NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Colvin-Fant-Durham Farm Complex

other names/site number Nicholas Colvin, Jr. House; Durham House

2. Location

street & number E. side SC22, approx. 1 mi. W. jct. SC16 [NA] not for publication

city, town Chester [X] vicinity

state South Carolina code SC county Chester code 023 zip code

3. Classification

Ownership of Property
- [X] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
- [ ] building(s)
- [X] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
6	2	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
6	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] nomination [ ] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [X] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.

Mary W. Edmonds 6/24/92

Signature of certifying official Date

Mary W. Edmonds, Deputy SHPO, S.C. Dept. of Archives and History

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- [✓] entered in the National Register. [ ] See continuation sheet.
- [ ] determined eligible for the National Register. [ ] See continuation sheet.
- [ ] determined not eligible for the National Register.
- [ ] removed from the National Register.
- [ ] other, (explain:)

Entered in the National Register

Dolores Byers 7/30/92

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling	WORK IN PROGRESS
DOMESTIC/secondary structure	VACANT/NOT IN USE
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/processing	
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/storage	
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/animal facility	

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: early transitional Federal/Greek Revival
OTHER: vernacular Victorian
OTHER: traditional outbuildings

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls WOOD/weatherboard
WOOD/log
roof ASPHALT
other BRICK
METAL (outbuilding roofs)

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Colvin-Fant-Durham Farm Complex, southwest of Chester in rural Chester County, comprises a remarkably intact vernacular farmhouse with transitional Federal and early Greek Revival inspired detailing (ca. 1835), as well as a contributing smokehouse, well house, barn, tenant house, and log cotton seed house. The farmyard contains two noncontributing buildings: a privy that was moved onto the site in 1982 and an extensively altered washhouse. According to a previous occupant of the house, the farmstead at one time also included a cotton gin, general store, corncrib, cow barn, five-seat privy, flower pit, chicken coop, blacksmith shop, and seven tenant houses. No above-ground traces of these outbuildings remain.[1] The 442-acre tract on which the residence and outbuildings stand today is dominated by woodlands, largely reflecting the transformation of fields to forest in recent decades. A portion of the woods has been timbered and replanted with pines. Approximately fifty acres of cultivated fields surround the complex, and include acreage reclaimed from woods within the last decade. As a result of such changes to the tract's historical physical character, the National Register boundary focuses on the farm complex, including a small cultivated field north of the complex that reflects the site's rural character and extends to a clearly defined northern boundary. The boundary encompasses approximately 19.5 acres surrounding the existing buildings and structures as well as the sites of former outbuildings around the residence. The locations of these no longer extant buildings offer the possibility of historical archaelogical investigation.

[X] See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:
☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
ARCHITECTURE	ca. 1835-1940	ca. 1835
AGRICULTURE		ca. 1890

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
N/A

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

Composed of one of Chester County's most intact vernacular farmhouses with transitional Federal and early Greek Revival detailing, as well as a variety of outbuildings, the Colvin-Fant-Durham Farm Complex is an outstanding example of a nineteenth- and early twentieth-century farmstead. The period of significance, ca. 1835 to ca. 1940, represents the continued operation of this farm by Nicholas Colvin, Jr. and his direct descendants, and is embodied by the residence and extant outbuildings. The complex is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. Under Criterion A, the collection of outbuildings illustrates the agricultural activities and self-sufficiency that prevailed in rural Chester County during the period of significance. Furthermore, the ca. 1890 kitchen ell illustrates a popular means of enlarging antebellum farmhouses. The property is also architecturally significant under Criterion C. The ca. 1835 vernacular farmhouse with its transitional Federal and early Greek Revival detailing is a remarkably well-crafted example of vernacular domestic architecture from the period in Chester County. The contributing outbuildings are also architecturally significant, reflecting the traditional forms, materials, and construction techniques used in auxiliary buildings during the period of significance.

☒ See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

[X] See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):
- [ ] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- [ ] previously listed in the National Register
- [ ] previously determined eligible by the National Register
- [ ] designated a National Historic Landmark
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:
- [X] State historic preservation office
- [X] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [X] Local government
- [ ] University
- [X] Other

Specify repository:
SC Dept. Archives & History; Chester Co. Courthouse; Chester Co. Library Heritage Room

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property approximately 19.5 acres

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	17	475900	3826680
B	17	476080	3826640
C	17	476020	3826260
D	17	475820	3826300

[ ] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Colvin-Fant-Durham Farm Complex is depicted on the accompanying Chester County, SC Tax Map: Tax Map #64, Parcel #10.

