columns of varying sizes. The Queen Anne style was most prominent between 1880 and 1910. Buildings with elements of the Queen Anne style are common throughout the older parts of Cheraw, and several retain a high level of architectural integrity. The Wannamaker House (Figure 4.4) is an example of this style.



Figure 4.1 View of the Lafayette House (0232), example of the Federal style.



Figure 4.2 View of the Ramseur-Hurt House (0260), example of the Greek Revival style.



Figure 4.3 View of the Hilliard-Bundy House (0129), example of a Folk Victorian style house.



Figure 4.4 View of the Wannamaker House (0122), example of the Queen Anne style.

Colonial Revival

Popular from 1880 to 1955, the Colonial Revival style grew out of the Queen Anne style. By the turn of the twentieth century, however, Colonial Revival had moved from more rustic examples to draw inspiration from the higher Georgian style of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. This is an ubiquitous house style that is associated with a wide range of meanings. In the late nineteenth century, for a variety of reasons, architects and homeowners began to look to America's colonial past for inspiration. This was part of a wider cultural movement that sought to find meaning and value in the specifically American past. This style, which included both decorative arts and architecture, emerged in the face of sweeping changes in American society that included increasing urbanization, industrialization, and immigration, as well as a greater interest in both sentimental and scientific study of history. Several examples of Colonial Revival style houses were identified during the survey; a notable example is the Moore-Ingram House (Figure 4.5).

Neoclassical Revival

This style is clearly related in inspiration and motivation to the Colonial Revival style. It, too, was popular in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Whereas the Colonial Revival style drew on eighteenth-century styles, especially Georgian, the Neoclassical style of the turn of the century drew on houses of the early and middle nineteenth century, particularly the early Classical Revival and Greek Revival styles. There are many examples of this style in Cheraw. The First United Methodist Church Manse (Figure 4.6) is a good example of the Neoclassical style.

Tudor Revival

This style draws on images of medieval England for its inspiration. The period of predominance for the Tudor Revival as a more or less accurate medieval style was relatively brief, lasting from the turn of the century to the early 1940s. However, elements from the Tudor Revival style are incorporated into the design of several houses in the Town's building stock through the 1950s. Houses in this style tend to be one or one-and-a-half stories with cross-gabled roofs. They often have false half-timbering on the exterior walls, generally on the second half-story. Occasionally these houses will have multi-pane casement windows and relatively large chimney piles. There are several vernacular houses that exhibit the Tudor Revival style, but the Purvis-Saverance house is one of the best examples (Figure 4.7).

Prairie

Prairie style houses are associated with a low pitched, usually hipped roof with wide eaves. The style originated in Chicago as a high style but was popular nationwide as the vernacular examples spread by pattern books and magazines. Other common details of the Prairie style are massive square porch supports, rows of windows and other elements emphasizing horizontal lines, and focal dormers. The houses are usually two stories with some variant of a single-story porch, and decorative patterns in windows and door lights are shared with the Craftsman style. The prairie style was most popular circa 1900 though the 1920s. Only a few examples of this type were identified throughout the survey area. The Latta-McManus House (Figure 4.8) provides an example of the Prairie style house in Cheraw.



Figure 4.5 View of the Moore-Ingram House (0222), example of the Colonial Revival style.



Figure 4.6 View of the First United Methodist Church Manse (0162), example of a Neoclassical style house.



Figure 4.7 View of the Purvis-Saverance house (0072), example of a Tudor style house.



Figure 4.8 View of the Latta-McManus House (0094), example of a Prairie style house.

Craftsman

Craftsman (Bungalow) style houses drew inspiration from the Arts and Crafts movement of the late nineteenth century. Occasionally they are mistaken for simple front- or side-gable folk houses. The difference is the presence of visible architectural details. These houses feature such elements as low-pitched roofs, often with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters and often with decorative brackets or beams. Generally, these houses have projecting porches supported by battered wooden posts on brick or masonry piers. Most Craftsman houses are surmounted by side- or front-gabled roofs; occasionally, there are hip or cross-gable roofs. This style was prominent from about 1890 to the early 1930s. Several examples of this type of resource were identified throughout the Town, such as the Bunch-Moore house (Figure 4.9).

Art Deco (Modernistic)

Art Deco is one of the two forms of the Modernistic movement from circa 1920-1940. It was a popular style of public and commercial buildings but was not often used for residential houses. The style is characterized by smooth wall surfacing like stucco and flat roofs with vertical projections at the parapet. Stylized geometric motifs are a key element to Art Deco with the frequent use of chevrons, zigzags and other simple shapes. There are very few examples of Art Deco residential buildings in Cheraw. The Crawford-Overton house (Figure 4.10) is the only example of this style recorded during the survey.

Minimal Traditional

Particularly in the years after World War II, most American houses tended to lose the formal and recognized stylistic associations that characterized houses through the early twentieth century. McAlester (2013), however, defines a national style under which many of the new suburban houses built between the 1930s and after World War II can be categorized. The name for this group of houses is Minimal Traditional. These tend to be one-story houses with the use of only one exterior wall material and minimal architectural detail. Often with a low or intermediate pitched gabled roof, occasionally Minimal Traditional houses have a prominent off-center gable on the front. Given the tight time frame within which they were built, they tended to be constructed in readily identifiable tracts or subdivisions. Several examples of this style of architecture were identified as infill houses during the survey and are distributed throughout the survey area. Resource 0682 (Figure 4.11) is a representative example.

Ranch

The Ranch style originated in the 1930s and gained popularity during the next decade, becoming the dominant style of dwelling across the country until the 1970s. The popularity of Ranch homes coincided with the county's dependence on automobiles. The car culture made it possible for suburban development that consisted of large lots to use Ranch houses that maximized facade width. The Ranch was also a popular and economic style for rural areas. The style was based loosely on earlier Spanish Colonial precedents and Prairie-style modernism. The Ranch style has several subtypes based on building form and utilizes a wide variety of architectural features and materials. Generally, the Ranch house is one-story, has a low-pitched roof with no dormers, and is built low to the ground. An asymmetrical facade and focal windows are common. Ranch-style houses appear throughout the Town of Cheraw both in planned Ranch neighborhoods and as in-fill within earlier established areas. Resource 0538 (Figure 4.12) is a typical Ranch style house.



Figure 4.9 View of the Bunch-Moore house (0214), example of a Craftsman style house.



Figure 4.10 View of Crawford-Overton house (0195), example of an Art Deco house.



Figure 4.11 View of Resource 0682, example of a Minimal Traditional style house.



Figure 4.12 View of Resource 0538, example of a Ranch style house.

4.1.2 Vernacular Folk House Types

The above discussion of national styles represented in Cheraw is useful in understanding the impact of broader cultural and artistic trends in the Town. However, the majority of the houses in the survey area could not be given any stylistic designation. Thus, many of the dwellings in the Town are of vernacular form and left out of a stylistic analysis. In order to bring these houses into the analysis of the area's historic architecture, the project team drew on folk housing types elaborated by McAlester (2013). A discussion of folk types is presented below.

Front-Gable

These houses can have one or two stories with one to three bays across the facade. Craftsman and bungalow-influenced houses are the most prominent twentieth-century examples of this pervasive type. Unlike the buildings described in the Craftsman section above, however, many of these buildings lack architectural details and therefore are included in this folk section. Based on the survey findings, front-gable houses are a popular form of folk housing throughout Cheraw. The Vernon-Hanna House # 1 (Figure 4.13) is a typical front-gable style house.

Massed-Plan Side-Gable

These houses, which are at least two rooms wide and two rooms deep, became popular as a folk form after the Civil War. The house plan gained popularity after lightweight roof framing could span houses more than two rooms deep. Historically, this form is popular and appears throughout the Town. Resource 0689 (Figure 4.14) is a notable massed-plan side-gable style house.

Gable-Front and Wing

These houses feature a front-gable section with a side-gabled wing at a right angle. A shed or hip-roof porch often was added to the junction of the two wings. While these houses appear to have been altered over the years, the cross-gable sections often were built as a unit. A number of these houses were recorded during the survey. Both one- and two-story examples are common. The Barfield-Pegues-Pollock house (Figure 4.15; Resource 0155) is a typical gable-front and wing house style house.

I-House

This house type also was a popular folk form throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These side-gable houses are two rooms wide with a central hallway and one room deep. Houses of this sort were quite popular throughout the South and drew on notions of balance and symmetry from the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. A number of I-Houses were recorded during the survey throughout the Town. The Hartzell house (Figure 4.16; Resource 0191) is a typical I-House.

Hall-and-Parlor

This type includes houses that have a simple side-gabled roof covering a plan that is two rooms wide and one room deep. This was a traditional British form that was an early implant in the American colonies. This plan remained the basic housing form throughout the Southeast into the early twentieth century. Based on the survey findings, hall-and-parlor folk houses are relatively common throughout the Town. The McCreight-Bourne house (Figure 4.17; Resource 0264) is a typical hall-and-parlor style house.



Figure 4.13 View of Resource the Vernon-Hanna House # 1 (0251), example of a front-gable house.



Figure 4.14 View of Resource 0689, example of a massed-plan side-gable house.



Figure 4.15 View of the Barfield-Pegues-Pollock house (0155), example of gable-front and wing house.



Figure 4.16 View of the Hartzell house (0191), example of an I-house.



Figure 4.17 View of the McCreight-Bourne house (0264), example of a hall-and-parlor house.

Pyramidal

This house type is square in plan and features four-sided hip or pyramidal roofs. This plan and form became popular in the South in the early twentieth century. Multiple variations of different porches and gable projections are typical with the type. Based on a review of the survey findings, this type of house is fairly common throughout the Town. The Caston house (Figure 4.18; Resource 0215) is a typical pyramidal style house.

4.2 Commercial Resources

The Historic District is focused around the primary commercial core of Second and Market Streets on its eastern end. The commercial portion of the district starts where Second and Church Streets meet along the railroad on the east, up Second Street to Kershaw Street and it radiates along the side streets to Front Street to the northeast. It also includes the side streets north and south of the Town Green. Historically, commercial development concentrated primarily at the Market and Second Streets intersection. The earliest storefronts and business establishments were wooden buildings, but buildings of brick construction started to become more popular circa 1888. Figure 4.19 is an 1884 fire insurance map where the yellow buildings that represent wood-frame structures dominates the intersection. Figure 4.20 is the same intersection that shows the growing numbers of brick buildings, indicated by the color pink, by 1888. Most of the commercial buildings in the Historic District generally date from the late nineteenth through the early twentieth centuries. There are also several examples of mid- to late-twentieth-century commercial infill throughout the district. Figure 4.21 provides a view of the commercial strip from Market Street southeast down Second Street.

Like houses, most commercial buildings in Cheraw adhere to a few particular forms. Most of the surveyed commercial buildings are part of commercial blocks with the majority being one and two stories



Figure 4.18 View of the Caston house (0215), example of a pyramidal house.

in height, with a few ranging up to three stories. These commercial blocks consist of connected masonry materials, mainly brick or concrete block with some later infill. The roofs are flat, built-up types with raised parapets and various architectural detailing. Decorative elements include classical details such as door surrounds, lintels over windows, and simple to elaborate cornices. Brick corbeling and other masonry details are used extensively throughout the commercial district. A few of the commercial buildings still display their original cast iron or pressed metal decorations such as pilasters and other window and entry framing elements. Like the residential buildings of Cheraw, many of the commercial counterparts are considered vernacular in design while incorporating decorative elements from various high styles. One-part and two-part commercial block types make up the majority of the commercial building stock in Cheraw. The 1910 Hotel Covington is a good example of a two-part commercial block type with decorative masonry detailing (Figure 4.22). The Michael and Associates Building is an example of a circa 1885 one-part block commercial building with classical metal molding as decoration (Figure 4.23). The circa 1905 Merchants and Farmers Bank building is the only example of a temple front commercial building in the town (Figure 4.24). The circa 1907 South Carolina National Bank Building (Figure 4.25) provides an example of the vault commercial building, and one of the few stone buildings in Cheraw.

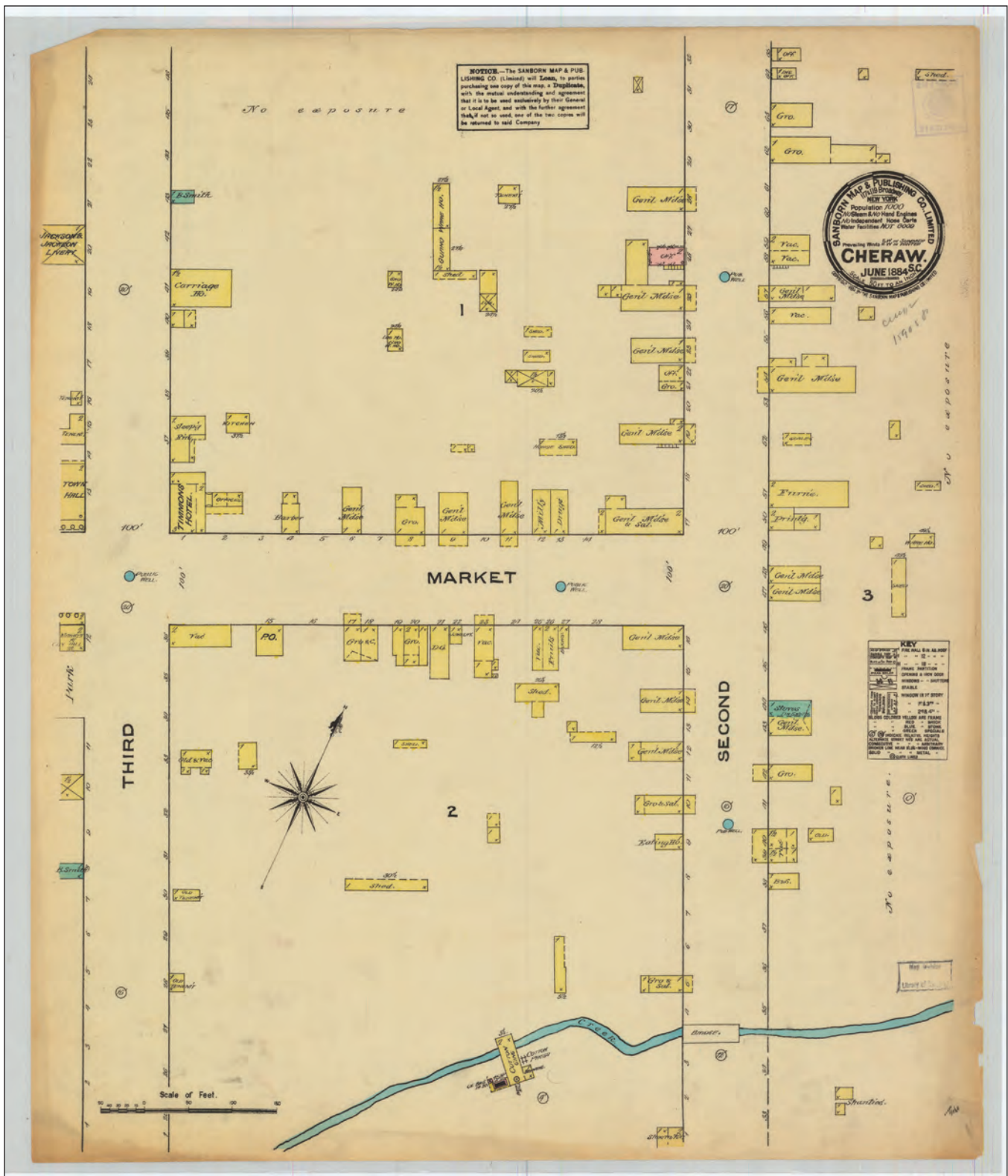


Figure 4.19 A fire insurance map of the commercial district, 1884.

