NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

DEC 13 2002

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Dillon Downtown Historic District
other names/site number

2. Location

Street & number East & West Main St., North & South Railroad Ave., North MacArthur Ave., and E. Harrison St. Not for publication
City or town Dillon vicinity
state South Carolina code SC county Dillon code 033 zip code 29536

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant __ nationally __statewide x locally. (_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Mary W. Edmonds 12/10/02
Signature of certifying official Date

Mary W. Edmonds, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, S.C. Dept. of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property __ meets __does not meet the National Register criteria. (__See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. 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):

(for) Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Sarah D. Pope 1/24/03

Dillon Downtown Historic District — Name of Property
Dillon County, South Carolina — County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

X private
X public-local
___ public-State
___ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

__ building(s)
X district
__ site
__ structure
__ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
60	15	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
60	15	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Category:	Subcategory:
Commerce/Trade	Business
Commerce/Trade	Professional
Commerce/Trade	Financial Institution
Commerce/Trade	Specialty Store
Commerce/Trade	Department Store
Government	Courthouse
Recreation/Culture	Theatre
Domestic	Hotel
Transportation	Rail-related

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Category:	Subcategory
Commercial/Trade	Business
Commercial/Trade	Professional
Commercial/Trade	Financial Institution
Commercial/Trade	Specialty Store
Commercial/Trade	Department Store
Government	Courthouse
Recreation/Culture	Theatre
Transportation	Rail-related

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Late 19th and 20th Century American Movements
Modern Movement

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	Brick
walls	Brick, Stucco, Wood
roof	Asphalt
other	

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Dillon Downtown Historic District — Name of Property
Dillon County, South Carolina — County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

__ a owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
__ b removed from its original location.
__ c a birthplace or a grave.
__ d a cemetery.
__ e a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
__ f a commemorative property.
__ g less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

ca. 1903-1948

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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:

__ State Historic Preservation Office
__ Other State agency
__ Federal agency
__ Local government
__ University
X Other

Name of repository:
Dillon House Research Library
Dillon, S.C.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 12.7 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	649648	3809686	3	17	649461	3809240
2	17	649885	3809250	4	17	649185	3809559

__See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)
Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title: Maggie Riales [w/ assistance from the SHPO Staff, SC Dept. of Archives and History]
Organization: Revitalization Coordinator for the City of Dillon Date 5 December 2002
Street & number: 210 West Dogwood Drive Telephone: (843) 464-7958
City or town: Mullins State: SC Zip code: 29574-2004
Fax: (843) 464-4042 Email: m_riales@bellsouth.net

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets
Maps
A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.
Photographs
Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.
Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Multiple Owners (see continuation sheets)
street & number _____ telephone
city or town _____ state _____ zip code__

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended(16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.0. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

The Dillon Downtown Historic District is a collection of seventy-five commercial buildings in the downtown area of Dillon, South Carolina, a small railroad-centered town in the agriculturally-based Pee Dee region of the state. The district is centered along the town's Main Street and the east and west sides of the railroad corridor, along MacArthur Avenue, Railroad Avenue and West Harrison Street.

Sixty buildings contribute to the character of the historic district while fifteen are noncontributing. The contributing properties represent the development of the downtown as a center of commerce in Dillon and the county seat of the newly-formed Dillon County in 1910. The properties were constructed between ca. 1903 and 1948 with the majority constructed between 1903 and 1946.

The historic resources in this district are representative of commercial, institutional and governmental architecture in many small towns in rural South Carolina, especially in county seat towns that developed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The commercial area features either one- or two-story brick buildings with first-story glass and metal storefronts, second-story double-hung sash windows, brick panels and corbeled cornices. Many of them retain their original storefront openings and forms, though not their original materials, but storefronts do not determine the contributing or noncontributing status of buildings in the district. Most buildings retain the original elements of the upper portion above the first-story storefront, whether one- or two-story buildings. Several buildings have had their facades altered by the addition of metal or wood/composition-shingle awnings, or the infill of second-story windows. Though the cumulative effect of some alterations classify fourteen buildings as non-contributing, in most instances such alterations do not impair either the individual buildings' architectural integrity or the historic district's ability to convey its character from the period of significance.

One property that anchors the west end of the historic district and identifies Dillon as a seat of county government in South Carolina is the Dillon County Courthouse, at 301 West Main Street, a large brick and limestone embellished neoclassical edifice designed by Atlanta-based architect and Darlington County native William Augustus Edwards. Constructed in 1911 following the establishment of the county the previous year, it was listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places on 30 October 1981.

Several other representative historic resources define the architectural character and significance of this district.