[ ] See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification The boundary of the Colvin-Fant-Durham Farm Complex encompasses all of the extant, contributing resources associated with the property, including the main house, smokehouse, washhouse, tenant house (former kitchen), mule barn, well house/power house, and log cotton seed house. The boundary also includes locations of nonextant outbuildings, notably the cotton gin and general store which once stood south of the house, and a former tenant house, indicated on the USGS topo map at the northeast corner of the boundary.

[ ] See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

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★U.S.GPO:1988-0-223-918

Inventory List (keyed to map) C-contributing; NC-noncontributing

A. C House ca. 1835
Facing east, the house consists of a ca. 1835 two-story, frame main block and a one-story, frame dining room and kitchen ell, which was added in the late nineteenth century. The main block is two rooms deep and three bays wide, with a composition shingle (over the original wood shingles), lateral gable roof that breaks over the rear first- and second-story rooms in a shallow-pitched, catslide configuration. The house has weatherboarded siding and a stone-pier foundation. The main block is flanked by a pair of single-shoulder, brick exterior chimneys to which a coating of concrete was applied ca. 1980. In 1983, they were stencilled to simulate red brick. The 1983 cosmetic changes were made for the television miniseries Chiefs, which used the house and farmyard for one of its settings. Also for this film, the ell's foundation piers and rear chimney, which had also been coated with concrete, were painted in a similar fashion. A one-story, engaged, shed-roofed porch on the main facade features original square wood posts connected by a balustrade with slender, square balusters. The porch shelters two doorways and a nine-over-six window arranged off-center across the facade. Each entrance has narrow reeded surrounds encompassing delicately molded half sidelights and a transom with diamond-shaped panes, and doors composed of six recessed panels. The first-story facade is sheathed in flushboard above the panelled wainscot consisting of recessed square panels and a molded rail. Narrow reeded pilasters define the corners of the first story facade.

Other exterior elements on the main block include delicately molded cornices and returns, flush eaves, nine-over-six sash windows, as well as pairs of small attic windows in the gables. The windows typically have plain, flat surrounds, though the first-floor window on the facade is distinguished by a molded lintel and reeded surround. The rear ell is attached to the main block by a breezeway, enclosed on the north side with beaded siding and massive double doors. An engaged porch runs across the south elevation with heavy, turned posts and balustrade, an enclosed end bay, and six-over-six windows in the ell.

The house follows an enlarged hall-and-parlor plan with two rooms in the ell. The original layout of the main block consisted of two front rooms of unequal size--the larger hall and smaller parlor--and a dining room that extended across the rear. About 1890, the dining room was subdivided into two rooms (bedroom and bathroom) separated by a central passage. The hall (south front room) contains an open-string, quarter-turn stair with slender, square balusters and a delicate molded rail that is located along the partition wall between the hall and parlor, and ascends from the front entrance. The second-floor plan consists of four bedrooms arranged around a small stair hall, which was created ca. 1940 by the partitioning of the south front bed chamber. This chamber contains an enclosed stair leading to the attic.

The main body of the house has flushboard walls, wide pine flooring, and original hardware and decorative elements. The second-story floor joists are exposed along the ceilings of the hall, parlor, and adjoining bedroom. The upstairs rooms have flushboard ceilings. Doors with six panels and delicately molded surrounds survive on the first floor, while simpler batten doors exist on the second floor. Four-panel doors upstairs and in the back rooms on the first floor reflect the alterations made to the original plan. While the attic door includes a wooden latch, the other original doors feature metal box locks typical of the dwelling's period of construction, including several that have eagle seals and are inscribed with "No. 60." Simple baseboards remain in both the hall and parlor, the former room also contains a diamond-paned storage cabinet built into the rear of the staircase. Each of these rooms also features handsome vernacular mantels. The hall mantel comprises a panelled frieze with subtly incised, diamond-shaped detail, capped by a series of slender moldings that fan out to support the mantel shelf. The fire opening, partially bricked in recent years, is flanked by pairs of reeded and engaged colonnettes. The slightly smaller parlor mantel includes a three-panel frieze, molded shelf, colonettes, and corner blocks embellished with hand-carved swirl motifs. The mantel's vernacular character is clearly reflected by the varied designs of the colonettes on each side of the fire box.

