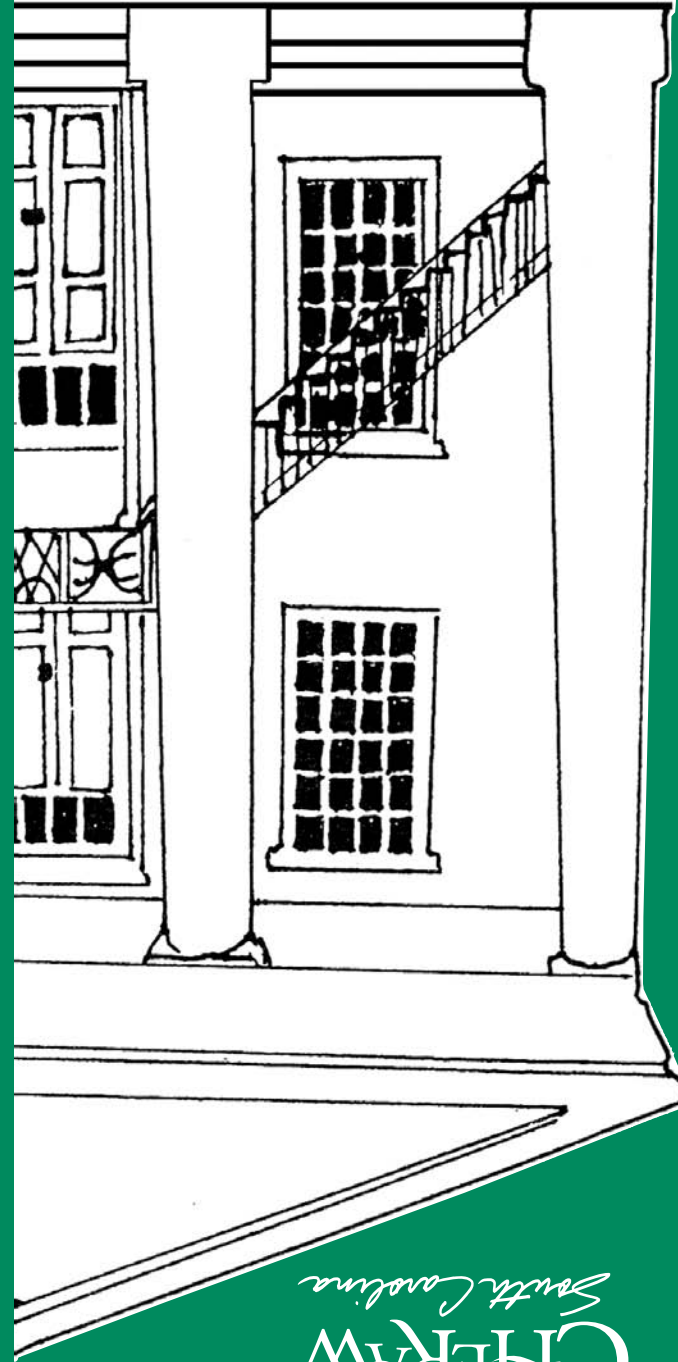
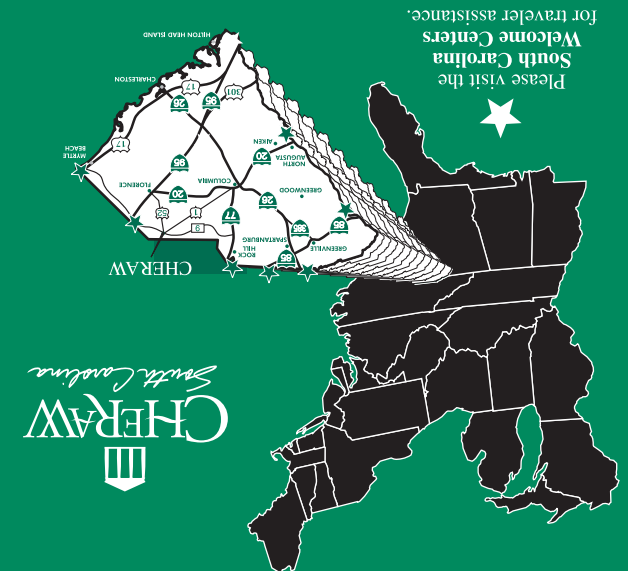


Use this as
a doorway to the
past that is
also a beautiful
part of our present.