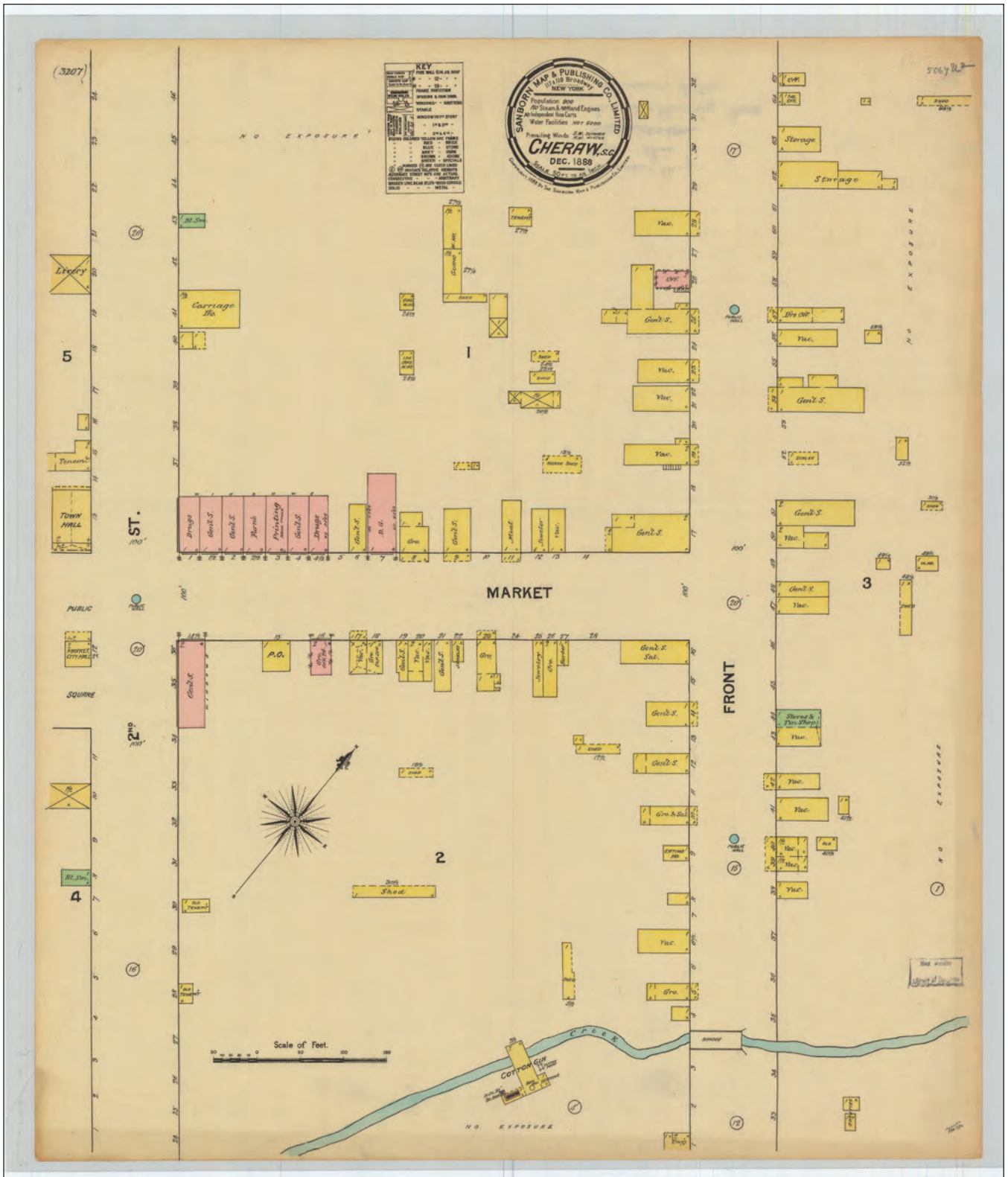


Figure 4.20 A fire insurance map of the commercial district, 1888.



Figure 4.21 View along Second Street facing southeast.



Figure 4.22 View of the Hotel Covington (0275), example of a two-part block commercial building.



Figure 4.23 View of the Michael and Associates Building (0292), example of a one-part block commercial building.



Figure 4.24 View of the Merchants and Farmers Bank Building (0331), example of a temple front commercial building.



Figure 4.25 View of the South Carolina National Bank Building (0334), example of a vault commercial building.

4.3 Institutional Resources

Institutional buildings are vital to the health of a community and represent the various systems that cement a civilization. The Town of Cheraw's institutional buildings surveyed in this project included churches, government buildings, and educational buildings. Architecturally, institutional resources often represent the closest approximation to national academic styles in some areas; more money and effort is invested in their design and construction than other buildings.

Churches are usually the center of a community, and sometimes can be its most architecturally elaborate buildings. Several churches were recorded for the historic resources survey, and Cheraw's churches exhibit elements of national styles such as Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and Neoclassical. The 1840 Saint Peter's Catholic Church (Resource 0091; Figure 4.26) is an example with Greek Revival style elements. A good example of a church with Gothic Revival style elements is that of the 1915 Wesley United Methodist Church (Resource 0158; Figure 4.27). First Baptist Church's 1928 building is an example of the Neoclassical style (Resource 0240; Figure 4.28).

Government buildings are symbolic of a community's civic and economic pride and aspirations. The 1858 Cheraw Town Hall (Resource 0284; Figure 4.29) is considered by some to be the finest surviving early government buildings in the region and exhibits Greek Revival style elements. The 1932 Post Office (Resource 0280; Figure 4.30) is a good example of a Neoclassical style government building.

Educational buildings are an important foundation in the community's efforts to improve the lives of its citizens. Several educational buildings were recorded within the survey area. The 1953 Robert Smalls School (Resource 0467; Figure 4.31) is an NRHP-listed equalization school, built to serve the African American community of Cheraw. The Colonial Revival style school building is also important as its architectural design was influenced by the early preservation group, Cheraw, Incorporated.



Figure 4.26 View of Resource 0091, the Saint Peter's Catholic Church, example of Greek Revival style.



Figure 4.27 View of Resource 0158, the Wesley United Methodist Church, example of Gothic Revival style.



Figure 4.28 View of Resource 0240, the First Baptist Church, example of Neoclassical style.



Figure 4.29 View of the Cheraw Town Hall (Resource 0284), example of a Greek Revival government building.



Figure 4.30 View of the Town of Cheraw Post Office (Resource 0280), example of a Neoclassical government building.



Figure 4.31 View of the Robert Smalls School (Resource 0467), example of a Colonial Revival educational building.

4.4 Transportation Resources

The most iconic transportation resource in Cheraw is the Old Train Station (Resource 0326; Figure 4.32). Built in 1916, it now serves as the Police Department and is an example of a transportation building with Italian Renaissance elements. Other transportation resources located within the survey area are associated with the twentieth-century car culture, including service and gas stations. The old Gulf Oil Station (Resource 0319; Figure 4.33) is a circa 1940s gas station; although the tanks have been removed and it now serves as a different commercial purpose, it still has Art Deco elements common with this style of transportation building.

4.5 Industrial Resources

Throughout the Town's history, various forms of industry have been crucial to the Cheraw economy. The position as an inland port on the Pee Dee River surrounded by agricultural land has meant that the crop production and trade industry has always played an important role in close proximity to the Historic District. Little remains of the industry's historical buildings within the survey area. The circa 1900 Pee Dee Knitting Mill building (Resource 0327; Figure 4.34) is in poor condition but is a good example of the types of industrial buildings that supported the cotton production and textiles industry.



Figure 4.32 A view of the Old Train Station (Resource 0326), example of a railway-associated transportation building.



Figure 4.33 View of the Gulf Oil Station (Resource 0319), example of a mid-twentieth-century gas station.



Figure 4.34 View of the Pee Dee Knitting Mill building (Resource 0327), an example of an industrial resource.

5.0 Recommendations

During the historic architectural survey within the survey area, we completed updated survey forms for 287 previously identified historical resources (Table 5.1) and recorded 175 newly identified historical resources (Table 5.2). We also recorded 41 newly identified secondary resources such as slave dwellings, garages, and utility sheds. An additional 19 previously identified historical resources were confirmed as non-extant. There were also 112 potential resources that were determined not survey eligible during field evaluation, due to age and/or integrity requirements. Of the 574 evaluated historical resources, we recommend two individual resources and one complex (Coulter Memorial Academy campus) outside of the Historic District eligible for the NRHP. We also recommend 224 resources within the Cheraw Historic District boundaries as contributing to the NRHP-listed District. Furthermore, we recommend an extension of the period of significance for the Historic District from 1924 to 1960 to include distinct years of economic/architectural development and to include the early preservation efforts of Cheraw, Incorporated. If the period of significance was extended to 1960, then we would recommend an additional 169 resources as contributing to the NRHP-listed Historic District. Summary descriptions and photographs of each individual NRHP-eligible property and contributing resources overview for district are provided below. Appendix B is the full architectural survey inventory.

Table 5.1 Previously recorded resources.

Site	Historic Name	Address	Date	Eligibility
0055	St. David's Episcopal Church and Cemetery	SE corner of Church & 2nd Streets	1773	Contributes to Listed District/ Listed
0055.01	Old St. David's Cemetery	SE corner of Church & 2nd Streets	c 1773	Contributes to Listed District/ Listed
0071	Powe-Thomas House	219 Christian Street	c 1925	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0072	Purvis-Saverance House	213 Christian Street	1927	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0073	Kornegay House	209 Christian Street	1937	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0074	Anderson-Ousley House	207 Christian Street	c 1931	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0075	Hickson-Anderson-McArn House	700 Market Street	1905	Contributes to Listed District
0076	Roddy House	117 Christian Street	c 1915	Not Eligible
0077	Robbins-Powe-Hyatt House	109 Christian Street	c 1850	Contributes to Listed District
0078	Matheson-Hook-Moore House	620 Kershaw Street	c 1905	Contributes to Listed District
0079	Matheson Memorial Library	612 Kershaw Street	c 1810	Contributes to Listed District
0080	Prince-Meiklejohn-Streater House	619 Kershaw Street	c 1900	Contributes to Listed District
0081	Wilson House	617 Kershaw Street	c 1903	Contributes to Listed District
0082	Lyon House	607 Kershaw Street	1939	Not Eligible
0083	McAlpine House	605 Kershaw Street	c 1930	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0085	Baker House	227 High Street	c 1930	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0086	Ballenger-Baker House	225 High Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0087	Pollock Stricklin House	223 High Street	c 1923	Contributes to Listed District
0088	Evans-Weede House	221 High Street	c 1923	Contributes to Listed District
0089	Bridgman-Driggers House	219 High Street	c 1895	Contributes to Listed District

(continued)

Table 5.1 Previously recorded resources (continued).

Site	Historic Name	Address	Date	Eligibility
0090	Eskridge-Thomas-Price House	211 High Street	c 1895	Contributes to Listed District
0091	St. Peter's Catholic Church	602 Market Street	1804	Contributes to Listed District
0091.01	St. Peter's Hall	602 Market Street	c 1940s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0092	Fisher House	608 Market Street	c 1870	Contributes to Listed District
0093	Brown House	614 Market Street	c 1924	Contributes to Listed District
0094	Latta-McManus House	618 Market Street	1927	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0095	Isgett House	210 Christian Street	1925	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0096	Knight-Shuford House	214 Christian Street	c 1925	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0097	Hatchell House	218 Christian Street	c 1925	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0098	Kinsey-Duvall House	617 Market Street	c 1850	Contributes to Listed District
0099	Clark-Melton House	615 Market Street	c 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0100	Thomas House	609 Market Street	c 1925	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0101	Lynch-Evans House	125 High Street	c 1815	Contributes to Listed District
0102	House	600 Church Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0103	Dewberry House	604 Church Street	c 1930	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0105	Powe-Watson House	610 Church Street	c 1902	Contributes to Listed District
0106	Kendall-Powe House	612 Church Street	c 1902	Contributes to Listed District
0107	Johnson-McGee House	614 Church Street	c 1925	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0108	Duke House	616 Church Street	c 1902	Contributes to Listed District
0109	Walers-Rayfield House	622 Church Street	1932	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0110	Maynard House	110 Christian Street	1936	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0111	Green House	114 Christian Street	c 1925	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0112	M. S. Funderburk House	116 Christian Street	1909	Contributes to Listed District
0113	Caulde-McBride House	623 Church Street	c 1900	Contributes to Listed District
0114	Montgomery House	613 Church Street	c 1900	Contributes to Listed District
0115	Vernon House	611 Church Street	1921	Contributes to Listed District
0116	Sinclair House	607 Church Street	c 1930	Not Eligible
0117	Adeimy-Pressley House	603 Church Street	c 1890	Contributes to Listed District
0118	House	520 Kershaw Street	c 1855	Contributes to Listed District
0119	Stricklin House	518 Kershaw Street	1939	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0120	Campbell-Jackson-Funderburk H.	506 Kershaw Street	c 1820	Contributes to Listed District
0121	Brasington House	504 Kershaw Street	1920	Contributes to Listed District
0122	Wannamaker House	500 Kershaw Street	c 1900	Contributes to Listed District
0123	Hall House	515 Kershaw Street	c 1900	Contributes to Listed District
0124	McCown House	507 Kershaw Street	1927	Contributes to District if Period Expanded

Table 5.1 Previously recorded resources (continued).

Site	Historic Name	Address	Date	Eligibility
0125	Page-Thomson House	505 Kershaw Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0126	Evans-Page-Spears House	501 Kershaw Street	c 1845	Contributes to Listed District
0127	McLain House	504 Market Street	c. 1850	Contributes to Listed District
0129	Hilliard-Bundy House	512 Market Street	c 1895	Contributes to Listed District
0130	Pres Smith House	516 Market Street	1938	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0131	Smith House	204 High Street	c 1925	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0132	James E. Powe	220 High Street	c 1930	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0133	Boundary Markers	Corner of Market & High Streets	c 1768	Contributes to Listed District
0134	Wannamaker-Lewis House	509 Market Street	c 1921	Contributes to Listed District
0135	Edwards-Tucker House	507 Market Street	c 1920	Not Eligible
0136	Wannamaker-Laney House	505 Market Street	c 1850	Contributes to Listed District
0137	John Lewis Hill House	123 Huger Street	c 1925	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0138	Jimmy Hill House	121 Huger Street	c 1925	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0139.01	King House garage	119 Huger Street	c 1935	Not Eligible
0140	Irby-McPherson House	107 Huger Street	c 1928	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0141	Mill House	512 Church Street	c 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0142	Mill House	514 Church Street	c 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0143	Mill (Broome) House	520 Church Street	c 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0144	Edgeworth-Bryant House	110 High Street	c 1905	Contributes to Listed District
0145	Watson-Brock House	114 High Street	c 1905	Contributes to Listed District
0146	Bundy-Davis House	118 High Street	c 1850	Contributes to Listed District
0147	Catherine Quilty House	126 High Street	c 1830	Contributes to Listed District
0148	Anderson House	519 Church Street	c 1900	Contributes to Listed District
0149	House	513 Church Street	c 1930	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0150	Bottoms House	509 Church Street	c 1923	Contributes to Listed District
0151	Womack-Matthews House	505 Church Street	c 1923	Contributes to Listed District
0152	Wannamaker-Marsh House	407 Green Street	1926	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0153	H. P. Duvall House	405 Green Street	c 1905	Contributes to Listed District
0154	Justice House	401 Green Street	c 1935	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0155	Barfield-Pegues-Pollock House	327 Green Street	c 1860	Contributes to Listed District
0156	Anderson-Gardner House	323 Green Street	c 1895	Contributes to Listed District
0157	Chapman House	319 Green Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0158	Wesley United Methodist Church	307 Green Street	1915	Contributes to Listed District
0158.01	Wesley Education Building	307 Green Street	1949	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0159	Powell-Martin House	400 Kershaw Street	c 1925	Contributes to District if Period Expanded

(continued)

Table 5.1 Previously recorded resources (continued).