While the first-floor rooms have been painted white with maroon trim, some of the upstairs rooms feature hand-grained woodwork and remarkably intact examples of traditional decorative painting (which, it is speculated, may have originally existed downstairs as well). Yellow and green ceilings with candle stippling survive in both the north-front and two back bedrooms; the rear chambers feature grey walls with a decorative dragged and spattered finish of black. The previous occupant of the house recalls that the entire upstairs was originally painted in a similar fashion.

Outbuildings

B. C Well House/Power House ca. 1835/ca. 1910
The north side of this two-room, frame, gable-roofed structure was erected as the well house for the residence. It is of mortise-and-tenon construction and contains hewn beams and rafters and square nails. The well has been capped; later weatherboarding encloses the north elevation; and this room today houses an electric water pump. In the early 1900s, the south room was added to store a Delco power system which provided electricity to the residence.

C. C Log Cotton Seed House ca. 1890
According to a previous occupant of the house, this one-room, V-notched log, gable-roofed building originally housed cotton seed as well as a machine for delinting this seed. Traces of lime chinking survive, though today the spaces between logs are

mostly open. A concrete floor was added in the 1920s, and the building was partially rebuilt and stabilized about five years ago.

D. C Smokehouse ca. 1835
This gable-front, frame building has original vertical siding, though the battens are 1983 replacements. The smokehouse has a metal roof, original strap hinges, dirt floor, iron meat hooks, and a fieldstone foundation. The building remains in stable condition.

E. NC Washhouse ca. 1835; altered ca. 1920/ca. 1983
This one-room, frame, gable-roofed building originally had a massive stone chimney on the south elevation and horizontal weatherboarding. The weatherboarding below the gables was replaced by board-and-batten siding for the 1983 miniseries Chiefs. Probably in the 1920s, a concrete floor was installed. The original form is intact, however. The building stands on the right rear side of the smokehouse.

F. C Tenant House ca. 1835; altered ca. 1900; ca. 1945; ca. 1980
This one-story, frame, gable-roofed building, originally a kitchen, initially stood directly behind the residence, on the site of the existing rear ell. It was moved to its present location (about 200 feet behind the house) and converted to tenant housing when the ell was erected in the 1890s. Originally a one-room, weatherboarded building with a shed-roofed porch, subsequent alterations, which appeared to have taken place at the turn of the century, after World War II, and ca. 1980 have resulted in the partial enclosure of the porch and the addition of rooms on the south side. Most of the weatherboarding has been partially covered with sheet metal, and a replacement stuccoed-brick chimney with a brick stack is located on the north gable end. The building includes original wood floors, some original hardware, and four-over-four sash windows in the original one-room portion. The building is vacant.

G. NC Privy date unknown
In 1982, this shed-roofed, frame privy was moved to its site north of the tenant house. It originally was situated at the Beaver Creek Baptist Church in Fairfield County. This privy is intact, but rapidly deteriorating. condition.

H. C Mule Barn ca. 1890
Containing 10 mule stalls, this gable-front, frame barn is of mortise-and-tenon construction. Much of the flooring for the loft has been removed, and the weatherboarding is mostly replacement, though some original boards with square nails survive. The barn is no longer in use but is in stable condition.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ARCHITECTURE

The Colvin-Fant-Durham House is an essentially intact, vernacular farmhouse with transitional Federal and early Greek Revival inspired details. The house follows a modified, locally unusual hall-and-parlor plan, accomodating additional first- and second-floor living space at the rear of the main block, under the extended gable roof. The arrangement of the two front doors and first-story facade window is also locally rare. These openings are arranged off-center, reflecting, perhaps, Colvin's concern with function over external symmetry. Erected ca. 1835, the residence is a late example of the hall-and-parlor house type for a well-to-do landowner in the county. By the 1830s, Chester County's more prosperous residents were typically selecting Federal and early Greek Revival residences with formal central halls--the most pretentious versions featuring broad, five-bay facades and two-story, pedimented porticoes. Yet, despite the Colvin-Fant-Durham House's more traditional hall and parlor form and plan, its well-executed decorative elements rank this dwelling among the county's most accomplished and creatively designed rural, antebellum residences. Built during the period during which the Federal style was being gradually supplanted by the Greek Revival in popularity in Chester County, this house includes a combination of the two styles including nine-over-six windows, delicately molded cornices and returns, flush eaves, six-panel doors, horizontal mantels, and flat interior moldings. The dwelling, however, is distinguished by an array of features reflecting Colvin's own sense of style: diamond-paned transoms and sidelights; mantels with a blend of plain and reeded colonettes and incised motifs; decoratively painted rooms; and a panelled wainscot across the flushboard facade.[2]