**A Guide to the
Historic Areas
of
CHERAW**
South Carolina

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**A Guide to the
Historic Areas
of
CHERAW**
South Carolina

The Short Story of a Long History

When European settlers began to explore this region, the Cheraw and Pee Dee Indians were the inhabitants of what is now Chesterfield County. Of Siouan stock, the Cheraws were the dominate tribe in the upper Pee Dee. The Cheraws maintained a well fortified village on the river hill close to present day Cheraw. Disease had greatly decimated their population by the 1730's, and they joined the Catawba Confederacy, leaving only their names, well established trading routes, and by the time of the Revolution, a few scattered families.

A few settlers began moving here in the 1730's, but the first major settlement in the upper Pee Dee was near present day Society Hill where the Welsh Baptists were given a large land grant in 1736 by the British government. This forced earlier settlers in the Cheraws to move further up river near the convergence of the Indian trading paths at what is now the town of Cheraw.

Most of Cheraw's early settlers were English, Scots, French or Irish. Two of the earliest of these were James Gillespie and Thomas Ellerbe who started a trading center and water mill at the Cheraw Hills around 1740. By 1750 Cheraw was one of six places in South Carolina appearing on English maps and was an established village with a growing river trade.

Joseph and Eli Kershaw came to the area in the 1760's and were later granted part of the present town of Cheraw. They formally laid out the street system with broad streets and a town green. By 1830, the streets were lined with triple rows of elm trees. Some of the median trees remain, particularly on Third Street, but many were removed at the turn of the century to put in water lines.

The Kershaws called the town "Chatham" after the Earl of Chatham, William Pitt, but this never seemed to have had wide acceptance, and Cheraw or Cheraw Hill continued to be used interchangeably with Chatham. Cheraw has been the official name since the town's incorporation in 1820.

During the Revolution, Cheraw was the center of much unrest sometimes being held by the British and sometimes by the patriots. Gen. Greene's army had a camp of repose just across the river, and St. David's Church was used by both armies as a hospital.