Site	Historic Name	Address	Date	Eligibility
0159.01	Powell-Martin Outbuilding	400 Kershaw Street	c 1940s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0160	A. L. Evans House	406 Kershaw Street	c 1884	Contributes to Listed District
0161	Evans-Rivers House	414 Kershaw Street	c 1905	Contributes to Listed District
0162	First United Methodist Church Mans	419 Kershaw Street	c 1904	Contributes to Listed District
0163	George House	415 Kershaw Street	c 1903	Contributes to Listed District
0164	Michaux House	413 Kershaw Street	c 1925	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0165	Reid House	409 Kershaw Street	c 1880	Contributes to Listed District
0166	Green-Prince House	223 Green Street	c 1824	Contributes to Listed District
0167	Coward-Ingram House	215 Green Street	c 1880	Contributes to Listed District
0168	Tom Ingram House	211 Green Street	c 1935	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0169	Reid-Thurman Wannamaker House	209 Green Street	c 1820	Contributes to Listed District
0170	Griggs-Elvington House	406 Market Street	c 1900	Contributes to Listed District
0171	St. David's Episcopal Church	420 Market Street	1916	Contributes to Listed District
0172	Hook-McBride House	218 Huger Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0173	Matheson House	222 Huger Street	c 1905	Contributes to Listed District
0174	Stubbs-McArn House	226 Huger Street	c 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0175	Burch-Boan House	413 Market Street	c 1930	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0176	McArn-White House	411 Market Street	c 1930	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0177	Thomas-Loflin House	117 Green Street	c 1930	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0178	W. F. White House	115 Green Street	c 1915	Contributes to Listed District
0179	Hildreth-Fidler-Rogers	111 Green Street	c 1930	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0180	McLaurin-Watson House	105 Green Street	c 1935	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0181	McLaurin-Wright-King House	400 Church Street	c 1905	Contributes to Listed District
0182	Boykin-Page House	406 Church Street	c 1905	Contributes to Listed District
0183	Ellerbe-Mclver	420 Church Street	c 1835	Contributes to Listed District
0184	Baggett House	110 Huger Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0185	Poe-Rhodes House	112 Huger Street	c 1938	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0186	Ratliff House	126 Huger Street	c 1930	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0187	Godfrey House	417 Church Street	c 1853	Contributes to Listed District
0188	Moore-Spruill-Sherbine House	411 Church Street	c 1922	Contributes to Listed District
0189	Mieklejohn-Spruill-Pate House	409 Church Street	c 1905	Contributes to Listed District
0190	Mieklejohn-Hendley House	405 Church Street	c 1905	Contributes to Listed District
0191	Hartzell House	143 Mclver Street	c 1790	Contributes to Listed District
0191.01	Smokehouse	143 Mclver Street	c 1890s	Contributes to Listed District
0191.02	Single pen	143 Mclver Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0192	Enfield	135 Mclver Street	c 1820	Contributes to Listed District
0193	Bennett-Evans House	17 Cedar Avenue	c 1935	Contributes to District if Period Expanded

Table 5.1 Previously recorded resources (continued).

Site	Historic Name	Address	Date	Eligibility
0194	Kendall-Thomas House	15 Cedar Avenue	c 1900	Contributes to Listed District
0195	Crawford-Overton House	7 Cedar Avenue	c 1930	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0196	Cedar Avenue Median	Cedar Avenue	c 1930s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0197	House	154 Mclver Street	c 1940	Not Eligible
0198	Norman Martian House	519 Third Street	c 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0199	Belk-Baker House	515 Third Street	c 1915	Contributes to Listed District
0200	George Martin House	507 Third Street	c 1905	Not Eligible
0201	Anderson House	14 Cedar Avenue	c 1921	Contributes to Listed District
0202	McMeekin Poston House	600 Third Street	c 1930	Not Eligible
0202.01	Storage shed	600 Third Street	c 1930	Not Eligible
0203	Edgeworth House	24 Cedar Avenue	c 1935	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0204	Cook House	142 Mclver Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0205	Edgeworth-Ingram House	144 Mclver Street	c 1935	Not Eligible
0206	Waddell-Little House	146 Mclver Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0207	Oda House	148 Mclver Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0207.01	Garage	148 Mclver Street	c 1940	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0208	Evans-Moore-Jones House	427 Third Street	c 1890s	Contributes to Listed District
0209	House	425 Third Street	c 1940	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0210	Hickson-Redfearn House	417 Third Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0211	Daniel Tillman House	411 Third Street	c 1905	Contributes to Listed District
0212	Ladd House	407 Third Street	c 1810	Contributes to Listed District
0213	Coit-Davis	401 Third Street	c 1825	Contributes to Listed District
0214	Bunch-Moore House	306 Powe Street	c 1928	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0215	Caston House	402 Green Street	c 1895	Contributes to Listed District
0216	Caston-Hurt-Craft House	406 Green Street	c 1800	Contributes to Listed District
0216.01	Slave dwelling	406 Green Street	c 1820s	Contributes to Listed District
0216.02	Slave dwelling	406 Green Street	c 1850s	Contributes to Listed District
0219	Duvall-Funderburk House	328 Green Street	c 1810	Contributes to Listed District
0220	Evans-Malloy House	335 Third Street	c 1902	Contributes to Listed District
0221	Mclver-Malloy House	321 Third Street	c 1814	Contributes to Listed District
0221.01	Slave house	321 Third Street	c 1810	Contributes to Listed District
0221.02	Slave house	321 Third Street	c 1810	Contributes to Listed District
0221.03	Shed	321 Third Street	c 1800s	Contributes to Listed District
0221.04	Garage	321 Third Street	c 1930s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0222	Moore-Ingram House	307 Third Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0222.01	Garage	307 Third Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0223	McNair-Tillman House	310 Kershaw Street	c 1826	Contributes to Listed District
0224	Harrall-Godfrey-Spruill House	314 Kershaw Street	c 1902	Contributes to Listed District
0225	Harrall-Hoover House	320 Kershaw Street	c 1900	Contributes to Listed District
0226	Bennett-Stanton House	312 Green Street	c 1940	Contributes to District if Period Expanded

(continued)

Table 5.1 Previously recorded resources (continued).

Site	Historic Name	Address	Date	Eligibility
0227	Bennett House	318 Green Street	c 1935	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0228	Stubbs-Wheelless House	322 Green Street	1904	Contributes to Listed District
0228.01	Stubbs-Wheelless Garage	322 Green Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0229	Stubbs-Ervin House	324 Green Street	c 1900	Contributes to Listed District
0231	Huntley-Ingram House	311 Kershaw Street	c 1915	Contributes to Listed District
0232	Lafayette House	235 Third Street	c 1823	Contributes to Listed District
0233	Third Street Median	Third Street	c 1930s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0234	Mallory-McIntire-Hamilton House	227 Third Street	c 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0235	Saverance-Roscoe House	223 Third Street	c 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0236	Coit-Poston House	219 Third Street	c 1836	Contributes to Listed District
0237	First Presbyterian Church	300 Market Street	c 1932	Contributes to Listed District
0237.01	Session House	300 Market Street	c 1842	Contributes to Listed District
0237.02	First Presbyterian Church Hall	300 Market Street	c. 1940s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0238	Duvall-Iler House	314 Market Street	c 1904	Contributes to Listed District
0239	M. W. Duvall House	320 Market Street	c 1822	Contributes to Listed District
0240	First Baptist Church	124 Green Street	1928	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0241	Boxwood Hall	317 Market Street	c 1822	Contributes to Listed District
0242	First United Methodist Church	117 Third Street	c 1840s	Contributes to Listed District
0242.01	Sarah Caston Memorial Chapel	117 Third Street	c 1960	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0243	Mitchell-Jacobs House	107 Third Street	c 1945	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0243.01	Garage	107 Third Street	c 1950s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0245	Madden House	101 Third Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0246	McCall House	308 Church Street	c 1904	Contributes to Listed District
0246.01	Outbuilding	308 Church Street	c 1915	Contributes to Listed District
0247	Eddings House	314 Church Street	c 1900	Contributes to Listed District
0248	J. W. Maynard House	320 Church Street	c 1900	Contributes to Listed District
0250	House	307 Church Street	c 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0251	Vernon-Hanna House #1	303 Church Street	c 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0252	Vernon-Hanna House #2	301 Church Street	c 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0253	James Pruitt House	516 Third Street	c 1905	Not Eligible
0253.01	James Pruitt Outbuilding	14 Moore Street	c 1950s	Not Eligible
0254	Charleston Hamilton House	508 Third Street	c 1930	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0255	Brewer-Grant House	506 Third Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0257	Sartor-Threatte House	430 Third Street	c 1940s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0257.01	Garage	430 Third Street	c 1940s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0258	Cauthen House	426 Third Street	c 1940s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded

Table 5.1 Previously recorded resources (continued).

Site	Historic Name	Address	Date	Eligibility
0258.01	Garage	426 Third Street	c 1940s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0259	Long-Burch House	416 Third Street	c 1919	Contributes to Listed District
0260	Ramseur-Hurt House	412 Third Street	c 1835	Contributes to Listed District
0261	Duvall House	404 Third Street	c 1820	Contributes to Listed District
0262	Katie Harrall House	328 Third Street	c 1905	Contributes to Listed District
0263	Duvall-Newson House	324 Third Street	1919	Contributes to Listed District
0263.01	Garage	324 Third Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0264	McCreight-Bourne House	314 Third Street	c 1850	Contributes to Listed District
0265	Wannamaker-Mahon House	310 Third Street	1920	Contributes to Listed District
0266	Anderson-Oakley House	306 Third Street	c 1938	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0267	Funderburk House	216 Kershaw Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0268	Godfrey-Flowers House	212 Kershaw Street	c 1930	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0269	Shaw House	210 Kershaw Street	c 1925	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0271	The Teacherage	230 Third Street	c 1790	Contributes to Listed District
0271.01	Teacherage Outbuilding	230 Third Street	c 1920s	Contributes to Listed District
0273	Hageman 5 & 10	245 Second Street	c 1900	Contributes to Listed District
0275	Hotel Covington	217 Second Street	1910	Contributes to Listed District
0276	Commercial Building	208 Wall Street	c 1905	Contributes to Listed District
0277	Commercial Building	214 Wall Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0278	Stone Container	218 Wall Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0279	Merchants Bank	232 Market Street	c 1835	Contributes to Listed District
0280	U. S. Post Office	248 Market Street	1932	Contributes to District if Period Expanded/Eligible
0281	Wells-Stewart House	220 Third Street	c 1906	Contributes to Listed District
0282	McCoy-Fincher-Titchener H.	224 Third Street	1928	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0283	Chancellor Inglis House	226 Third Street	c 1800	Contributes to Listed District
0284	Town hall	200 Market Street	1858	Contributes to Listed District
0285	Lyceum	Approx. 300 ft SW of Town Hall on N side of Market Street	c 1820	Contributes to Listed District
0286	Town Green	Bound by 2nd, Wall, Seaboard	c 1760s	Contributes to Listed District
0287	Inglis-McIver Law Office	On Town Green approx. 250 ft W of Market Hall	c 1820	Contributes to Listed District
0288	Market Hall	201 Market Street	c 1836	Contributes to Listed District
0289	Old fire station	171 Seaboard Street	c 1925	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0289.01	Old fire station garage	167 Seaboard Street	1963	Not Eligible
0290	Old Merle Norman Studio	215 & 217 Market Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0291	Lyric Theater	213 Market Street	1920	Contributes to Listed District
0292	Michael & Assoc.	181 Second Street	c 1885	Contributes to Listed District
0293	Old Mary's Cafe	175 Second Street	1905	Contributes to Listed District

(continued)

Table 5.1 Previously recorded resources (continued).

Site	Historic Name	Address	Date	Eligibility
0294	Carriage Trade	173 Second Street	c 1900	Contributes to Listed District
0295	Goodyear Shoe/Radio Shack	167 & 169 Second Street	c 1900	Contributes to Listed District
0296	Ranard Hotel	159-165 Second Street	1911	Contributes to Listed District
0297	Lovelady's	155 & 157 Second Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0298	Barber 7 Beauty Supply	153 Second Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0299	Tolson-Dickens House	162 Seaboard Street	c 1936	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0300	House	222 Brock Street	c 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0301	Smith-Rainwater House	120 Third Street	c 1900	Contributes to Listed District
0302	House	122 Third Street	c 1930	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0303	Lois-Evelyn Apartments	126-130 Third Street	c 1925	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0304	George-Tolson House	116 Third Street	c 1940	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0305	Tolson-Wallace House	223 Brock Street	c 1938	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0306	Tolson-Thomas House	221 Brock Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0307	Tolson-Chapman House	205 Brock Street	c 1915	Contributes to Listed District
0308	H&R Block	147 & 149 Second Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0309	Larry's Transmission	145 Second Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0310	Allied Equip	131 Second Street	c 1925	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0310	Allied Equip	133 Second Street	c 1925	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0311	House	220 Church Street	c 1915	Contributes to Listed District
0312	Tolson-Haley House	114 Third Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0313	Williams House	221 Church Street	c 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0313.01	Williams Outbuilding	221 Church Street	c 1920s	Contributes to Listed District
0314	Green-Davis House	209 Church Street	c 1930	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0315	Coulter Mem. Acad. Library	302 Second Street	c 1910	Eligible (Coulter Complex)
0316	Frederickson House	300 Second Street	1929	Eligible (Coulter Complex)
0319	Gulf Oil Station	292 Second Street	c 1940	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0322	Green Gate Grill	270 Second Street	c 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0322	Green Gate Grill	272 Second Street	c 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0323	Green's Barber Shop	274 Second Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0323	Green's Barber Shop	276 Second Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0325	Hanna House	288 Second Street	c 1900	Contributes to Listed District
0326	Old Train Station	258 Second Street	1916	Contributes to Listed District
0541	Saverance Motors	201 Front Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0327	Pee Dee Knitting Mill	100 Market Street	c 1900	Contributes to Listed District
0328	Lewis Crafts	112 Market Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0329	Furniture Store/Apollo Fitness	128 Market Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0330	Store	148 Market Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0331	Merchants and Farmers Bank	150 Market Street	c 1905	Contributes to Listed District

Table 5.1 Previously recorded resources (continued).