The farm complex also contains a collection of log or frame outbuildings representing traditional forms and construction techniques. These subsidiary farm buildings illustrate vernacular outbuilding types and methods of construction in this region.[3]

AGRICULTURE/HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Colvin-Fant-Durham House is believed to have been constructed ca. 1835 by Nicholas Colvin, Jr., a prosperous Chester County farmer. Colvin was the third generation of his family to settle in Chester County. Although not much personal information is available about Colvin, it is known that he purchased a 305-acre tract of land in 1834 that included the site of the house and served as the core of his substantial farm and land holdings. The outstanding vernacular farmhouse with transitional Federal and early Greek Revival detailing and accompanying outbuildings are a tangible reminder of the lifestyle of a successful antebellum farmer in Chester County and his direct descendants.[4]

Born in 1803 on his father's Sandy River farm, Nicholas Colvin, Jr. was the grandson of John Colvin, who had obtained a state land grant and settled in the Sandy River region of Chester District about 1774. Colvin is known to have received at least a rudimentary education, apparently at a local school. No records indicate that Colvin continued his education at the college or university level. The exact year of his marriage to Nancy Stone is not known; however, evidence suggests that they married about 1827.[5]

In 1834, Nicholas Colvin, Jr. purchased a 305-acre tract, located between branches of the Little River and the Sandy River. His acquisition of the large tract in all likelihood coincides with his construction of the Colvin-Fant-Durham House. The contributing extant outbuildings associated with the construction of the house are the smokehouse, well house, and the original detached kitchen, now altered into a tenant house. These outbuildings have forms and methods of construction that represent auxiliary buildings traditionally constructed on antebellum farms. Two no longer extant outbuildings, a blacksmith shop and a multi-seat privy, are also believed to date from this period. The privy ditch is still visible. The blacksmith shop enabled the farm to produce tools, utensils, and other metal goods.[6]

The 1840 census indicates that the Colvin family had grown to include four daughters--Martha Alice, Mary Ann, Elizabeth, and Jerusha Amanda. Colvin had acquired an additional sixty-six acres as an inheritance from his father, who had died in 1839. The property was described in Nicholas, Sr.'s will as adjacent to John Wright's land; as Nicholas, Jr.'s large tract was bounded by John Wright's land, this parcel was likely adjacent to his tract or close enough to cultivate along with the rest of his farm.[7]

By 1850 Nicholas Colvin, Jr. and his wife Nancy had six children living at home. Colvin's real estate holdings, which had increased to 441 acres, were valued at $3,000.00 and he owned eight slaves. That year's agricultural census records that 300 acres were improved and 141 acres were unimproved. He owned livestock, including horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and swine valued at $297.00. Colvin was a diversified farmer producing wheat, oats, wool, sweet potatoes, fruit, and butter. His largest crop by far was indian corn, 380 bushels. He grew cotton as well. However, compared to the cotton production of several nearby farmers whose land and slave holdings were comparable to his own, as well as neighbors whose land holdings and slave ownership made them perhaps better labeled as planters, the nineteen bales of cotton he produced indicate that he probably grew cotton for the use of his household and as a minor cash crop.[8]

Nicholas Colvin, Jr. had, by 1860, become a highly successful farmer. He owned approximately 781 acres, although he had not cleared any additional acreage. His real estate was valued at $12,000.00, his personal estate at $15,111.00, substantial amounts in comparison to many of his neighbors, even those with comparable acreage under cultivation. He owned thirteen slaves and livestock valued at $981.00. His farm

production remained diversified with indian corn still his largest crop at 400 bushels. In addition he grew wheat, rye, oats, peas and beans, potatoes, and produced wool, beeswax, honey, and butter. His cotton production decreased to sixteen bales.[9]