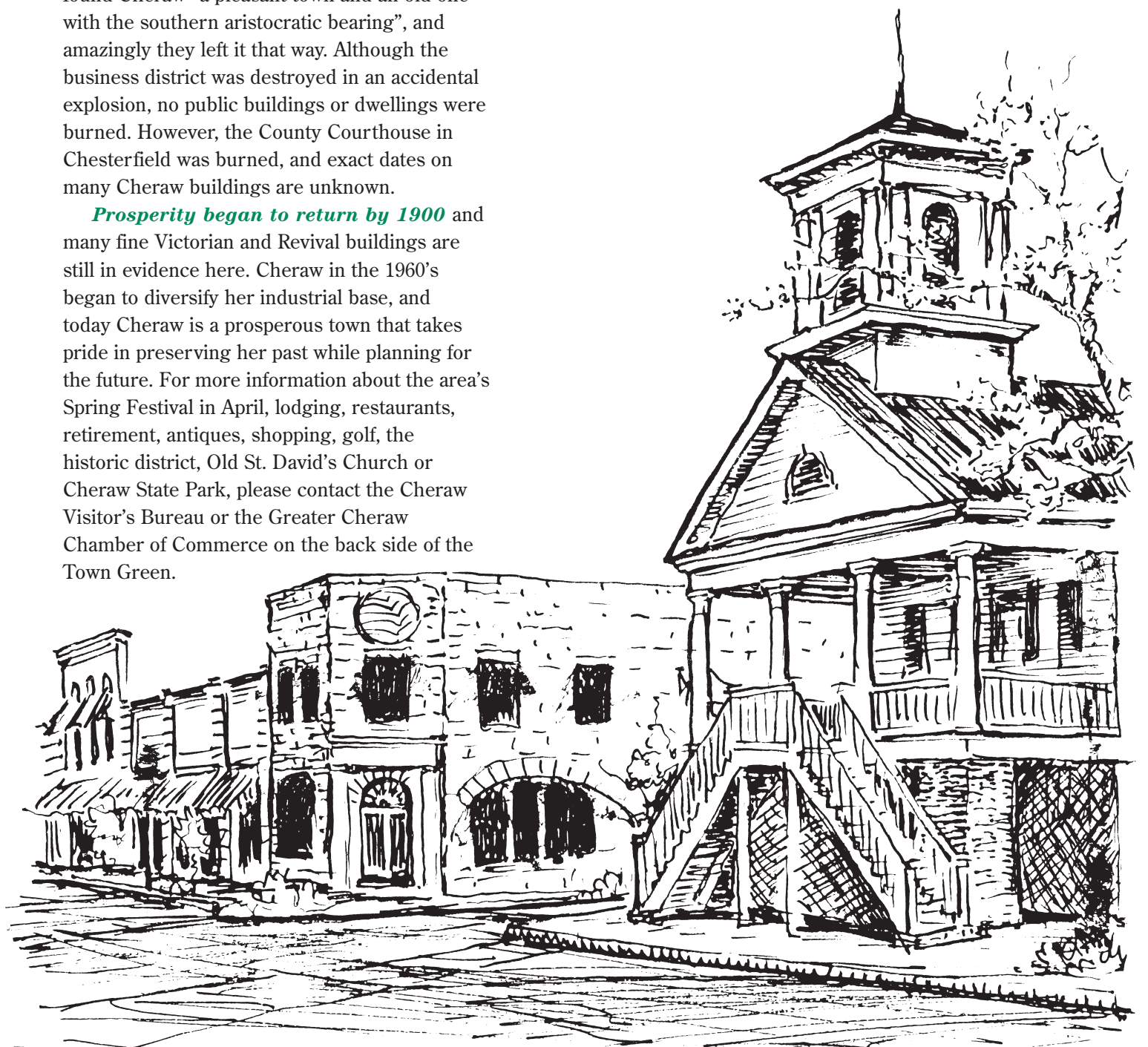
Cheraw was the head of navigable waters on the Great Pee Dee and was thus the shipping center for a wide area. Corn, tobacco, rice and indigo were grown in the more fertile surrounding lands, and cattle raising, with related tanning and curing industries, was a major source of income. Prior to the Confederate War, both the largest cotton market between Georgetown and Wilmington, and the largest bank in South Carolina outside of Charleston were located here.

The first bridge across the Pee Dee and the advent of **steamship service to Cheraw in the 1820's led to a golden age**, and numerous buildings from this period still grace Cheraw's streets. A serious fire destroyed most of the business district in 1835, but by the end of the 1850's Cheraw was a prosperous, secure town which served as a regional center of business, education, culture and religion.

Citizens of Cheraw played a leading role in **South Carolina's secession**, and the town became a haven for refugees and a storage place for valuables and military stores during the Confederate War. **In March of 1865, Cheraw played unwilling host to more of**

Gen. William T. Sherman's Union troops than any other South Carolina city. They found Cheraw "a pleasant town and an old one with the southern aristocratic bearing", and amazingly they left it that way. Although the business district was destroyed in an accidental explosion, no public buildings or dwellings were burned. However, the County Courthouse in Chesterfield was burned, and exact dates on many Cheraw buildings are unknown.