Site	Historic Name	Address	Date	Eligibility
0332	Wannamaker's Drug	154 Market Street	c 1905	Contributes to Listed District
0334	South Carolina National Bank	165 Market Street	c 1907	Contributes to Listed District
0335	Kimbrell's Furniture	159 Market Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0336	Perry's Barber Shop	155 Market Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0337	Dress for Less	153 Market Street	c 1907	Contributes to Listed District
0338	Big Apple Fashions	143 Market Street	c 1907	Contributes to Listed District
0339	Funderbunk Building	135 & 139 Market Street	c 1907	Contributes to Listed District
0340	Nivens Hardware	133 Market Street	c 1915	Contributes to Listed District
0341	J. Burgiss/Family Fashions	127 & 129 Market Street	c 1907	Contributes to Listed District
0342	First National Bank	121 Market Street	1907	Contributes to Listed District
0343	Wardlaw Agency	113-117 Market Street	c 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0344	Commercial building	130 Marlboro Street	c 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0345	Hickey's ABC Store	156 Second Street	c 1907	Contributes to Listed District
0346	Pee Dee Farm Supply	158 Second Street	c 1907	Contributes to Listed District
0346	Pee Dee Farm Supply	160 Second Street	c 1907	Contributes to Listed District
0347	Word of Life Church	162 Second Street	c 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0348	Kimbrells Furniture	168 Second Street	c 1907	Contributes to Listed District
0349	Polson's Barber/Nationwide	170 Second Street	c 1907	Contributes to Listed District
0350	Hill Financing	222 Second Street	c 1907	Contributes to Listed District
0351	Pilot Life	224 Second Street	c 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0352	Duvall Building	232 & 236 Second Street	c 1914	Contributes to Listed District
0353	World Finance	240 Second Street	c 1925	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0354	Bob's TV & VCR	242 Second Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0355	Cheraw Small Engine	246 Second Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0356	Dr. Irving Office	150 Second Street	c 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0357/0380	CP and L Building/ Cheraw Electric Generator	Church St, approx. 300' E of 2nd Street	c 1901	Contributes to Listed District
0359	Security Finance	130 Second Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0362	B.C. Moore & Sons	130 Front Street	c 1915	Contributes to Listed District
0363	Cheraw Furniture Refinish	98 Second Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0364	Rainwater-Kidd House	704 Market Street	c 1905	Not Eligible
0365	Hickson-Brasington House	705 Market Street	c 1890s	Not Eligible
0366	Moore-Adams House	707 Market Street	c 1935	Not Eligible
0367	Spruill-McBridge-Huggins H.	709 Market Street	1909	Eligible/Outside of District
0370	Duvall-Mathes House	206 Powe Street	c 1939	Not Eligible
0371	Old Armory	200 Powe Street/ 401 Second Street	c 1938	Eligible/Outside of District
0372	Coulter Memorial Academy Administration Building	322 Second Street	1924	Eligible (Coulter Complex)
0372.01	Coulter Academy Building	322 Second Street	c 1940	Eligible (Coulter Complex)
0373	Second Presbyterian Church	312 Second Street	1926	Eligible (Coulter Complex)
0373.01	G.W. Long Memorial Fellowship Hall	312 Second Street	c 1960s	Eligible (Coulter Complex)
0467	Robert Smalls School	316 Front Street	1953	Listed

Table 5.2 Newly recorded resources.

Site	Historic Name	Address	Date	Eligibility
0518	House	16 Cedar Avenue	c 1940	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0519	House	22 Cedar Avenue	c 1960	Not Eligible
0520	House	152 Mclver Street	c 1960	Not Eligible
0521	House	19 Cedar Avenue	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0522	House	11 Cedar Avenue	c 1940s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0523	House	512 Third Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0524	House	502 Third Street	c 1930	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0525	House	501 Third Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0526	House	418 Third Street	c 1945	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0526.01	Garage	418 Third Street	c 1945	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0527	Brasington-Witherspoon House	423 Third Street	c 1938	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0528	House	408 Third Street	c 1965	Not Eligible
0529	House	316 Third Street	c 1940s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0530	House	309 Kershaw Street	c 1945	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0531	House	305 Green Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0532	House	312 Powe Street	c 1940s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0533	House	316 Greene Street	c 1960	Not Eligible
0534	House	314 Greene Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0535	House	310 Greene Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0536	Parsonage	307 Greene St	1947	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0537	House	311 Green Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0538	House	317 Green Street	c 1955	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0539	House	409 Green Street	c 1958	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0539.01	Garage	409 Green Street	c 1958	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0540	House	413 Greene Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0218	Blue House	416 Greene Street	c 1840	Contributes to Listed District
0542	House	205 Christian Street	c 1940s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0543	House	215 Christian Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded

Table 5.2 Newly recorded resources (continued).

Site	Historic Name	Address	Date	Eligibility
0544	House	700 Kershaw Street	c 1955	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0545	House	609 Kershaw Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0546	House	205 High Street	c 1955	Not Eligible
0547	House	600 Market Street	c 1955	Not Eligible
0548	House	109 High Street	c 1952	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0549	House	107 High Street	c 1955	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0550	House	103 High Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0551	House	108 Christian Street	c 1938	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0552	House	605 Market Street	c 1940s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0553	House	615 Church Street	c 1950s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0554	House	108 High Street	c 1940	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0555	House	120 High Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0556	House	105 Huger Street	c 1940s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0557	House	103 Huger Street	c 1940s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0558	House	517 Church Street	c 1960	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0559	House	124 Huger Street	c 1935	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0560	House	405 Market Street	c 1935	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0561	House	405 Kershaw Street	c 1935	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0564	House	221 Green Street	c 1935	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0565	House	215 Third Street	c 1970	Not Eligible
0566	House	301 Third Street	1948	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0567	House	300 Third Street	c 1960	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0568	House	214 Third Street	c 1945	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0569	House	212 Third Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0570	Masonic Lodge A.L. 5950	210 Third Street	1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0571	House	106 Green Street	c 1955	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0572	Marfield Apartments	412 Church Street	c 1960	Contributes to District if Period Expanded

(continued)

Table 5.2 Newly recorded resources (continued).

Site	Historic Name	Address	Date	Eligibility
0573	Apartments	90-98 Green Street	c 1960	Not Eligible
0574	Duplex	215 Church Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0575	House	213 Church Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0576	House	211 Church Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0578	Duplex	110 Third Street	c 1950s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0579	Duplex	108 Third Street	c 1960	Not Eligible
0580	Duplex	100 Third Street	c 1960	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0581	Commercial garage	308 Church Street	c 1950s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0582	Tip Bottling Company	218 Church Street	c 1950s	Not Eligible
0583	Commercial building	116 Second Street	c 1940s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0584	Commercial building	118 Second Street	c 1940	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0585	Commercial building	122 Second Street	c 1930s	Not Eligible
0586	Office	212 Church Street	c 1950s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0587	Commercial building	107 Second Street	c 1960	Not Eligible
0588	Commercial building	103 Second Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0589	Commercial building	105 Second Street	c 1950s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0590	Commercial building	125 Second Street	c 1940	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0591	Commercial building	137 Second Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0592	Commercial building	143 Second Street	c 1907	Contributes to Listed District
0593	Union Supply Company	140 Second Street	c 1925	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0594	Commercial building	166 Second Street	c 1907	Contributes to Listed District
0595	Commercial building	151 Market Street	c 1907	Contributes to Listed District
0596	Commercial building	149 Market Street	c 1907	Contributes to Listed District
0597	Commercial building	147 Market Street	c 1890	Contributes to Listed District
0598	Commercial building	145 Market Street	c 1890	Contributes to Listed District
0599	Commercial building	111 Market Street	c 1960	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0600	Commercial building	109 Market Street	c 1960	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0601	Commercial building	101 Market Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0602	Commercial building	126 Front Street	c 1945	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0604	Old Jail	201 Front Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded

Table 5.2 Newly recorded resources (continued).

Site	Historic Name	Address	Date	Eligibility
0607	WinnDixie	126 Market Street	c 1945	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0608	Drug store	134 Market Street	c 1907	Contributes to Listed District
0609	Commercial building	146 Market Street	c 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0610	Warehouse	Approx. 250 ft N of First Citizens Bank	c 1950	Not Eligible
0611	Commercial building	228 Market Street	c 1950s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0612	Stricklin Building	224 Market Street	1953	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0613	Commercial building	222 Market Street	c 1955	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0614	Commercial building	219 Market Street	c 1960s	Not Eligible
0615	Commercial building	221 Market Street	c 1950s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0616	House	164 Seaboard Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0617	House	161 Seaboard Street	c 1940s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0617.01	Garage	161 Seaboard Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0618	Commercial building	124 & 126 Marlboro Street	c 1950	Not Eligible
0619	Seed Warehouse	114 Marlboro Street	c 1930s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0619.01	Storage building	Just W of 114 Marlboro St.	c 1930s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0619.02	Storage building	Approx. 100 ft E of 114 Marlboro St	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0620	House	121 Marlboro Street	c 1920s	Contributes to Listed District
0621	Automotive shop	239 Front Street	c 1950s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0622	Cheraw Electrical Supply	235 Front Street	c 1960	Not Eligible
0623	House	105 Kershaw Street	c 1920s	Contributes to Listed District
0624	House	109 Kershaw Street	c 1940s	Not Eligible
0625	House	119 Kershaw Street	c 1940s	Not Eligible
0626	Reid's Funeral Home	108 Kershaw Street	c 1950s	Not Eligible
0626.01	Garage	108 Kershaw St	c 1960	Not Eligible
0627	Zollverein Kollock Barbershop/ Char-Bell Apts.	116-118 Kershaw St	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0628	Commercial building	120 Kershaw Street	c 1960s	Not Eligible
0629	Commercial building	122 Kershaw Street	c 1960s	Not Eligible
0630	Unique Florist/Ve's Boutique	121 Kershaw Street	c 1960s	Not Eligible
0631	Commercial building	123 Kershaw Street	c 1960s	Not Eligible
0632	Commercial building/car wash	125 Kershaw Street	c 1960s	Not Eligible
0633	Commercial building	125 1/2 Kershaw Street	c 1970s	Not Eligible
0634	Commercial building	129 Kershaw Street	c 1960	Not Eligible
0635	Building	115 Front Street	c 1960s	Not Eligible
0636	Morris Funeral Cottage	284 Second Street	c 1970	Not Eligible

(continued)

Table 5.2 Newly recorded resources (continued).

Site	Historic Name	Address	Date	Eligibility
0637	Commercial building	268 Second Street	c 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0638	House	211 Kershaw St	c 1960s	Not Eligible
0639	MeltonΓÇÖs Florist	277 Second Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0640	Melton house	275 Second Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0641	Commercial building	251 & 253 Second Street	c 1965	Not Eligible
0642	Automotive shop	249 Second Street	c 1960	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0643	Commercial building	231 & 233 Second Street	c 1960	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0644	Commercial building	225 & 227 Second Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0645	Commercial building	223 Second Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0646	House	4 Market Street Court	c 1960	Not Eligible
0647	House	2 Market Street Court	c 1960	Not Eligible
0648	House	1 Market Street Court	c 1960	Not Eligible
0649	House	121 Christian Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0650	House	625 Church Street	c 1945	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0651	House	502 Market Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0652	House	506 Market Street	c 1940s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0653	House	513 Kershaw Street	c 1940s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0654	Commercial building	227 Market Street	c 1960s	Not Eligible
0655	House	123 Mclver Street	c 1940	Not Eligible
0656	House	122 Mclver Street	c 1945	Not Eligible
0657	Apartments	520 Third Street	c 1960s	Not Eligible
0658	House	521 Third Street	c 1960	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0659	House	206 Hartzell Avenue	c 1950	Not Eligible
0660	House	200 Hartzell Avenue	c 1950	Not Eligible
0661	House	606 Third Street	c 1950s	Not Eligible
0662	House	604 Third Street	c 1930s	Not Eligible
0663	House	602 Third Street	c 1930	Not Eligible
0664	House	317 Second Street	c 1940s	Not Eligible
0665	College Inn	324 Second Street	c 1930s	Eligible
0666	House	326 Second Street	c 1930s	Not Eligible
0667	House	701 Kershaw Street	c 1950s	Not Eligible
0668	House	709 Kershaw Street	c 1940s	Not Eligible
0668.01	Garage	709 Kershaw Street	c 1940s	Not Eligible
0669	House	715 Kershaw Street	c 1940s	Not Eligible
0670	House	702 Kershaw Street	c 1950	Not Eligible
0671	Cheraw Primary School	325 High Street	c 1960	Not Eligible

Table 5.2 Newly recorded resources (continued).

Site	Historic Name	Address	Date	Eligibility
0672	Private school building	220 Green Street	c 1965	Not Eligible
0672.01	Private school building	220 Green Street	c 1965	Not Eligible
0672.02	Private school building	220 Green Street	c 1970	Not Eligible
0673	House	205 Powe Street	c 1950s	Not Eligible
0674	Gas station	340 Second Street	c 1950s	Not Eligible
0675	House	115 Powe Street	c 1940s	Not Eligible
0676	House	109 Powe Street	c 1940s	Not Eligible
0677	House	418 Second Street	c 1940	Not Eligible
0678	House	420 Second Street	c 1950s	Not Eligible
0679	House	426 Second Street	c 1940	Not Eligible
0680	House	428 Second Street	c 1940s	Not Eligible
0681	House	430 Second Street	c 1950s	Not Eligible
0682	House	206 Evans Street	c 1945	Not Eligible
0683	House	208 Evans Street	c 1950	Not Eligible
0684	Duplex	213 Evans Street	c 1950	Not Eligible
0685	House	429 Second Street	c 1940	Not Eligible
0686	House	432 Second Street	c 1940s	Not Eligible
0687	House	434 Second Street	c 1920s	Not Eligible
0688	House	439 Second Street	c 1940s	Not Eligible
0689	House	114 Hartzell Avenue	c 1940s	Not Eligible
0690	House	117 Hartzell Avenue	c 1920s	Not Eligible
0691	House	115 Hartzell Avenue	c 1940s	Not Eligible
0691.01	Garage	115 Hartzell Avenue	c 1940s	Not Eligible
0692	House	112 Hartzell Avenue	c 1940s	Not Eligible
0693	House	113 Hartzell Avenue	c 1940s	Not Eligible
0693.01	Garage	113 Hartzell Avenue	c 1940s	Not Eligible
0694	House	110 Hartzell Avenue	c 1920s	Not Eligible
0695	House	108 Hartzell Avenue	c 1940	Not Eligible
0696	House	106 Hartzell Avenue	c 1940	Not Eligible
0697	Northside Grocery	NW corner of Hartzell Ave & 2nd St	c 1948	Not Eligible

5.1 Individual Properties

Resource 0367, Spruill-McBride-Huggins House

709 Market Street

Resource 0367 (Figure 5.1) is a 1909 house with Colonial Revival style architectural elements. The frame house is two stories in height with a hip roof and is clad in weatherboard. The house resembles the American Four-Square form but has a central hall. The porch is full façade and extends around both elevations with grouped square column supports. The house has a symmetrically balanced façade, gable dormers centered on both the porch and primary roof, and a diamond vent in the upper dormer. The entry has both transom and side lights and a half-light door. The windows are historic one-over-one, double-hung sash with some paired. The porch is decorated with classical molding, including dentils. There is a brick chimney within each side slope of the roof. Recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C, the house exhibits excellent architectural integrity and is considered a good example of the early twentieth-century Colonial Revival style house.



Figure 5.1 View of the Spruill-McBride-Huggins House (0367), northwest elevation.

Resource 0371, Old Armory

200 Powe Street

Resource 0371 (Figure 5.2) is the 1938 armory building, now the Cheraw Community Center. The masonry building is two stories in height and has a polychrome brick exterior. Decorative details include incised lines radiating from the round arch entry that travel in horizontal patterns alternating with inset formed concrete lines. There is also a center projecting entry section with stepped parapet. The window ports are aligned in a horizontal string pattern with some in three-part configurations. The roof is flat on the front section, and the rear hangar/garage section is of a rounded segmental arch with roll roofing. There are flat extensions on both the north and south ends and the windows and doors have been replaced. The hangar has been converted into a gymnasium. The building is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the military history of Cheraw, and under Criterion C as an intact example of an early twentieth-century military building.



Figure 5.2 View of the Cheraw Amory building (0371), east elevation.