The 1870 census records the Colvin estate's postwar transition to a tenant farming operation. Whereas Colvin owned approximately the same acreage in 1870 as in 1860, the value of the farm had declined from $12,000.00 to $3,560.00. By contrast, the amount of improved land rose dramatically from 300 acres in 1860 to 634 acres in 1870, yet there was a major decrease in the production of the farm with the exception of a large increase in the amount of butter produced. Thus, Colvin's improved acreage had more than doubled, but his production was far less than half of what it had been ten years before. Since his livestock holdings had not increased, it is unlikely that the newly cleared land was for pasture. What is more likely is that Colvin had converted to a tenant farming system. This supposition is further supported by the fact that Colvin did not pay any wages for hired hands in 1870, as well as by the recollections of family members who remember tenants working the land. Moreover, census information shows several black Colvin families living in the immediate vicinity. These statistics appear to indicate that at least some of Colvin's former slaves stayed on the farm and were cultivating the additional improved acres as tenants.[10]

Nicholas Colvin, Jr. died in 1884. His will provided for his wife to have a tract of ninety-four and one-half acres "on which my house stands." The tract and house were to go to his daughter Jerusha Amanda Colvin Fant at her mother's death. In addition, Jerusha received a tract of ninety-nine acres. The rest of his property was divided into tracts and willed to his children along with cash bequests. Nancy Stone Colvin died in 1887, at which time the house tract reverted to Jerusha Colvin Fant. The 1900 census shows Colvin Edward Fant, his wife, two daughters, and his mother Jerusha living in the family homeplace. Jerusha Fant died in 1921 and the ownership of the property passed to her son C. Edward.[11]

It was probably C.E. Fant who expanded the activities of the farm to include a cotton gin and a general store. The gin, which no longer exists, served farmers over a wide area. The general store (also demolished), recalls Fant's granddaughter, was patronized by the farm's tenants who came in monthly to purchase their "rations." In addition, neighboring farmers did much of their staple buying at the store as trips to Chester were rare events. One of the extant, restored outbuildings is a log building used to house a cotton seed delinting machine and store bags of seed until they were picked up by their owners.[12]

Fant was probably also responsible for the construction of the rear kitchen ell, dated ca. 1890. The original detached kitchen was moved to the rear of the farmyard and

adapted for use as a tenant house. In addition, Fant probably constructed the log delinting and seed storage building and the mule barn, which survives north of the house. In 1914, Fant's daughter, Eva, and her husband Abner Ross Durham moved into the homeplace with their eight children. Durham continued the operation of the store and gin and modernized the house and farm, adding a generator house to the south side of the wellhouse to provide electricity to the house, and installing indoor plumbing.[13]

When C.E. Fant died in 1943, he left the homeplace to Eva Fant Durham. Abner Ross Durham died in 1944, his wife Eva survived him until 1961. She willed the house tract and other property to all of her children in equal shares. Prior to her death, Mrs. Durham, and later her children continued to farm a portion of the land, but they also dealt extensively in timber leases.[14]

By the late 1970s, the Colvin-Fant-Durham Farm had fallen into disrepair. The house was overgrown, the porch and chimneys were deteriorating, many of the outbuildings had collapsed and others were severely damaged. Marion Stevenson, husband of the late Mildred Patterson Durham Stevenson, daughter of Eva and Abner Ross Durham, moved into the house and began an almost single-handed restoration of the property. The restored house was used in the television miniseries Chiefs, filmed in Chester in 1983.[15]

The farm complex and a large amount of land, including much of the acreage originally owned by Nicholas Colvin, Jr. were purchased in 1990 by Sand Dollar, Inc. The group is undertaking a sensitive rehabilitation of the house and farm complex. The property will be used as a hunting compound, preserving the rural agrarian setting of the farm complex.[16]

FOOTNOTES

[1]Interview with Marion Stevenson, son-in-law of Abner Ross and Eva Fant Durham, Chester County, SC, 20 August 1990.

[2]For brief description of many of Chester County's historic residences, see Survey of Historic Sites, Chester County, (Rock Hill, SC: Central Piedmont Regional Planning Commission, 1971). The Colvin-Fant-Durham House is discussed p. 16. Though elements of the Greek Revival began to appear on houses in Chester County by the late 1830s, this style did not rise to local popularity until the 1850s, when the great majority were erected in Chester. See Black & Black's architectural inventory, Chester, SC, Historic District Survey Report.