Prosperity began to return by 1900 and many fine Victorian and Revival buildings are still in evidence here. Cheraw in the 1960's began to diversify her industrial base, and today Cheraw is a prosperous town that takes pride in preserving her past while planning for the future. For more information about the area's Spring Festival in April, lodging, restaurants, retirement, antiques, shopping, golf, the historic district, Old St. David's Church or Cheraw State Park, please contact the Cheraw Visitor's Bureau or the Greater Cheraw Chamber of Commerce on the back side of the Town Green.



Antebellum

*1. **Old St. David's Church: Church St.** (c. 1770) The last Anglican or "state" church built in South Carolina under King George III. The church was used by the Americans and the British during the Revolution, and later by both the Confederate and Union armies. There are soldiers from every American War buried in the cemetery. The steeple and vestibule were added in 1826. Open by appointment. Contact the Cheraw Visitors Bureau.

*1a. **Confederate Monument: Cemetery, Old St. David's** (c. 1867) The first monument ever erected in memory of those who had fallen in the Confederate War. The original inscription did not mention Confederate soldiers directly since Union forces still occupied the area.

2. **311 Church St.** (prior to 1855) Originally a Charleston style house. This was the home of Alexander Gregg, first Episcopal Bishop of Texas, and author of "A History of The Old Cheraws." It later became the home of Adelaide Marshall who sang at the Cotton Club in New York. The house burned in 1996.

3. **420 Church St.** (c. 1825) Built by John Snipes. The shed porch roof is supported by free-standing Doric columns.

4. **417 Church St.** (c. 1853) This was the home of the Merchant's Bank president. The present porch is a later addition. Originally the porch was small and had a second story.

5. **508 Church St.** (c. 1827-32) The house originally located here was typical of those found in the Society Hill area. Demolished in 1976. (No marker is visible at this site).

6. **109 Christian St.** (c. 1850) Built on Robbins family land, the house was not actually occupied until 1874.

7. **612 Kershaw St.:** The Matheson House (c. 1810) Built by the Cheraw Acemical Society and the Masons as a private school and Masonic Hall, the building was later used as a Presbyterian Church and residence. Gen. Sherman's official headquarters were here in 1865. The house was given to the town in 1960 for use as a library; it is now a private home.

8. **506 Kershaw St.** (c. 1820 - date unknown). At one time the home of U.S. Representative John Campbell, this was originally a one-story frame cottage; the second story was added later.

9. **501 Kershaw St.** (c. 1855 - date unknown) Built by the Evan's family, porches on the rear have been enclosed. Restored in 1985, the wing on the right is new.

10. **328 Greene St.** (c. 1815 - date unknown) A typical upcountry farmhouse, whose stairs descended to the back porch rather than to the front hall. Originally one story, and said to have a ghost!

11. **327 Greene St.** (c. 1860) Originally of the Charleston "single-house" style, this house was built by a local contractor, Barfield, as his home. The windows contain pale-green hand blown glass. The southern wing was added about 1893.

12. **406 Greene St.** (c. 1830 - date unknown) This unique story and a half home has very narrow stairs leading to the upstairs bedrooms. Among the original features are two out buildings behind the main structure.

13. **416 Greene St.** (c. 1855) A Greek Revival cottage built as a summer residence by the Blue family. It features twelve foot ceilings, and a ten foot wide central hall.

*14. **135 McIver St.** (c. 1815) "Enfield", thought to have been built as a wedding present to his daughter by Gen. Erasmus Powe, who also planted the row of cedars in front of the house. It was the headquarters for Union Gen. Howard during the Confederate War, and is a typical upcountry plantation house with shed roofed porches front and back.

*15. **143 McIver St.** (c. 1790) Built by Gen. Erasmus Powe. The downstairs was used by Union Gen. W. T. Sherman for his personal headquarters in 1865. The large side wing was once the law office of S.C. Chief Justice Henry McIver and was moved here from town.