5.2 Historic Districts

5.2.1 Coulter Memorial Academy Complex

The Coulter School was organized in 1881 by Reverend James P. Crawford of the Second Presbyterian Church to serve the children of Cheraw's African American community. Caroline Coulter, the executive-secretary of the National Home Mission Board, helped Crawford start the school with a donation. The Coulter School is thought to have been the only African American school in Chesterfield County for some time. Figure 5.3 is a historic photograph of the circa 1881 one room school building and the principle's manse. Reverend George Waldo Long took over as principle of Coulter circa 1909, and he and his wife, Lillian Ball Long, had the largest impact on the school they renamed the Coulter Memorial Academy. Over its years of operation, the Coulter Memorial Academy served as an elementary school, high school, secondary school, and a junior college. Eventually, the school was incorporated into the Chesterfield County School District and the last Coulter Junior College class graduated in 1949 (Richards 1994).

The school complex is situated on the north corner of the intersection at Second and Kershaw streets. Several of the buildings that were associated with the Coulter Memorial Academy are not-extant. We are recommending seven contributing resources to the Coulter Memorial Academy. Figure 5.4 provides an aerial map of the seven buildings and the recommended boundary of the school complex. Central to the Coulter Memorial Academy Complex is the 1924 Administration Building (Resource 0372; Figure 5.5), which is a two-story masonry building constructed by Coulter students with the assistance of master ma-

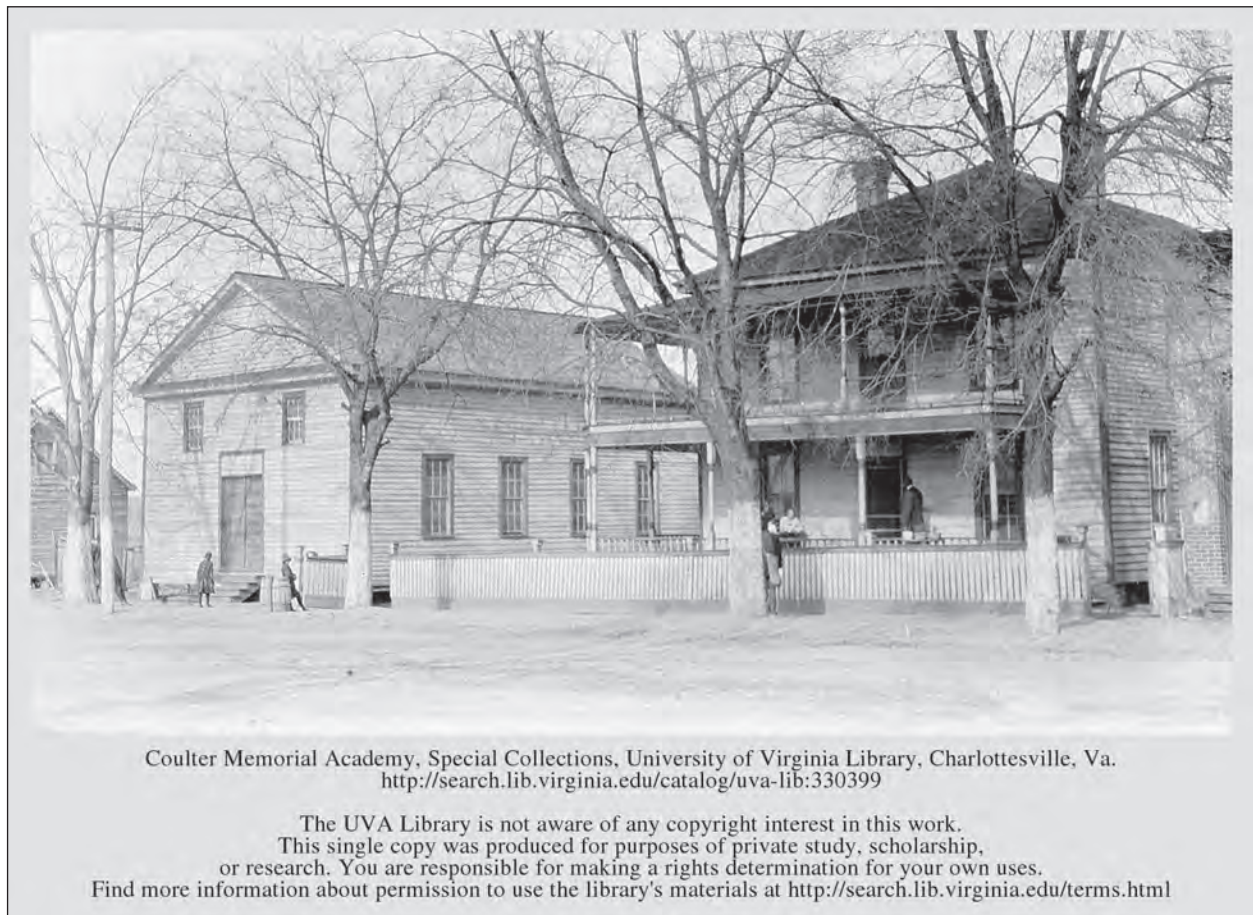


Figure 5.3 A historic photograph of the circa 1881 school building (left) and principle's manse (right), neither are extant.



Figure 5.4 Aerial photograph showing the Coulter Memorial Academy Complex.



Figure 5.5 A view of the Coulter Memorial Academy Administration Building (0372), southwest elevation.



Figure 5.6 A view of the Second Presbyterian Church building (0373), south oblique.

sons. Another important building that contributes to the school complex is the Second Presbyterian Church Building (Resource 0373; Figure 5.6), which was built in 1926 and was home to the congregation that helped organize the school. The Coulter Memorial Academy Library (Resource 0315; Figure 5.7) is a circa 1910 brick commercial building converted to serve as the academy library in 1929. The Frederickson House (Resource 0316; Figure 5.8) is a two-story wood frame building erected in 1929 and was used as the principal's residence and later served as the girl's dormitory. The College Inn Restaurant (Resource 0665; Figure 5.9) is a circa 1930s masonry restaurant that was important for its role of providing dining services for the school's students and is still in operation at the time of the survey. The other two contributing resources are secondary: a circa 1940 residence in dilapidated condition (Resource 0372.01) and the circa 1960 G.W. Long Memorial Fellowship Hall (Resource 0373.01). The Coulter Memorial Academy Complex is recommended NRHP-eligible under Criterion A for education and African American ethnic heritage, and under Criterion C for architecture, as the primary buildings of the complex retain a relatively high level of integrity and the complex is rare in the region.



Figure 5.7 A view of the Coulter Memorial Academy Library (0315), south oblique.



Figure 5.8 A view of the Frederickson House (0316), west oblique.



Figure 5.9 A view of the College Inn Restaurant (0665), southwest elevation.

5.2.2 Cheraw Historic District

The Cheraw Historic District was listed on the NRHP in 1974 with 33 contributing resources and a period of significance of circa 1770 through 1924 (Table 3.2). Like most neighborhoods and districts, the Historic District has seen changes throughout the years, either through the loss of historic resources, development infill, or material changes to the historic resources themselves. The ‘evolution’ of a historic district is unavoidable, and if the changes that take place are guided by appropriate preservation planning measures, then the overall character of the district can be maintained. Cheraw’s early preservation planning efforts have provided a good foundation of knowledge about the historic resources within the Historic District and the important contribution they make to the character of the community. Overall, the District has retained an above average level of historic integrity since it was listed in 1974, but some of its historic resources have experienced a loss of integrity or been demolished altogether. Out of the 33 original contributing resources, only the Covington House (508 Church Street) is not extant. The 32 remaining properties have retained their historic integrity to a degree that they are still recommended as contributing resources to the Historic District. We recommend 224 resources within the Cheraw Historic District boundaries as contributing to the NRHP-listed District with the current period of significance (see Tables 5.1 and 5.2 and Appendix A).

Furthermore, we recommend an extension of the period of significance for the Historic District from 1924 to 1960 to include distinct years of economic/architectural development and to include the early preservation efforts of Cheraw, Incorporated. Since the Cheraw Historic District was listed on the NRHP, over four decades have passed, and many resources are now 50 years or older. The end of the post-World War I and the entirety of the post-World War II economic booms are left out by the 1924 end date. Both of those periods represent a surge of architectural infill within the boundaries of the Historic District. Prevalent architectural style resources such as Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, Tudor, Craftsman, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch were incorporated into the architectural stock within the District. Furthermore, the infill brought on by the building expansion periods generally did not detract from the roadway and lot size layout in a way that adversely affects the Historic District setting. An extension of the period of significance for the Historic District would also incorporate the commercial and transportation buildings that represent the rise of the automobile as an important part of Cheraw life and its impact on the built environment. Also, we recommend 1960 as the new period of significance end date in order to include the majority of projects influenced by the early preservation group, Cheraw, Incorporated. Cheraw, Inc., was formed in 1951 to encourage preservation and to influence new construction with architectural design they felt fit in with the Town’s settings. If the period of significance was extended to 1960, then we would recommend an additional 169 resources as contributing to the NRHP-listed Historic District (see Tables 5.1 and 5.2 and Appendix A). No alterations to the boundary of the historic district are recommended. There is no substantial loss of District integrity within specific areas, and there are no areas just outside the boundaries that warrant inclusion by way of NRHP nomination based on this survey alone. However, there are larger areas outside of the Historic District boundary that require further research as the Town’s preservation initiatives advance.

5.3 Recommendations for Preservation Planning and Public Education

5.3.1 Stewardship of Historic Resources

The Town of Cheraw has a well-established link to past historic preservation efforts beginning in the early 1950s. The Town's steps to preserve its built environment has benefited the Historic District's historic integrity of setting, and at the same time maintained a local sense of heritage identity. As population pressure rises and the new development that follows continues, it becomes more important than ever to protect the historic resources that make Cheraw unique. Newly constructed infill and different businesses moving into historic buildings are not necessarily detrimental to the Historic District. In fact, it is the economic and social advancements that help prove the value of the community's historic fabric. It is the community's continued responsibility to act as informed stewards of the historic resources that make up the district. Loss of integrity is brought about by historically inappropriate alterations and additions to a degree that changes the character of a resource. Although they are often small and incremental, changes such as conspicuous additions or replacement of historic building fabric will eventually obscure a building's historic qualities to the extent that it is almost unrecognizable as a historic resource. This loss of an individual building's character is also detrimental to the overall historic character of a district. Changing the size and shape of a front porch may not seem harmful on its own but coupled with vinyl siding and a side elevation garage addition, and a house looks distinctly different than when it gained significance.

5.3.2 Areas for Future Preservation Planning Efforts

Historic preservation can have a significant positive economic impact on individual home owners and communities. Historic preservation creates construction jobs. Studies show that properties in historic districts are worth more, appreciate faster, and retain their value better than properties outside of those districts. Heritage tourism is a rapidly growing industry, and historic neighborhoods and downtown areas attract visitors looking to shop, dine, and enjoy other recreational activities.

Revitalization of an area often starts with historic preservation. For example, the rehabilitation of the Newberry Opera House sparked a revitalization of the entire downtown area in Newberry. Another example of revitalization through historic preservation of the town of Conway. Conway was struggling in the 1980s; however, historic preservation efforts has successfully made Conway a welcoming town on the river with thriving businesses, retail shops, and restaurants. Federal and state historic preservations tax credit programs have provided additional incentives for property owners to enjoy the many benefits of historic preservation. For additional information about historic preservation in South Carolina, please refer to *Preserving Our Past to Build a Healthy Future: A Historic Preservation Plan for South Carolina, 2007-2015* and *Smiling Faces, Historic Places: The Economic Benefits of Historic Preservation in South Carolina*, both produced by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

The Town of Cheraw has the crucial preservation tools already in place. A Town Appearance Commission was formed in 1982 to serve as a board of architectural review for new construction infill and alterations of historical resources within the Historic District. In 1986 the *Cheraw Preservation and Maintenance Manual* was published to provide guidance and assistance to property owners, architects, builders, and Town staff when considering any changes to properties within the Historic District. The Town's *Comprehensive Zoning Plan 2016-2026* Chapter 4 covers the Cultural Resources Element and states that (Cheraw Planning and Zoning Commission et al, 2016:37):

...the town should preserve its cultural resources with a special emphasis on the Pee Dee River waterway and floodplain, the Town's historic structures and places through legislative means and by working to maintain strong community involvement and pride in this special place. Educate residents and visitors alike what a unique place Cheraw is and to help to keep and respect our historic structure and places.

Combined, the documents are a solid basis for the Town's preservation planning activities; firm adherence to the codes and guidelines is crucial for the future of the historic districts.

After completing the survey, Brockington and Associates, Inc., recommends that the future of Cheraw's general historic preservation efforts include:

- A more focused investigation into the history of African American communities within the Town. These communities are often underrepresented areas in the account of a town's past. Further, the built environment of these communities may not retain its architectural integrity and are therefore often underrepresented in the architectural survey portion of preservation planning projects. A focused investigation into the communities surrounding the Coulter Memorial Academy Complex and other areas not covered by this survey may find that one or all of them are eligible as NRHP districts under Criterion A in the area of community planning and development and/or African American heritage. This effort would undoubtedly benefit from the participation of community members;
- Invest in continued preservation training from SCDAH for City staff dedicated to preservation work;
- Provide guidance to Cheraw citizens on federal and local historic preservation tax incentives for sensitive rehabilitation of historic resources;
- Meet with community and regional organizations such as the Historical Society of Chesterfield County on the uses of historic preservation in community planning;
- Deliver written and oral presentations to professionals and lay organizations on historic preservation efforts conducted by the Town;
- Promote rehabilitation of historic properties, which is a labor intensive (rather than materials intensive) activity that creates well-paying jobs; and
- Promote heritage tourism to the Town of Cheraw through programs such as the National Register's Online Travel Itinerary, which creates self-guided tours to historic places listed on the NRHP based on text and photographs supplied by the Town.

5.3.3 Recommendations for Public Education

There are countless ways to present history to the public; below are some suggestions that focus on the Town's historic resources and public accessibility to historical information.

Architectural History Publication

The Town of Cheraw's historic architecture conveys the story of the Town's development and contributes to its aesthetic value and unique sense of place. The ongoing public and private efforts to preserve Cheraw's historic built environment could be enhanced by a public history book that chronicles the Town's architectural history, complete with historic and contemporary photographs of its historic resources.

Electronic Availability of Historical Resources

In our electronic age, the Internet is the first place many people look when they begin a search for information. The Town already has a Town History section on its website; it could also create an online portal for history documents where it can publish electronic versions of National Register nominations for Cheraw's resources, as well as other narrative histories, historic contexts, maps, and historic photographs.

Historic Markers and Plaques

Historic markers and plaques are a simple way to recognize and raise awareness of locally important historic resources. An inventory of existing markers in and around the Town would be a good foundation for determining what sites to mark in the future.

References Cited

Primary Sources

Bradley, Theodore

2018 Oral History Interview, February 14, 2018, conducted by Felicia Flemming-McCall at the Cheraw City Hall.

Chesterfield County [Cheraw Branch] Public Library

n.d. Unpublished vertical files on subjects related to Cheraw and Chesterfield County, South Carolina, Cheraw, South Carolina.

Chesterfield County Will Books (CCWB)

n.d. Originals located at the Chesterfield County Register of Deeds, Chesterfield, South Carolina.

Eaddy, Mary Ann, Vicki Funderburk, and Sarah Spruill

1974 Cheraw Historic District. A National Register of Historic Places Nomination. Entered on the NRHP 1974.

Gettys, Paul M.