[3]Though scholarly studies of vernacular outbuildings in the region are rare, see Henry Glassie, Pattern in the Material Folk Culture of the Eastern United States (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1968), pp. 9-10, 64-124; Allen G. Noble, Wood, Brick, & Stone: The North American Settlement Landscape, 2 vols. (Amherst, Mass.: University of Massachusetts Press, 1984), 2: 4, 89, 97-98, 151, 157. Published architectural surveys of counties in the North Carolina Piedmont also reveal outbuilding types and methods of construction that reflect those on the Colvin-Fant-Durham Farm Complex. See, for example, Marvin A. Brown, Our Enduring Past: A Survey of 235 Years of Life and Architecture in Lincoln County, North Carolina (Lincolnton, NC: Lincoln County Historic Properties Commission, 1986), pp. 49-53.

[4]Ethelle & Baker Colvin, Colvin and Allied Families (El Dorado, Ark.: Hurley Printing & Stationery Company, 1965), pp. 247, 274; Regina Chalk Evans, "My Colvin Family," research for the Mary Adair Chapter of the DAR, Chester, SC, 1987. (Typewritten), pp. 3, 10, 11, 32, 46; Chester County Deed Books, Book AA, p. 1; Chester County Tax Records, Farm Appraisal Card, Chester County Tax Map 64-0-0-10; Chester County Will Books, Book B, pp. 354-56; Book F, p. 115; Book H, p. 166; Chester County Estate Papers, File 253, Pkg. 11; File 317, Pkg. 18; Site visit to property with Marion Stevenson, 4 September 1990.

[5]"Copy Books of Nicholas Colvin, Jr.," 1824-26, Colvin and Related Family Papers in the possession of Marion Stevenson, Winnsboro, South Carolina; "My Colvin Family," preface, pp. 3, 10; Colvin and Allied Families, pp. 12, 14; Colvin and Related Family Papers; Chester County Deed Books, Book W, p. 371; Population Schedules of the Fifth Census of the United States, 1830: South Carolina (Washington: National Archives Microfilm Publications, 1967), Chester County, p. 297.

[6]Chester County Deed Books, Book Z, p. 396; Site visit with Marion Stevenson;

[7]Population Schedules of the Sixth Census of the United States, 1840: South Carolina, Chester County, p. 310; Chester County Deed Book BB, p. 454; Chester County Will Book P, p. 139.

[8]Population Schedules of the Seventh Census of the United States, 1850: South Carolina, Chester County, [Slave Schedules], [Agricultural Schedules].

[9]Ibid., 1860.

[10]Heritage History of Chester County, South Carolina, p. 19; Allison and David Black, "Chester, S.C. Historic District Survey Report," Vol. 1 (Academy-Foote), 1986. (Typewritten), p. 2; Population Schedules of the Ninth Census of the United States, 1870: South Carolina, Chester County, p. 189; Melba G. Woodson, "The Reverend Ephraim Fant Family," n.d. (Typewritten), p. 3; Colvin and Allied Families, p. 285; 1870 Census [Agricultural Schedules]; 1870 Census [Population Schedules]; Telephone Interview with Eva Louise Durham Steadman, Chester, SC, 11 October 1990.

[11]Chester County Will Books, Book B, pp. 354-55; "My Colvin Family," pp. 32, 46-47; 1900 Census, sheet 13.

[12]Interview with Eva Durham Steadman; Site visit with Marion Stevenson.

[13]Ibid.; Chester County Will Book F, p. 115.

[14]Colvin and Allied Families, p. 285; Chester County Will Book H, p. 166; Chester County Deed Books, 358, p. 262, 359, p. 78, 364, p. 67.

[15]Site visit with Marion Stevenson.

[16]Telephone Conversation with Glenn Keyes, Charleston, SC, July 1990; Conversations with Mr. and Mrs. Odell Steele, Jr., Lancaster, SC, August-October 1990.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

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309 East Park Avenue, #3
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Colvin-Fant-Durham Farm Complex
Chester County, South Carolina
17 August 1990

1. Nicholas Colvin, Jr. House
   Oblique, Facade (west elevation) and south elevation

2. Nicholas Colvin, Jr. House
   Oblique, north and rear (east) elevations

3. Nicholas Colvin, Jr. House
   Rear (east) and south elevations

4. Nicholas Colvin, Jr. House
   Detail of facade (west elevation) under porch--flushboard sheathing, panelled wainscotting, door and window opening into hall