16. **412 Third St.** (prior to 1856) The earliest extant records on this house are dated 1856, but the site had at least two owners prior to that date. The backyard kitchen is used as a garage. Unusual in this area is the two-story front porch.

17. **404 Third St.** (c. 1837) Built for resale by Conlaw Lynch. This house has a typical central hall with original flooring and woodwork and is a good example of early Cheraw houses.

18. **401 Third St.** (early 19th century - date unknown) As in many houses in Cheraw, a large central hall is flanked by two rooms on either side. The kitchen is located off the back of the house.



The Teacherage, circa 1785, 230 Third Street, Cheraw, South Carolina

19. **321 Third St.** (c. 1820) Long in the McIver and Malloy families and originally almost identical to No. 17, this house was greatly altered at the turn of the century. In the 1940's it was moved back from the street with one mule; all porches were removed except the center portico with its 4 giant order Doric columns. Original slave cabins to the rear of the structure remain.

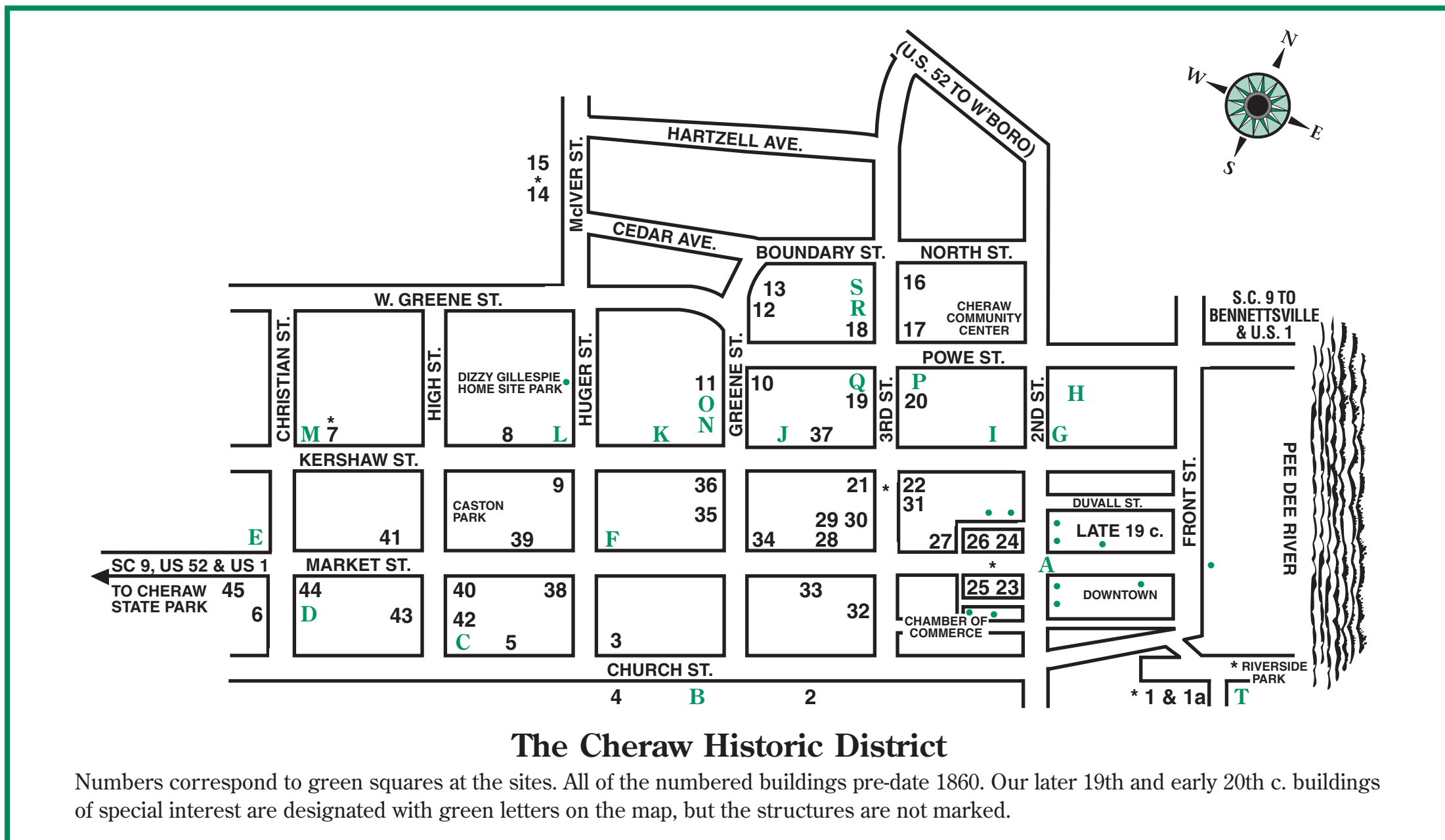
20. **314 Third St.** (c. 1850) A Greek Revival cottage that has been moved back from its original site near the street.