1992 *Historic and Architectural Inventory Cheraw Historic District*. A report prepared for the Town of Cheraw, South Carolina by Gettys Associates, Catawba, South Carolina.

Gillespie, Ernest Jr.

2005 *506 Second Street, Cheraw, South Carolina The Gillespie Family and Pictorial History As I remember it*. A copy is located in the Chesterfield County Public Library, Cheraw. Privately published by the author, Cheraw, South Carolina.

Historic Cheraw, Inc.

n.d. *Historic Cheraw*. A published flyer provided to the Cheraw Chamber of Commerce, Historic Cheraw, Inc., Cheraw, South Carolina.

Jefferys, Thomas

1758 Map of North America. Available online at <https://www.loc.gov/resource/g3300.ar002901/?r=-0.213,-0.145,1.42,0.99,0>. Library of Congress Geography and Map Division, Washington DC.

Kennedy, John F.

1962 "The President's News Conference". December 12, 1962. Available online at The American Presidency Project, <http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/?pid=9054>.

McCorkle, Norman

1970 St. David's Episcopal Church and Cemetery. A National Register of Historic Places Nomination. Entered onto the NRHP in 1971.

Mills, Robert

1979 *Mills' Atlas of South Carolina*. A reprint of the original publication (1825) with introductions, Southern Historical Press, Easley.

Parker, Patricia L.

1985 *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning*. *National Register Bulletin 24*. US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division. Washington DC.

Petitions to the General Assembly of South Carolina

1782-1866 Unpublished collection in the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Call No. S165015, Columbia.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company

1899-1952 *Insurance Maps of Cheraw, SC*. Microfilm copies online at the Charleston County, South Carolina Public Library webpage <https://www.cpl.org>, accessed March 2018.

Savage, Beth and Sarah Dillard Pope

1998 *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington DC.

South Carolina Department of Archives and History

2015 *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties*. Columbia: South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg County Board of Education (1971)

2018 A summary of the case and a copy of the ruling is located at Wikipedia.org, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swann_v._Charlotte-Mecklenburg_Board_of_Education, accessed March 2018.

United States Census Bureau

1790 Population Census (microfilm). Cheraw District, South Carolina. On file at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

1840 Population Census (microfilm). Chesterfield District, South Carolina. On file at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

1860 Population Census (microfilm). Chesterfield District, South Carolina. On file at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

1870 Population Census (microfilm) Chesterfield District, South Carolina. On file at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

1900 Population Census (Microfilm) of Chesterfield County, South Carolina. A copy is found in the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

United States Census Bureau (continued)

1920 Population Census (Microfilm) of Chesterfield County, South Carolina. A copy is found in the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

2018 Decennial Census of the United States Webpage: <https://www.census.gov/prod/www/decennial.html>, accessed March 2018.

Secondary Sources

71st Fraser's Highlanders

2011 "The 71st Regt. of Foot, The Fraser Highlanders". Historical marker located at St. David's Episcopal Church, Cheraw, South Carolina. Text available online at www.waymarking.com.

American Presidency Project Website

2018 American Presidency Project, Public Papers and Addresses of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Available online at <http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu>

Cheraw Chronicle

1896-2005 Copies of the oldest editions in the Chesterfield Public Library, Cheraw, SC, South Carolina Room.

Cheraw Inc. Scrapbook

1961 Unpublished Scrapbook of materials from the company located in the Chesterfield County Public Library, Cheraw, South Carolina Room.

Drayton, John

1802 *A View of South Carolina as respects her Natural and Civil Concerns*. W.P. Young and Company, Charleston.

Edgar, Walter B.

1998 *South Carolina: A History*. University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Edgar, Walter B. (editor)

2006 *The South Carolina Encyclopedia*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

Flemming-McCall, Felicia

2008 *The Cheraw African American Heritage History Guide*. The Southern African-American Heritage Center, Cheraw, South Carolina.

Gregg, Alexander, D.D.

1867 *History of the Old Cheraws*. Richardson and Company, New York

Hayes, Jack Irby, Jr.

2001 *South Carolina and the New Deal*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

Historical Society of Chesterfield County

1997 *Chesterfield County, South Carolina. Images of America Series*, Arcadia Press, Dover, New Hampshire.

Judge, Christopher

2015 "Gathering Up the Fragments..." The Elusive Cheraw Indians of South Carolina. An unpublished manuscript for the Town of Cheraw, South Carolina.

Kovacik, Charles, F. and John J. Winberry

1989 *South Carolina: The Making of a Landscape*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

Mathew, William M. (editor)

1992 *Agriculture, Geology, and Society in Antebellum South Carolina: The Private Diary of Edmund Ruffin, 1843*. University of Georgia Press, Athens.

McAlester, Virginia

2013 *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Alfred A Knopf, New York.

Milling, Chapman J.

1969 *Red Carolinians*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

Pee Dee Union Baptist Church

2018 Pee Dee Union Baptist Church: History. Available online at <http://peedeunionbaptist.org/history0.aspx>, accessed March 2018.

Richards S., Miles

1994 "A Chronicle of Coulter Memorial Academy" Computer printout in unpublished vertical file labeled "Coulter Memorial Academy" found at Chesterfield County [Cheraw Branch] Public Library.

South Carolina Department of Archives and History [SCDAH]

1990 *The Civilian Conservation Corps in South Carolina*. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

South Carolina Transportation

2018 South Carolina Railroads. Available online at <http://www.carolana.com/SC/Transportation/railroads/home.html>, accessed February 2018.

Spruill, Sarah C., Manning Malloy, and Margaret Wannamaker

2000 *Cheraw Time Line*. Published by the authors, Cheraw, South Carolina.

Swanton, John R.

1952 *The Indian Tribes of North America*. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington DC.

Town of Cheraw

2018 Cheraw Confederate War Sites. Available online at http://www.cheraw.com/about_cheraw.php?About-Cheraw-Town-History-Confederate-War-Sites-7, accessed March 2018.

Wesley United Methodist Church, Cheraw, SC

2018 Wesley United Methodist Church - Cheraw, South Carolina. Available online at <https://scpictureproject.org/chesterfield-county/wesley-united-methodist-church.html>, accessed March 2018.

Appendix A

Study Area Map


(See affixed disk inside back cover)

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Cheraw Historic District

Coulter Memorial Academy Complex

Brockington



County Location

- Architectural Survey Area
- Historic Architectural Resource
- Contributes to Cheraw Historic District
- Contributes to 1925-1960 Expansion District
- Eligible/Listed
- Not Eligible
- Not Survey Eligible
- Not Extant

0 200 400 Feet

Appendix B
Resource Inventory

Site Number	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
0055	St. David's Episcopal Church and Cemetery	SE corner of Church & 2nd St.	1773	Contributes to Listed District/ Listed
0055.01	Old St. David's Cemetery	SE corner of Church & 2nd St.	c 1773	Contributes to Listed District/ Listed
0071	Powe-Thomas House	219 Christian Street	c 1925	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0072	Purvis-Saverance House	213 Christian Street	1927	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0073	Kornegay House	209 Christian Street	1937	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0074	Anderson-Ousley House	207 Christian Street	c 1931	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0075	Hickson-Anderson-McArn House	700 Market Street	1905	Contributes to Listed District
0076	Roddy House	117 Christian Street	c 1915	Not Eligible
0077	Robbins-Powe-Hyatt House	109 Christian Street	c 1850	Contributes to Listed District
0078	Matheson-Hook-Moore House	620 Kershaw Street	c 1905	Contributes to Listed District
0079	Matheson Memorial Library	612 Kershaw Street	c 1810	Contributes to Listed District
0080	Prince-Meiklejohn-Streater House	619 Kershaw Street	c 1900	Contributes to Listed District
0081	Willson House	617 Kershaw Street	c 1903	Contributes to Listed District
0082	Lyon House	607 Kershaw Street	1939	Not Eligible
0083	McAlpine House	605 Kershaw Street	c 1930	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0084	David Sticklin House	601 Kershaw Street	c 1930	Not Extant
0085	Baker House	227 High Street	c 1930	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0086	Ballenger-Baker House	225 High Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0087	Pollock Stricklin House	223 High Street	c 1923	Contributes to Listed District
0088	Evans-Weede House	221 High Street	c 1923	Contributes to Listed District
0089	Bridgman-Driggers House	219 High Street	c 1895	Contributes to Listed District
0090	Eskridge-Thomas-Price House	211 High Street	c 1895	Contributes to Listed District
0091	St. Peter's Catholic Church	602 Market Street	1840	Contributes to Listed District
0091.01	St. Peter's Hall	602 Market Street	c 1940s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0092	Fisher House	608 Market Street	c 1870	Contributes to Listed District
0093	Brown House	614 Market Street	c 1924	Contributes to Listed District
0094	Latta-McManus House	618 Market Street	1927	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0095	Isgett House	210 Christian Street	1925	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0096	Knight-Shuford House	214 Christian Street	c 1925	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0097	Hatchell House	218 Christian Street	c 1925	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0098	Kinsey-Duvall House	617 Market Street	c 1850	Contributes to Listed District
0099	Clark-Melton House	615 Market Street	c 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0100	Thomas House	609 Market Street	c 1925	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0101	Lynch-Evans House	125 High Street	c 1815	Contributes to Listed District
0102	House	600 Church Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District

Site Number	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
0103	Dewberry House	604 Church Street	c 1930	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0104	Hancock House	606 Church Street	NA	Not Extant
0105	Powe-Watson House	610 Church Street	c 1902	Contributes to Listed District
0106	Kendall-Powe House	612 Church Street	c 1902	Contributes to Listed District
0107	Johnson-McGee House	614 Church Street	c 1925	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0108	Duke House	616 Church Street	c 1902	Contributes to Listed District
0109	Walers-Rayfield House	622 Church Street	1932	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0110	Maynard House	110 Christian Street	1936	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0111	Greene House	114 Christian Street	c 1925	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0112	M. S. Funderburk House	116 Christian Street	1909	Contributes to Listed District
0113	Caulde-McBride House	623 Church Street	c 1900	Contributes to Listed District
0114	Montgomery House	613 Church Street	c 1900	Contributes to Listed District
0115	Vernon House	611 Church Street	1921	Contributes to Listed District
0116	Sinclair House	607 Church Street	c 1930	Not Eligible
0117	Adeimy-Pressley House	603 Church Street	c 1890	Contributes to Listed District
0118	House	520 Kershaw Street	c 1855	Contributes to Listed District
0119	Stricklin House	518 Kershaw Street	1939	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0120	Campbell-Jackson-Funderburk H.	506 Kershaw Street	c 1820	Contributes to Listed District
0121	Brasington House	504 Kershaw Street	1920	Contributes to Listed District
0122	Wannamaker House	500 Kershaw Street	c 1900	Contributes to Listed District
0123	Hall House	515 Kershaw Street	c 1900	Contributes to Listed District
0124	McCown House	507 Kershaw Street	1927	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0125	Page-Thomspson House	505 Kershaw Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0126	Evans-Page-Spears House	501 Kershaw Street	c 1845	Contributes to Listed District
0127	McLain House	504 Market Street	c. 1850	Contributes to Listed District
0128	Bundy House	508 Market Street	NA	Not Extant
0129	Hilliard-Bundy House	512 Market Street	c 1895	Contributes to Listed District
0130	Pres Smith House	516 Market Street	1938	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0131	Smith House	204 High Street	c 1925	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0132	James E. Powe	220 High Street	c 1930	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0133	Boundary Markers	Corner of Market & High Streets	c 1768	Contributes to Listed District
0134	Wannamaker-Lewis House	509 Market Street	c 1921	Contributes to Listed District
0135	Edwards-Tucker House	507 Market Street	c 1920	Not Eligible
0136	Wannamaker-Laney House	505 Market Street	c 1850	Contributes to Listed District
0137	John Lewis Hill House	123 Huger Street	c 1925	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0138	Jimmy Hill House	121 Huger Street	c 1925	Contributes to District if Period Expanded

Site Number	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
0139	King House	119 Huger Street	c 1935	Not Extant
0139.01	King House garage	119 Huger Street	c 1935	Not Eligible
0140	Irby-McPherson Houes	107 Huger Street	c 1928	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0141	Mill House	512 Church Street	c 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0142	Mill House	514 Church Street	c 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0143	Mill (Broome) House	520 Church Street	c 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0144	Edgeworth-Bryant House	110 High Street	c 1905	Contributes to Listed District
0145	Watson-Brock House	114 High Street	c 1905	Contributes to Listed District
0146	Bundy-Davis House	118 High Street	c 1850	Contributes to Listed District
0147	Catherine Quilty House	126 High Street	c 1830	Contributes to Listed District
0148	Anderson House	519 Church Street	c 1900	Contributes to Listed District
0149	House	513 Church Street	c 1930	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0150	Bottoms House	509 Church Street	c 1923	Contributes to Listed District
0151	Womack-Matthews House	505 Church Street	c 1923	Contributes to Listed District
0152	Wannamaker-Marsh House	407 Greene Street	1926	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0153	H. P. Duvall House	405 Greene Street	c 1905	Contributes to Listed District
0154	Justice House	401 Greene Street	c 1935	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0155	Barfield-Pegues-Pollock House	327 Greene Street	c 1860	Contributes to Listed District
0156	Anderson-Gardner House	323 Greene Street	c 1895	Contributes to Listed District
0157	Chapman House	319 Greene Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0158	Wesley United Methodist Church	307 Greene Street	1915	Contributes to Listed District
0158.01	Wesley Education Building	307 Greene Street	1949	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0159	Powell-Martin House	400 Kershaw Street	c 1925	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0159.01	Powell-Martin Outbuilding	400 Kershaw Street	c 1940s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0160	A. L. Evans House	406 Kershaw Street	c 1884	Contributes to Listed District
0161	Evans-Rivers House	414 Kershaw Street	c 1905	Contributes to Listed District
0162	First United Methodist Church Mans	419 Kershaw Street	c 1904	Contributes to Listed District
0163	George House	415 Kershaw Street	c 1903	Contributes to Listed District
0164	Michaux House	413 Kershaw Street	c 1925	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0165	Reid House	409 Kershaw Street	c 1880	Contributes to Listed District
0166	Greene-Prince House	223 Greene Street	c 1824	Contributes to Listed District
0167	Coward-Ingram House	215 Greene Street	c 1880	Contributes to Listed District
0168	Tom Ingram House	211 Greene Street	c 1935	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0169	Reid-Thurman Wannamaker House	209 Greene Street	c 1820	Contributes to Listed District
0170	Griggs-Elvington House	406 Market Street	c 1900	Contributes to Listed District
0171	St. Davids Episcopal Church	420 Market Street	1916	Contributes to Listed District
0172	Hook-McBride House	218 Huger Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0173	Matheson House	222 Huger Street	c 1905	Contributes to Listed District
0174	Stubbs-McArn House	226 Huger Street	c 1910	Contributes to Listed District