5. Nicholas Colvin, Jr. House
   Hall mantel

6. Nicholas Colvin, Jr. House
   Stairway from hall to second floor

7. Nicholas Colvin, Jr. House
   Stippled ceiling and grained woodwork in second floor chamber

8. Nicholas Colvin, Jr. House
   Decorative painting on walls in second floor chamber

9. Colvin-Fant-Durham Farm Complex
   Smokehouse (left), Washhouse (right), Tenant House (former kitchen) (center)

10. Colvin-Fant-Durham Farm Complex
    Tenant House (former kitchen)

11. Colvin-Fant-Durham Farm Complex
    Vista showing Fields, Mule Barn, House, Smokehouse, Tenant House (former kitchen)

12. Nicholas Colvin, Jr. House
View of first story facade showing relationship of doors and window

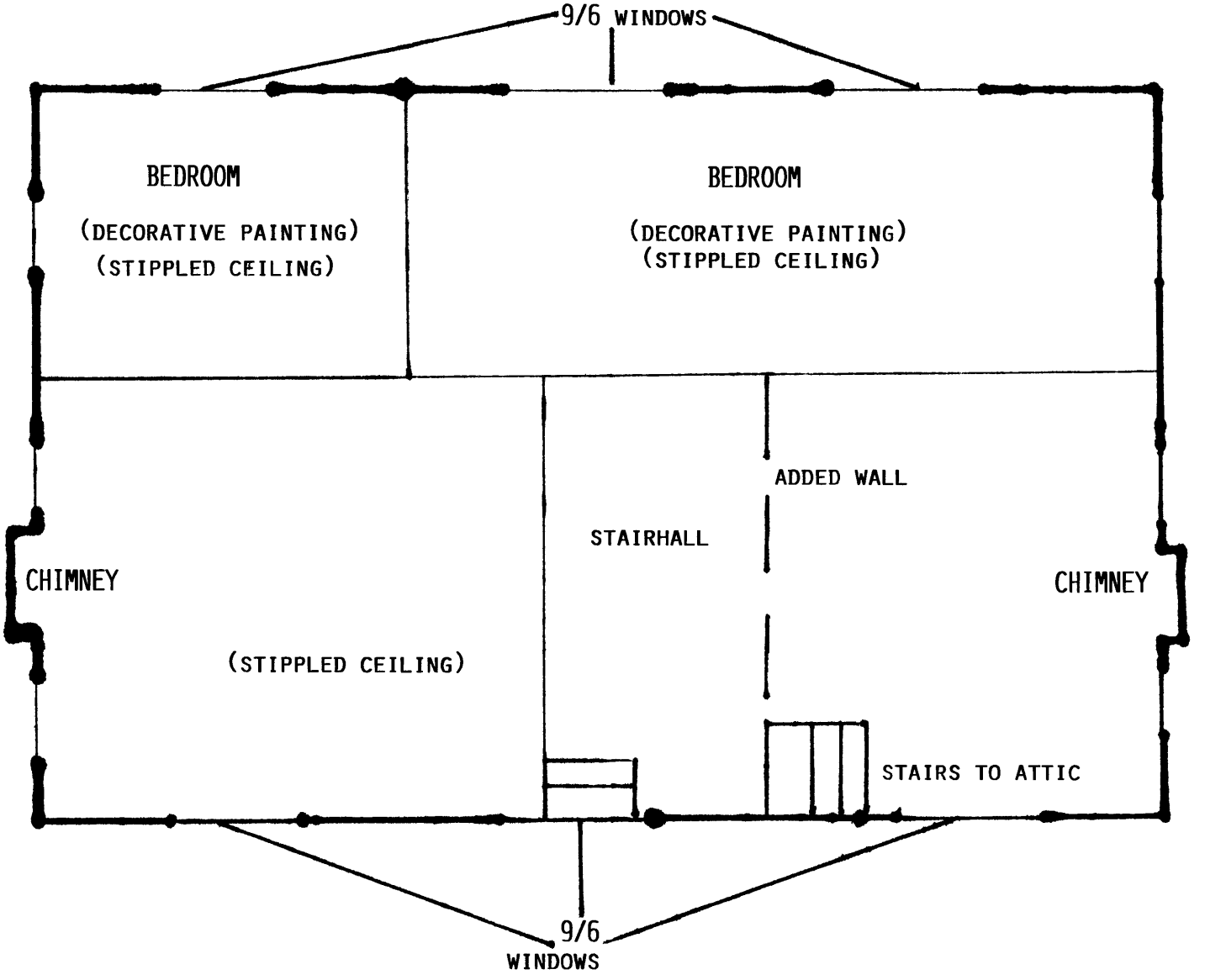
13. Colvin-Fant-Durham Farm Complex
Smokehouse