*21. **235 Third St.** (c. 1823) The Lafayette House was built by Dr. William Ellerbe, and was the site of a public reception for Gen. Lafayette on his 1825 visit to the United States. Dr. Archibald Malloy remodeled the house after his marriage to Henrietta Coit in 1843. She was originally from New London, Conn., and this is probably the reason for the house's New England appearance. The interesting cross halls and balustraded roof were formed during the 1852 remodeling.

*22. **230 Third St.** (at Kershaw) (prior to 1785) The builder is unknown, but "The Teacherage" is said to be the oldest dwelling in the original town of Cheraw. The south "L" was added in the 1840's by the Malloy family who frequently entertained Woodrow Wilson's father in this house. Teachers once boarded here in the 20th century.

*23. **Town Green: Market Hall** (c. 1837) Once used as a public market and court of equity, this steepled building was designed by Conlaw Peter Lynch. Restored by the town, it is used for civic purposes.

*24. **Town Green: Town Hall** (c. 1858) The Masons paid for part of this building and used it as a meeting place. The exterior double staircase is thought to have been designed by Christopher Werner of Charleston. The building is still used for city offices. Open to the public during normal business hours. It was once also an opera house.



The Cheraw Historic District
Numbers correspond to green squares at the sites. All of the numbered buildings pre-date 1860. Our later 19th and early 20th c. buildings of special interest are designated with green letters on the map, but the structures are not marked.

*25. **Town Green: Inglis-McIver Law Office** (c. 1820) A small white frame Greek Revival structure moved here from Front Street in 1948. John A. Inglis was chairman of the committee that drew up the S.C. Ordinance of Secession. This building was one of the few survivors of the explosion on Front St. during the Confederate War.

*26. **Town Green: Lyceum Museum** (c. 1820?) The Lyceum now houses a museum depicting Cheraw's history. It began life as a chancery court, became the Lyceum Meeting Room and private library, Cheraw's first telegraph office, and both the Confederate and Union quartermasters' headquarters. Opened on request at the Chamber.

27. **232 Market St.: The Merchant's Bank Building (First Citizens' Bank)** (c. 1835) A Georgian style structure which housed the largest bank in S.C. outside of Charleston before the Confederate War. It was the last bank to honor Confederate currency. The cashier and his family occupied the upstairs to protect the firm's money. Designed by Mr. Steinmetz from Philadelphia, the main building with its gable ends is basically intact, though the present bank occupant has added wings on three sides.

28. **The First Presbyterian Church and Session House:**
29. **Corner of Third and Market** (c. 1832) This church shows Greek Revival influences. Four Doric columns support the portico. Originally clapboard, the building was bricked over in 1922. The Session House is a small, one story frame Greek Revival structure, built in 1842.

30. **219 Third St.** (c. 1836) Built by the Coits, the old Presbyterian Manse was once completely surrounded by porches. A small building adjacent was once connected to the house, serving as the minister's study but was demolished in 1978.