Site Number	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
0175	Burch-Boan House	413 Market Street	c 1930	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0176	McArn-White House	411 Market Street	c 1930	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0177	Thomas-Loflin House	117 Greene Street	c 1930	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0178	W. F. White House	115 Greene Street	c 1915	Contributes to Listed District
0179	Hildreth-Fidler-Rogers	111 Greene Street	c 1930	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0180	McLaurin-Watson House	105 Greene Street	c 1935	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0181	McLaurin-Wright-King House	400 Church Street	c 1905	Contributes to Listed District
0182	Boykin-Page House	406 Church Street	c 1905	Contributes to Listed District
0183	Ellerbe-Mclver	420 Church Street	c 1835	Contributes to Listed District
0184	Baggett House	110 Huger Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0185	Poe-Rhodes House	112 Huger Street	c 1938	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0186	Ratliff House	126 Huger Street	c 1930	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0187	Godfrey House	417 Church Street	c 1853	Contributes to Listed District
0188	Moore-Spruill-Sherbine House	411 Church Street	c 1922	Contributes to Listed District
0189	Mieklejohn-Spruill-Pate House	409 Church Street	c 1905	Contributes to Listed District
0190	Mieklejohn-Hendley House	405 Church Street	c 1905	Contributes to Listed District
0191	Hartzell House	143 Mclver Street	c 1790	Contributes to Listed District
0191.01	Smokehouse	143 Mclver Street	c 1890s	Contributes to Listed District
0191.02	Single pen	143 Mclver Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0192	Enfield	135 Mclver Street	c 1820	Contributes to Listed District
0193	Bennett-Evans House	17 Cedar Avenue	c 1935	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0194	Kendall-Thomas House	15 Cedar Avenue	c 1900	Contributes to Listed District
0195	Crawford-Overton House	7 Cedar Avenue	c 1930	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0196	Cedar Avenue Median	Cedar Avenue	c 1930s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0197	House	154 Mclver Street	c 1940	Not Eligible
0198	Norman Martian House	519 Third Street	c 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0199	Belk-Baker House	515 Third Street	c 1915	Contributes to Listed District
0200	George Martin House	507 Third Street	c 1905	Not Eligible
0201	Anderson House	14 Cedar Avenue	c 1921	Contributes to Listed District
0202	McMeekin Poston House	600 Third Street	c 1930	Not Eligible
0202.01	Storage shed	600 Third Street	c 1930	Not Eligible
0203	Edgeworth House	24 Cedar Avenue	c 1935	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0204	Cook House	142 Mclver Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0205	Edgeworth-Ingram House	144 Mclver Street	c 1935	Not Eligible
0206	Waddell-Little House	146 Mclver Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0207	Oda House	148 Mclver Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0207.01	Garage	148 Mclver Street	c 1940	Contributes to District if Period Expanded

Site Number	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
0208	Evans-Moore-Jones House	427 Third Street	c 1890s	Contributes to Listed District
0209	House	425 Third Street	c 1940	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0210	Hickson-Redfearn House	417 Third Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0211	Daniel Tillman House	411 Third Street	c 1905	Contributes to Listed District
0212	Ladd House	407 Third Street	c 1810	Contributes to Listed District
0213	Coit-Davis	401 Third Street	c 1825	Contributes to Listed District
0214	Bunch-Moore House	306 Powe Street	c 1928	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0215	Caston House	402 Greene Street	c 1895	Contributes to Listed District
0216	Caston-Hurt-Craft House	406 Greene Street	c 1800	Contributes to Listed District
0216.01	Slave dwelling	406 Greene Street	c 1820s	Contributes to Listed District
0216.02	Slave dwelling	406 Greene Street	c 1850s	Contributes to Listed District
0218	Blue House	416 Greene Street	c 1925	
0219	Duvall-Funderburk House	328 Greene Street	c 1810	Contributes to Listed District
0220	Evans-Malloy House	335 Third Street	c 1902	Contributes to Listed District
0221	McIver-Malloy House	321 Third Street	c 1814	Contributes to Listed District
0221.01	Slave house	321 Third Street	c 1810	Contributes to Listed District
0221.02	Slave house	321 Third Street	c 1810	Contributes to Listed District
0221.03	Shed	321 Third Street	c 1800s	Contributes to Listed District
0221.04	Garage	321 Third Street	c 1930s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0222	Moore-Ingram House	307 Third Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0222.01	Garage	307 Third Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0223	McNair-Tillman House	310 Kershaw Street	c 1826	Contributes to Listed District
0224	Harrall-Godfrey-Spruill House	314 Kershaw Street	c 1902	Contributes to Listed District
0225	Harrall-Hoover House	320 Kershaw Street	c 1900	Contributes to Listed District
0226	Bennett-Stanton House	312 Greene Street	c 1940	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0227	Bennett House	318 Greene Street	c 1935	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0228	Stubbs-Wheeless House	322 Greene Street	1904	Contributes to Listed District
0228.01	Stubbs-Wheeless Garage	322 Greene Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0229	Stubbs-Ervin House	324 Greene Street	c 1900	Contributes to Listed District
0230	Cheraw Elementary School	Greene Street	NA	Not Extant
0231	Huntley-Ingram House	311 Kershaw Street	c 1915	Contributes to Listed District
0232	Lafayette House	235 Third Street	c 1823	Contributes to Listed District
0233	Third Street Median	Third Street	c 1930s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0234	Mallory-McIntire-Hamilton House	227 Third Street	c 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0235	Saverance-Roscoe House	223 Third Street	c 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0236	Coit-Poston House	219 Third Street	c 1836	Contributes to Listed District
0237	First Presbyterian Church	300 Market Street	c 1932	Contributes to Listed District
0237.01	Session House	300 Market Street	c 1842	Contributes to Listed District
0237.02	First Presbyterian Church Hall	300 Market Street	c. 1940s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0238	Duvall -Iler House	314 Market Street	c 1904	Contributes to Listed District
0239	M. W. Duvall House	320 Market Street	c 1822	Contributes to Listed District

Site Number	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
0240	First Baptist Church	124 Greene Street	1928	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0241	Boxwood Hall	317 Market Street	c 1822	Contributes to Listed District
0242	First United Methodist Church	117 Third Street	c 1840s	Contributes to Listed District
0242.01	Sarah Caston Memorial Chapel	117 Third Street	c 1960	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0243	Mitchell-Jacobs House	107 Third Street	c 1945	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0243.01	Garage	107 Third Street	c 1950s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0244	Guy-Simpson House	105 Third Street	c 1885	Not Extant
0245	Madden House	101 Third Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0246	McCall House	308 Church Street	c 1904	Contributes to Listed District
0246.01	Outbuilding	308 Church Street	c 1915	Contributes to Listed District
0247	Eddings House	314 Church Street	c 1900	Contributes to Listed District
0248	J. W. Maynard House	320 Church Street	c 1900	Contributes to Listed District
0249	Bishop Gregg House	311 Church Street	c 1855	Not Extant
0250	House	307 Church Street	c 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0251	Vernon-Hanna House #1	303 Church Street	c 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0252	Vernon-Hanna House #2	301 Church Street	c 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0253	James Pruitt House	516 Third Street	c 1905	Not Eligible
0253.01	James Pruitt Outbuilding	14 Moore Street	c 1950s	Not Eligible
0254	Charleston Hamilton House	508 Third Street	c 1930	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0255	Brewer-Grant House	506 Third Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0256	Berry-Laney House	500 Third Street	c 1925	Not Extant
0257	Sartor-Threatte House	430 Third Street	c 1940s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0257.01	Garage	430 Third Street	c 1940s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0258	Cauthen House	426 Third Street	c 1940s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0258.01	Garage	426 Third Street	c 1940s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0259	Long-Burch House	416 Third Street	c 1919	Contributes to Listed District
0260	Ramseur-Hurt House	412 Third Street	c 1835	Contributes to Listed District
0261	Duvall House	404 Third Street	c 1820	Contributes to Listed District
0262	Katie Harrall House	328 Third Street	c 1905	Contributes to Listed District
0263	Duvall-Newson House	324 Third Street	1919	Contributes to Listed District
0263.01	Garage	324 Third Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0264	McCreight-Bourne House	314 Third Street	c 1850	Contributes to Listed District
0265	Wannamaker-Mahon House	310 Third Street	1920	Contributes to Listed District
0266	Anderson-Oakley House	306 Third Street	c 1938	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0267	Funderburk House	216 Kershaw Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0268	Godfrey-Flowers House	212 Kershaw Street	c 1930	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0269	Shaw House	210 Kershaw Street	c 1925	Contributes to District if Period Expanded

Site Number	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
0270	Pollard's Exxon	301 Second Street	1938	Not Extant
0271	The Teacherage	230 Third Street	c 1790	Contributes to Listed District
0271.01	Teacherage Outbuilding	230 Third Street	c 1920s	Contributes to Listed District
0272	Laney Melton House	273 Second Street	c 1933	Not Extant
0273	Hageman 5 & 10	245 Second Street	c 1900	Contributes to Listed District
0274	Western Auto	243 Second Street	NA	Not Extant
0275	Hotel Covington	217 Second Street	1910	Contributes to Listed District
0276	Commercial Building	208 Wall Street	c 1905	Contributes to Listed District
0277	Commercial Building	214 Wall Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0278	Stone Container	218 Wall Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0279	Merchants Bank	232 Market Street	c 1835	Contributes to Listed District
0280	U. S. Post Office	248 Market Street	1932	Contributes to District if Period Expanded/Eligible
0281	Wells-Stewart House	220 Third Street	c 1906	Contributes to Listed District
0282	McCoy-Fincher-ritschener H.	224 Third Street	1928	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0283	Chancellor Inglis House	226 Third Street	c 1800	Contributes to Listed District
0284	Town hall	200 Market Street	1858	Contributes to Listed District
0285	Lyceum	Approx 300 ft SW of Town Hall on N side of Market St	c 1820	Contributes to Listed District
0286	Town Greene	Bound by 2nd, Wall, Seaboard &	c 1760s	Contributes to Listed District
0287	Inglis-Mclver Law Office	On Town Greene approx 250 ft W of Market Hall	c 1820	Contributes to Listed District
0288	Market Hall	201 Market Street	c 1836	Contributes to Listed District
0289	Old fire station	171 Seaboard Street	c 1925	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0289.01	Old fire station garage	167 Seaboard Street	1963	Not Eligible
0290	Old Merle Norman Studio	215 & 217 Market Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0291	Lyric Theater	213 Market Street	1920	Contributes to Listed District
0292	Michael & Assoc.	181 Second Street	c 1885	Contributes to Listed District
0293	Old Mary's Cafe	175 Second Street	1905	Contributes to Listed District
0294	Carriage Trade	173 Second Street	c 1900	Contributes to Listed District
0295	Goodyear Shoe/Radio Shack	167 & 169 Second Street	c 1900	Contributes to Listed District
0296	Ranard Hotel	159-165 Second Street	1911	Contributes to Listed District
0297	Lovelady's	155 & 157 Second Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0298	Barber 7 Beauty Supply	153 Second Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0299	Tolson-Dickens House	162 Seaboard Street	c 1936	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0300	House	222 Brock Street	c 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0301	Smith-Rainwater House	120 Third Street	c 1900	Contributes to Listed District
0302	House	122 Third Street	c 1930	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0303	Lois-Evelyn Apartments	126-130 Third Street	c 1925	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0304	George-Tolson House	116 Third Street	c 1940	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0305	Tolson-Wallace House	223 Brock Street	c 1938	Contributes to District if Period Expanded

Site Number	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
0306	Tolson-Thomas House	221 Brock Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0307	Tolson-Chapman House	205 Brock Street	c 1915	Contributes to Listed District
0308	H&R Block	147 & 149 Second Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0309	Larry's Transmission	145 Second Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0310	Allied Equip	131 Second Street	c 1925	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0310	Allied Equip	133 Second Street	c 1925	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0311	House	220 Church Street	c 1915	Contributes to Listed District
0312	Tolson-Haley House	114 Third Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0313	Williams House	221 Church Street	c 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0313.01	Williams Outbuilding	221 Church Street	c 1920s	Contributes to Listed District
0314	Greene-Davis House	209 Church Street	c 1930	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0315	Coulter Mem. Acad. Library	302 Second Street	c 1910	Contributes to an Eligible District
0316	Frederickson House	300 Second Street	1929	Contributes to an Eligible District
0317	Dixon House	114 Kershaw Street	c 1925	Not Extant
0318	Strong-Bridges House	100 Kershaw Street	c 1925	Not Extant
0319	Gulf Oil Station	292 Second Street	c 1940	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0320	Ellision-Fountain House	231 Front Street	NA	Not Extant
0321	Old Morris Funeral Cottage	Duvall Street	NA	Not Extant
0322	Greene Gate Grill	270 Second Street	c 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0322	Greene Gate Grill	272 Second Street	c 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0323	Greene's Barber Shop	274 Second Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0323	Greene's Barber Shop	276 Second Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0324	Brayboy House	280 Second Street	c 1900	Not Extant
0325	Hanna House	288 Second Street	c 1900	Contributes to Listed District
0326	Old Train Station	258 Second Street	1916	Contributes to Listed District
0541	Saverance Motors	201 Front Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0327	Pee Dee Knitting Mill	100 Market Street	c 1900	Contributes to Listed District
0328	Lewis Crafts	112 Market Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0329	Furniture Store/Apollo Fitness	128 Market Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0330	Store	148 Market Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0331	Merchants and Farmers Bank	150 Market Street	c 1905	Contributes to Listed District
0332	Wannamaker's Drug	154 Market Street	c 1905	Contributes to Listed District
0333	Watson Jewelers	156 Market Street	c 1890	Not Extant
0334	South Carolina National Bank	165 Market Street	c 1907	Contributes to Listed District
0335	Kimbrell's Furniture	159 Market Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0336	Perry's Barber Shop	155 Market Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0337	Dress for Less	153 Market Street	c 1907	Contributes to Listed District
0338	Big Apple Fashions	143 Market Street	c 1907	Contributes to Listed District
0339	Funderbunk Building	135 & 139 Market Street	c 1907	Contributes to Listed District
0340	Nivens Hardware	133 Market Street	c 1915	Contributes to Listed District
0341	J. Burgiss/Family Fashions	127 & 129 Market Street	c 1907	Contributes to Listed District

Site Number	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
0342	First National Bank	121 Market Street	1907	Contributes to Listed District
0343	Wardlaw Agency	113-117 Market Street	c 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0344	Commercial building	130 Marlboro Street	c 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0345	Hickey's ABC Store	156 Second Street	c 1907	Contributes to Listed District
0346	Pee Dee Farm Supply	158 Second Street	c 1907	Contributes to Listed District
0346	Pee Dee Farm Supply	160 Second Street	c 1907	Contributes to Listed District
0347	Word of Life Church	162 Second Street	c 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0348	Kimbrells Furniture	168 Second Street	c 1907	Contributes to Listed District
0349	Polson's Barber/Nationwide	170 Second Street	c 1907	Contributes to Listed District
0350	Hill Financing	222 Second Street	c 1907	Contributes to Listed District
0351	Pilot Llife	224 Second Street	c 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0352	Duvall Building	232 & 236 Second Street	c 1914	Contributes to Listed District
0353	World Finanace	240 Second Street	c 1925	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0354	Bob's TV & VCR	242 Second Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0355	Cheraw Small Engine	246 Second Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0356	Dr. Irving Office	150 Second Street	c 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0357/0380	CP and L Building/ Cheraw Electric Generator	Church St, approx 300' E of 2nd St	c 1901	Contributes to Listed District
0358	Bennett Apartments	130-134 Church Street	NA	Not Extant
0359	Security Finance	130 Second Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0360	Pegues-Tillman House	228 Front Street	c 1930	Not Extant
0361	Pegues House	226 Front Street	c 1930	Not Extant
0362	B.C. Moore & Sons	130 Front Street	c 1915	Contributes to Listed District
0363	Cheraw Furniture Refinish	98 Second Street	c 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0364	Rainwater-Kidd House	704 Market Street	c 1905	Not Eligible/Outside of District
0365	Hickson-Brasington House	705 Market Street	c 1890s	Not Eligible/Outside of District
0366	Moore-Adams House	707 Market Street	c 1935	Not Eligible/Outside of District
0367	Spruill-McBride-Huggins H.	709 Market Street	1909	Eligible/Outside of District
0370	Duvall-Mathes House	206 Powe Street	c 1939	Not Eligible/Outside of District
0371	Old Armory	200 Powe Street/ 401 Second Street	c 1938	Eligible/Outside of District
0372	Coulter Memorial Academy Administration Building	322 Second Street	1924	Contributes to an Eligible District
0372.01	Coulter Academy Residence	322 Second Street	c 1940	Contributes to an Eligible District
0373	Second Presbyterian Church	312 Second Street	1926	Contributes to an Eligible District
0373.01	G.W. Long Memorial Fellowship Hall	312 Second Street	c 1960s	Contributes to an Eligible District
0467	Robert Smalls School	316 Front Street	1953	Listed
0518	House	16 Cedar Avenue	c 1940	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0519	House	22 Cedar Avenue	c 1960	Not Eligible
0520	House	152 Mclver Street	c 1960	Not Eligible