14. Colvin-Fant-Durham Farm Complex
Log Cotton Seed House

15. Colvin-Fant-Durham Farm Complex
Well House/Power House

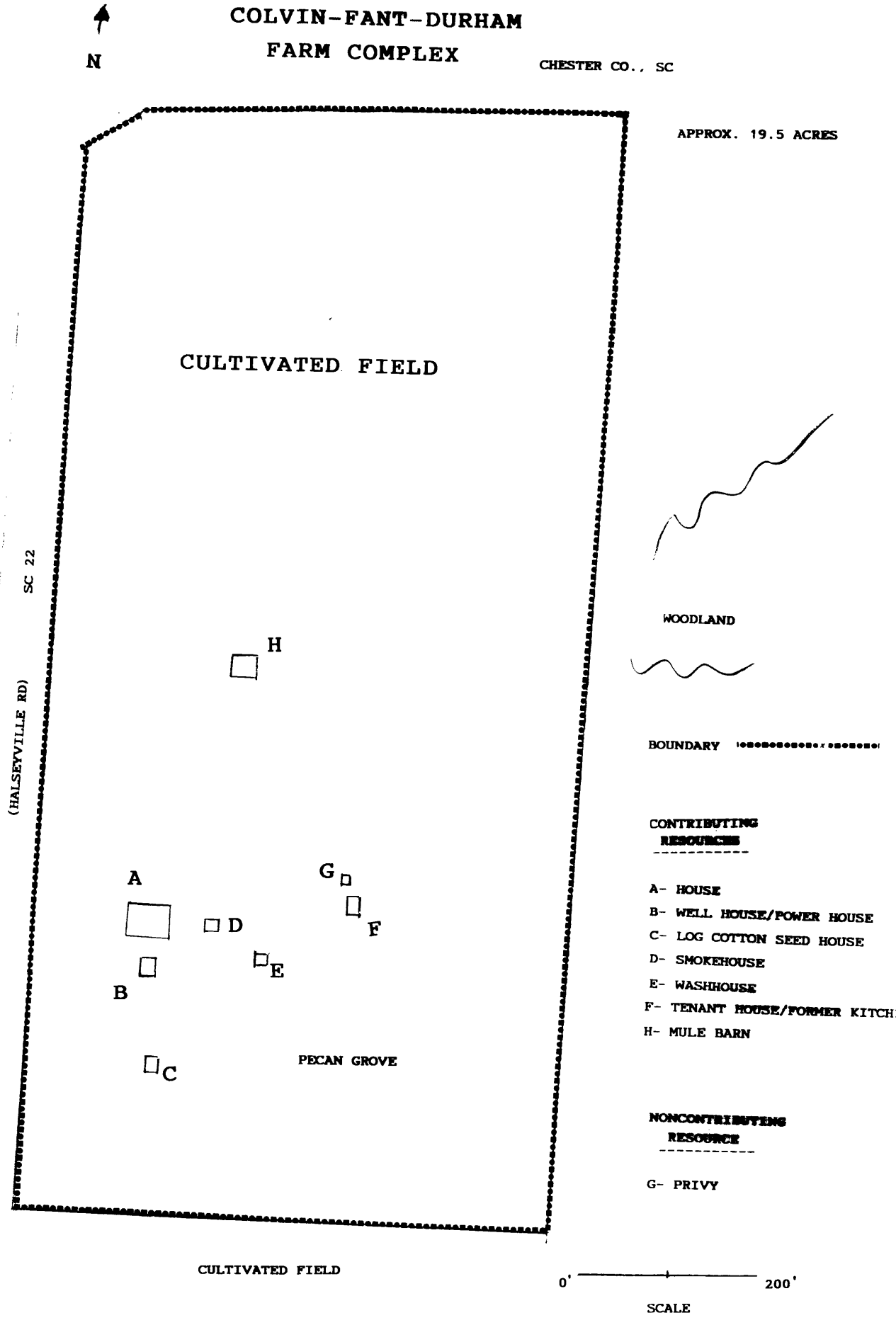
COLVIN-FANT-DURHAM FARM COMPLEX (MAIN HOUSE)

(NOT TO SCALE)
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



COLVIN-FANT-DURHAM FARM COMPLEX

CHESTER CO., SC



Mattson 10/90