31. **226 Third St.** (c. 1800) A type structure known as the "Charleston Box" with two rooms up and two down. A porch connects the main house to an addition built for a doctor's office and apothecary. Note the unusual bee hive cornice work. At one time the home of John Inglis.

32. **First United Methodist Church: Third St.** (c. 1851) A white frame meeting house in the Greek Revival style with four Doric columns supporting the portico. The building was enlarged from the western end in 1960.

33. **317 Market St.** (c. 1822) "Boxwood Hall" was built by Dr. Thomas E. Powe; the flooring, woodwork, and most of the locks are still intact. The small house in the rear was the old kitchen for the demolished house next door. The first tomato plants in Cheraw were grown in these extensive gardens.

34. **320 Market St.** (c. 1822) Built by Christopher Pegues, the basement was used as a guard house during the Confederate War. The house was extensively remodeled around 1900.

35. **209 Greene St.** (c. 1835) A two story frame structure whose front veranda is supported by slender freestanding turned columns.

36. **223 Greene St.** (c. 1824) Originally built by L. H. Lazarus and remodeled extensively in 1914. It is sometimes known as the Prince-Stevenson House.

37. **310 Kershaw St.** (c. 1826) Built by Duncan McNair, the house originally had two upstairs rooms and two down and has undergone extensive remodeling. Much of the original interior woodwork remains intact.

38. **505 Market St.** (c. 1850) Originally the home of John Lynch.

39. **504 Market St.** (c. 1850) Built by Henry Woodward, a contractor, as speculation property. Originally occupied by Mrs. Wadsworth, it was later used as a school and an apartment house until its restoration in 1923.

40. **Original Boundary Markers: Corner of High and Market Streets** (c. 1768) These stones represented the original boundaries of Cheraw and are the highest point in town. The other markers are at Front and Church.

41. **St. Peter's Catholic Church: 602 Market St.** (c. 1840) Built by Conlaw Peter Lynch with the aid of non-Catholic friends. This was the first church on the (Catholic) Charleston mission.

42. **126 High St.** (c. 1830) Sometimes known as Catherine Quilty's House, this brown clapboard structure was moved from the corner and was once the rectory for Old St. David's.

43. **125 High St.** (c. 1820) Built by Conlaw Peter Lynch who designed St. Peter's and the Market Hall. Catholic Bishop Lynch grew up here.

44. **617 Market St.** (c. 1850) A handsome Greek Revival with transitional Italianate bracketed cornice.

45. **705 Market St.** (c. 1836) Two story frame built by Gen. Blakeney on his return from the Seminole War.

Victorian

A Downtown 2nd Street

- Word of Life Fellowship Church – **162 2nd** – Once the Cheraw Mercantile Co., this Victorian commercial building with tracery windows is admirably intact.

- Corner of 2nd and Wall** – Built in 1910 as part of the Hotel Covington complex, the Chiquola Club met upstairs and a drug store and soda shop were downstairs. The rear portion (on Wall St.) had an arched doorway that was a secondary hotel entrance. This now houses Miller Ingram's **Pee Dee River artifact collection** and his law offices, and is open during business hours.

- Duval Building** – 237 2nd St. – The third floor was used for roller skating, dances, basketball games and later the National Guard. Built in 1914 by the Cheraw Hardware Co., it was originally possible for wagons to drive through from front to back and be loaded inside this warehouse.

- Cheraw Police Station** – 258 Second St. – Built in 1916 as the freight depot for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

Market Street

- First National Bank Building (Law Office)** – 121 Market St. – Built in 1907, this outstanding example of a classical "vault form" building retains many of its original features inside and out.

- Merchants and Farmers Bank Building** – 150 Market St. – A neo-classical revival with popular bank temple front built in 1910 and altered to this form soon after. Now the Tom Ingram Law Office.