Site Number	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
0521	House	19 Cedar Avenue	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0522	House	11 Cedar Avenue	c 1940s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0523	House	512 Third Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0524	House	502 Third Street	c 1930	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0525	House	501 Third Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0526	House	418 Third Street	c 1945	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0526.01	Garage	418 Third Street	c 1945	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0527	Brasington-Witherspoon House	423 Third Street	c 1938	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0528	House	408 Third Street	c 1965	Not Eligible
0529	House	316 Third Street	c 1940s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0530	House	309 Kershaw Street	c 1945	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0531	House	305 Greene Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0532	House	312 Powe Street	c 1940s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0533	House	316 Greenee Street	c 1960	Not Eligible
0534	House	314 Greenee Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0535	House	310 Greenee Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0536	Parsonage	307 Greenee St	1947	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0537	House	311 Greene Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0538	House	317 Greene Street	c 1955	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0539	House	409 Greene Street	c 1958	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0539.01	Garage	409 Greene Street	c 1958	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0540	House	413 Greenee Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0218	Blue House	416 Greenee Street	c 1840	Contributes to Listed District
0542	House	205 Christian Street	c 1940s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0543	House	215 Christian Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0544	House	700 Kershaw Street	c 1955	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0545	House	609 Kershaw Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded

Site Number	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
0546	House	205 High Street	c 1955	Not Eligible
0547	House	600 Market Street	c 1955	Not Eligible
0548	House	109 High Street	c 1952	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0549	House	107 High Street	c 1955	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0550	House	103 High Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0551	House	108 Christian Street	c 1938	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0552	House	605 Market Street	c 1940s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0553	House	615 Church Street	c 1950s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0554	House	108 High Street	c 1940	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0555	House	120 High Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0556	House	105 Huger Street	c 1940s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0557	House	103 Huger Street	c 1940s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0558	House	517 Church Street	c 1960	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0559	House	124 Huger Street	c 1935	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0560	House	405 Market Street	c 1935	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0561	House	405 Kershaw Street	c 1935	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0564	House	221 Greene Street	c 1935	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0565	House	215 Third Street	c 1970	Not Eligible
0566	House	301 Third Street	1948	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0567	House	300 Third Street	c 1960	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0568	House	214 Third Street	c 1945	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0569	House	212 Third Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0570	Masonic Lodge A.L. 5950	210 Third Street	1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0571	House	106 Greene Street	c 1955	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0572	Marfield Apartments	412 Church Street	c 1960	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0573	Apartments	90-98 Greene Street	c 1960	Not Eligible
0574	Duplex	215 Church Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded

Site Number	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
0575	House	213 Church Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0576	House	211 Church Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0578	Duplex	110 Third Street	c 1950s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0579	Duplex	108 Third Street	c 1960	Not Eligible
0580	Duplex	100 Third Street	c 1960	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0581	Commercial garage	308 Church Street	c 1950s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0582	Tip Bottling Company	218 Church Street	c 1950s	Not Eligible
0583	Commercial building	116 Second Street	c 1940s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0584	Commercial building	118 Second Street	c 1940	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0585	Commercial building	122 Second Street	c 1930s	Not Eligible
0586	Office	212 Church Street	c 1950s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0587	Commercial building	107 Second Street	c 1960	Not Eligible
0588	Commercial building	103 Second Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0589	Commercial building	105 Second Street	c 1950s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0590	Commercial building	125 Second Street	c 1940	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0591	Commercial building	137 Second Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0592	Commercial building	143 Second Street	c 1907	Contributes to Listed District
0593	Union Supply Company	140 Second Street	c 1925	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0594	Commercial building	166 Second Street	c 1907	Contributes to Listed District
0595	Commercial building	151 Market Street	c 1907	Contributes to Listed District
0596	Commercial building	149 Market Street	c 1907	Contributes to Listed District
0597	Commercial building	147 Market Street	c 1890	Contributes to Listed District
0598	Commercial building	145 Market Street	c 1890	Contributes to Listed District
0599	Commercial building	111 Market Street	c 1960	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0600	Commercial building	109 Market Street	c 1960	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0601	Commercial building	101 Market Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0602	Commercial building	126 Front Street	c 1945	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0604	Old Jail	201 Front Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0607	WinDixie	126 Market Street	c 1945	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0608	Drug store	134 Market Street	c 1907	Contributes to Listed District
0609	Commercial building	146 Market Street	c 1910	Contributes to Listed District

Site Number	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
0610	Warehouse	Approx 250 ft N of First Citizens Bank	c 1950	Not Eligible
0611	Commercial building	228 Market Street	c 1950s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0612	Stricklin Building	224 Market Street	1953	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0613	Commercial building	222 Market Street	c 1955	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0614	Commercial building	219 Market Street	c 1960s	Not Eligible
0615	Commercial building	221 Market Street	c 1950s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0616	House	164 Seaboard Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0617	House	161 Seaboard Street	c 1940s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0617.01	Garage	161 Seaboard Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0618	Commercial building	124 & 126 Marlboro Street	c 1950	Not Eligible
0619	Seed Warehouse	114 Marlboro Street	c 1930s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0619.01	Storage building	Just W of 114 Marlboro St.	c 1930s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0619.02	Storage building	Approx 100 ft E of 114 Marlboro St	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0620	House	121 Marlboro Street	c 1920s	Contributes to Listed District
0621	Automotive shop	239 Front Street	c 1950s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0622	Cheraw Electrical Supply	235 Front Street	c 1960	Not Eligible
0623	House	105 Kershaw Street	c 1920s	Contributes to Listed District
0624	House	109 Kershaw Street	c 1940s	Not Eligible
0625	House	119 Kershaw Street	c 1940s	Not Eligible
0626	Reid's Funeral Home	108 Kershaw Street	c 1950s	Not Eligible
0626.01	Garage	108 Kershaw St	c 1960	Not Eligible
0627	Zollverein Kollock Barbershop/ Char-Bell Apts	116-118 Kershaw St	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0628	Commercial building	120 Kershaw Street	c 1960s	Not Eligible
0629	Commercial building	122 Kershaw Street	c 1960s	Not Eligible
0630	Unique Florist/Ve's Boutique	121 Kershaw Street	c 1960s	Not Eligible
0631	Commercial building	123 Kershaw Street	c 1960s	Not Eligible
0632	Commercial building/car wash	125 Kershaw Street	c 1960s	Not Eligible
0633	Commercial building	125 1/2 Kershaw Street	c 1970s	Not Eligible
0634	Commercial building	129 Kershaw Street	c 1960	Not Eligible
0635	Building	115 Front Street	c 1960s	Not Eligible
0636	Morris Funeral Cottage	284 Second Street	c 1970	Not Eligible
0637	Commercial building	268 Second Street	c 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0638	House	211 Kershaw St	c 1960s	Not Eligible
0639	Melton's Florist	277 Second Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0640	Melton house	275 Second Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded

Site Number	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
0641	Commercial building	251 & 253 Second Street	c 1965	Not Eligible
0642	Automotive shop	249 Second Street	c 1960	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0643	Commercial building	231 & 233 Second Street	c 1960	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0644	Commercial building	225 & 227 Second Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0645	Commercial building	223 Second Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0646	House	4 Market Street Court	c 1960	Not Eligible
0647	House	2 Market Street Court	c 1960	Not Eligible
0648	House	1 Market Street Court	c 1960	Not Eligible
0649	House	121 Christian Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0650	House	625 Church Street	c 1945	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0651	House	502 Market Street	c 1950	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0652	House	506 Market Street	c 1940s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0653	House	513 Kershaw Street	c 1940s	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0654	Commercial building	227 Market Street	c 1960s	Not Eligible
0655	House	123 McIver Street	c 1940	Not Eligible/Outside of District
0656	House	122 McIver Street	c 1945	Not Eligible
0657	Apartments	520 Third Street	c 1960s	Not Eligible
0658	House	521 Third Street	c 1960	Contributes to District if Period Expanded
0659	House	206 Hartzell Avenue	c 1950	Not Eligible/Outside of District
0660	House	200 Hartzell Avenue	c 1950	Not Eligible/Outside of District
0661	House	606 Third Street	c 1950s	Not Eligible/Outside of District
0662	House	604 Third Street	c 1930s	Not Eligible/Outside of District
0663	House	602 Third Street	c 1930	Not Eligible/Outside of District
0664	House	317 Second Street	c 1940s	Not Eligible/Outside of District
0665	College Inn Restaurant	324 Second Street	c 1930s	Contributes to an Eligible District
0666	House	326 Second Street	c 1930s	Not Eligible/Outside of District
0667	House	701 Kershaw Street	c 1950s	Not Eligible/Outside of District
0668	House	709 Kershaw Street	c 1940s	Not Eligible/Outside of District

Site Number	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
0668.01	Garage	709 Kershaw Street	c 1940s	Not Eligible/Outside of District
0669	House	715 Kershaw Street	c 1940s	Not Eligible/Outside of District
0670	House	702 Kershaw Street	c 1950	Not Eligible/Outside of District
0671	Cheraw Primary School	325 High Street	c 1960	Not Eligible
0672	Private school building	220 Greene Street	c 1965	Not Eligible
0672.01	Private school building	220 Greene Street	c 1965	Not Eligible
0672.02	Private school building	220 Greene Street	c 1970	Not Eligible
0673	House	205 Powe Street	c 1950s	Not Eligible/Outside of District
0674	Gas station	340 Second Street	c 1950s	Not Eligible
0675	House	115 Powe Street	c 1940s	Not Eligible/Outside of District
0676	House	109 Powe Street	c 1940s	Not Eligible/Outside of District
0677	House	418 Second Street	c 1940	Not Eligible/Outside of District
0678	House	420 Second Street	c 1950s	Not Eligible
0679	House	426 Second Street	c 1940	Not Eligible/Outside of District
0680	House	428 Second Street	c 1940s	Not Eligible/Outside of District
0681	House	430 Second Street	c 1950s	Not Eligible
0682	House	206 Evans Street	c 1945	Not Eligible/Outside of District
0683	House	208 Evans Street	c 1950	Not Eligible/Outside of District
0684	Duplex	213 Evans Street	c 1950	Not Eligible/Outside of District
0685	House	429 Second Street	c 1940	Not Eligible/Outside of District
0686	House	432 Second Street	c 1940s	Not Eligible
0687	House	434 Second Street	c 1920s	Not Eligible/Outside of District
0688	House	439 Second Street	c 1940s	Not Eligible/Outside of District
0689	House	114 Hartzell Avenue	c 1940s	Not Eligible/Outside of District
0690	House	117 Hartzell Avenue	c 1920s	Not Eligible/Outside of District
0691	House	115 Hartzell Avenue	c 1940s	Not Eligible/Outside of District
0691.01	Garage	115 Hartzell Avenue	c 1940s	Not Eligible/Outside of District
0692	House	112 Hartzell Avenue	c 1940s	Not Eligible/Outside of District
0693	House	113 Hartzell Avenue	c 1940s	Not Eligible/Outside of District

Site Number	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
0693.01	Garage	113 Hartzell Avenue	c 1940s	Not Eligible/Outside of District
0694	House	110 Hartzell Avenue	c 1920s	Not Eligible/Outside of District
0695	House	108 Hartzell Avenue	c 1940	Not Eligible/Outside of District
0696	House	106 Hartzell Avenue	c 1940	Not Eligible/Outside of District
0697	Northside Grocery	NW corner of Hartzell Ave & 2nd St	c 1948	Not Eligible/Outside of District
Not Surveyed	NA	12 Cedar Avenue	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	118 McIver Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	137 McIver Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	145 McIver Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	202 Evans Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	209 Evans Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	211 Evans Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	210 Evans Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	221 Evans Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	408 Greene Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	100 Boundry Drive	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	112 Powe Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	113 Powe Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	104 Kershaw Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	404 Kershaw Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	420 Kershaw Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	600 Kershaw Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	602 Kershaw Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	718 Kershaw Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	314 Second Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	315 Second Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	316 Second Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	319 Second Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	325 Second Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	349 Second Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	416 Second Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	431 Second Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	301 High Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	304 High Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	306 High Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	305 High Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	510 Third Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	511 Third Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	518 Third Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	603 Third Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	508 Kershaw Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	149 Mc Iver Street	NA	Not Eligible

Site Number	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
Not Surveyed	NA	54 East Kershaw Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	100 Duvall Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	102 Duvall Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	114-118 Duvall Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	1 Village Park	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	219 Brock Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	7 Market Street Court	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	8 Market Street Court	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	106 Christian Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	212 Christian Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	220 Christian Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	108 Greene Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	119 Greene Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	121 Greene Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	208 Greene Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	210 Greene Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	217 Greene Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	104-112 Duvall Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	517 Kershaw Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	519 Kershaw Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	216 Church Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	224 Church Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	302 Church Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	309 Church Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	316 Church Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	501 Church Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	503 Church Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	511 Church Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	602 Church Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	627 Church Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	105 Front Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	112 Front Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	114 Front Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	204 Front Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	210 Front Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	99 Huger Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	114 Huger Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	117 Huger Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	116 Huger Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	217 Huger Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	229 Huger Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	228 Huger Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	230 Huger Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	289 Second Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	97 High Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	101 High Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	104 High Street	NA	Not Eligible

Site Number	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
Not Surveyed	NA	106 High Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	105 High Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	113 High Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	123 High Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	309 Market Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	400 Market Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	401 Market Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	402 Market Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	407 Market Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	415 Market Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	515 Market Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	601 Market Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	610 Market Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	613 Market Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	612 Market Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	701 Market Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	144 Market Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	104 Third Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	106 Third Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	127 Third Street	NA	Not Eligible
Not Surveyed	NA	176 Second Street	NA	Not Eligible

Appendix C
Survey Forms



CHERAW HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATIONS

The following determinations are based on evaluations of the Cheraw Historic Resources Survey conducted by Brockington and Associates, Inc., during the Summer of 2018. It is the opinion of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) that the properties listed below meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These determinations are based on the present architectural integrity and available historical information for the properties included in the survey area. Properties may be removed from or added to this list if changes are made that affect a property's physical integrity. Historical information that is brought to the attention of the SHPO National Register staff confirming or denying a property's historic significance may also affect a property's eligibility status. The process of identifying and evaluating historic properties is never complete; therefore, the SHPO encourages readers of this report to alert the SHPO National Register staff to properties that may have been overlooked during this evaluation.

INDIVIDUAL DETERMINATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY

Site No.	Historic or Common Name	Location	NR Eligibility Criteria (Area of significance)
0367	Spruill-McBride-Huggins House	709 Market Street	C (Architecture)
0371	Cheraw Armory	200 Powe Street	A (Military History); C (Architecture)
0315, 0316, 0372, 0373, 0665	Coulter Memorial Academy	2nd Street, between Powe Street and Kershaw Street	A (Ethnic Heritage: Black); C (Architecture)

ELIGIBLE INCREASE TO PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

Cheraw Historic District (increase period of significance end date to 1960)