- Old Bank of Cheraw** – 165 Market St. – A Richardsonian Romanesque built of Chesterfield County Ashlar Stone in 1907. Window and door frames have been altered.

- Old B.C. Moore's Advertising Department** – Front at Market – Built in 1905, this was the first preservation tax credit project in Cheraw. It was at one time a wholesale grocery; there was also once a theatre upstairs and a bowling alley in the basement.

Behind the Green

- Theatre on the Green**–Market St. Back–An excellent example of Beaux Arts Classicism built in 1920 to show "moving pictures". The facade was restored in 1991, and the interior renovated for performances.

- North of the Green** on Wall (Market) Street is a fine grouping of early commercial buildings including a mission style and three wonderful, intact Victorian Commercials.

B 405 Church St. – A high style Queen Anne built between 1902 and 1907, and originally painted in a typical multicolor scheme.

C 512 Church St. – The best preserved of three identical houses built by one of the local mills in 1910.

D 116 Christian St. – A Classical Revival built in 1909 for the Kenwins.

E 700 Market St. – A free classic Queen Anne built in 1905 by Jack Hickson.

F (New) St. David's Episcopal Church – Market St. – Designed in the Gothic style by the Rt. Rev. Albert S. Thomas and built in 1916. Some of the stained glass windows were brought from Old St. David's on Church St.

G Second Presbyterian Church – 2nd St. – Founded in 1881 by the Board of Missions for Freedmen of the Presbyterian Church U.S.A. and closely connected with Coulter, the church was brick veneered in 1926.

H Coulter Memorial Academy Administration Building – 2nd St. – (Masonic Lodge) Constructed by Coulter students in 1924 with brick donated by the Palmetto Brick Makers Association. Coulter was founded in 1881 by the Board of Missions for Freedmen of the Presbyterian Church U.S.A. and eventually became a boarding school going through the junior college level. Coulter became a part of the public system in 1949, and was last used as a school in 1955.

I 212 Kershaw St. – Probably built around 1830. Moved here from 3rd and Kershaw; large dormer is a 20th century addition.

J 314 Kershaw St. – 1902 frame Neo-classical built by Mrs. Henry Harrall.

K 406 Kershaw St. – An Italianate built in 1884 by A. L. Evans; the first house "of any pretensions" built after the Confederate War.

L 500 Kershaw St. – A high style Queen Anne built in 1889 for William Evans. It was originally painted red, but is otherwise almost completely unchanged.

M Matheson-Hook-Moore House – 620 Kershaw St. – A fine example of a classical revival house built in 1905 by the Matheson family.

N Wesley United Methodist Church – 307 Greene St. – "Rebuilt" in 1915. Famed jazz artist Dizzy Gillespie attended this church as a child.

O 323 Greene St. – A late Queen Anne built in 1895 by the Rivers family; it was long the property of the Andersons.

P 324 Third St. – An excellent example of a brick Neo-classical built by Walker Duval in 1919 when "cotton was king".

Q 335 Third St. – A Dutch Colonial Revival built by Louis Evans in 1901.

R 407 Third St. – The core of this house was an early 19th century store in downtown Cheraw. It was greatly altered and much enlarged in the 1880's to become this gable front and wing.

S 427 Third St. – Built in 1905 by Lacoste Evans, this Georgian Revival was, before exterior remodeling in the 1940's, a very ornate Victorian.

T Pee Dee Baptist – Rebuilt in 1912 after "the big blow" destroyed the original church. The church was founded in 1867.

Parks

- Riverside Park on the banks of the Great Pee Dee was the site of Kershaws Ferry, the steamboat landing, covered bridge, and Confederate War skirmish. Boat ramp, trails, picnicing.

- Caston Park was once the site of Cheraw High School. It has picnicing, ball fields, playground and tennis courts. Matheson Library is on the Huger Street side of the park.



The Lafayette House, circa 1823, 235 Third Street, Cheraw, South Carolina