Perhaps the three most significant and visible properties are the Atlantic Coast Line/Seaboard Air Line Railroad Station, at 100 North Railroad Avenue, the Bank of Dillon, at 101 West Main Street, and the Anderson Brothers Bank, at 100 North MacArthur Avenue [corner of East Main Street]. The railroad depot, constructed in 1905 at the junction of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway and the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, is located at the center of the district and retains its characteristic hipped roof and flared eave supported by elongated brackets, cross-gable at the station master's bay,

decorative roof vents, windows and entrances. The Bank of Dillon, built in 1910 according to plans by Montgomery, Alabama, architects Edward Okel, Jr., and Carl B. Cooper, this bank and office building was contracted at $20,000, and retains its monumental pilastered elevations at the corner of West Main Street and South Railroad Avenue. The Anderson Brothers Bank building, remodeled in 1935 according to plans by Lafaye & Lafaye, prominent architects of Columbia, is essentially intact from that time, with its monumental "Tower of the Winds" Corinthian columned façade and glazed terra-cotta tile-enhanced window surrounds.

The sizable commercial building at 207 West Main Street was built in 1903 as a grocery, but for many years housed a local hardware store, with the upstairs serving briefly before 1911 as the Dillon County Courthouse. The building, an excellent example of a two-story commercial building in Dillon's downtown area, retains its second story paired windows with peaked lintels accented with a white corbeled band, zig-zag corbelling and white brick corbeled cornice.

The Evans Pharmacy, at 120 West Main Street, was built ca. 1908 and still boasts its upper floor paired and tripartite windows and white glazed terra-cotta cornice and accents. Also a corner building, the wraparound storefront was re-faced with black structural Carrara glass by the post-World War II period.

Another two-story building that helps define the district's character is the Dillon Theater, at 114 North MacArthur Avenue. Constructed in 1919, the theater and its neighboring commercial building at 112 North MacArthur were remodeled ca. 1935 in a Spanish Colonial Revival design motif by Robert S. Lafaye, of the Columbia architectural firm of Lafaye & Lafaye. The theater retains its Moorish architectural vocabulary.

Of particular interest is the ca. 1928 Coca-Cola Building, at 102-104 West Harrison Street, adapted from the standardized designs produced by Atlanta architect Francis Palmer Smith. This two-story, hip-roofed structure retains its cast stone entry surround, terra-cotta signature plate, metal-framed hopper windows, and modillioned cornice.

Character-defining one-story buildings with excellent integrity in the historic district include the G.H. Bell Jewelry Store, at 104 North MacArthur Avenue, constructed in 1908; the ca. 1910 Bracey Furniture Building at 209 North Railroad Avenue; the ca. 1946 Lemmon Building at 301 and 303 East Main Street; and the 1948 Lee Building/Piggly Wiggly Grocery Store at 226-228 East Main Street.

The following properties contribute to the character of the Dillon Downtown Historic District:

1. Dillon County Courthouse, 301 West Main Street, 1911
Individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on 30 October 1981 (Courthouses in South Carolina Designed by William Augustus Edwards Thematic Resources).

2. 217 West Main Street, ca. 1940
One-story brick construction, yellow running bond. Two separate storefronts. Left: Cornice of dentil contrasting brick headers. Recessed entry with flanking display cases. Right: Parapet wall and rectangular pediment capped by contrasting brick header cornice. Recessed nameplate triangle with decorative angled concrete block rows at each corner. Lower level had glass double entry doors flanked by display windows. Matching masonry bulkheads. Fluted pilasters on each side of storefront. Continuous suspended metal awning units over both storefronts. Originally Dillon Motors, Inc., currently houses Singer and a Mexican grocery.

3. 206-210 West Main Street, 1941
Two-story running bond brick construction. Four brick pilasters divide façade vertically into three bays. 206 West Main Street, Central bay: Entry door with transom to upper level blocked, upper level window boarded. Right bay: Two upper level windows boarded, blocked storefront cornice, two glass display windows, double entry doors on right, transom above. Originally these two separate storefronts were the "Cottingham Building" occupied on lower level by Allen Stores, Inc., a branch grocery and on the upper level by insurance agents and attorneys. Southern Finance presently occupies the building. 210 West Main Street, Left bay: Upper level window boarded over, lower cornice blocked, suspended metal awning. Central bay: Entry door with transom to upper level blocked, upper level window boarded. Originally part of the "Cottingham Building" with the lower level part of a branch grocery store, currently occupied by Mishue Jewelers.

4. 207 West Main Street, 1903
Two-story brick construction with storefront level subdivided into two separate area businesses. Two-tone masonry, decorative cornice of cream corbelled brick with widely spaced medallions below soffit of cornice. Deep triangular continuous band of corbelled brick across the façade provides transitions to shallow recessed table in upper façade. Five regularly spaced pairs of 1/1 windows. Each pair joined under a triangular masonry arch. This is topped by a continuous band of light brick supported by decorative inverted corbelled triangles of brick on each side of every pair of windows. Storefront cornice spans width of façade under corbelled masonry stringcourse. Slightly projecting horizontal band below. Left side of storefront has centered double plate glass doors with transom, large glass display window on left and divided plate glass window on right. Second level entrance is centered between the two storefronts. Originally the first floor was wholesale grocery. From 1913 through the 1950s it was a hardware store. During the 1930s a cannery was operated in the back of the building as a project of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. The upper level served as

the Dillon County Courthouse until 1911. After that the upper level served as a meeting place for the local Masonic lodge, Woodmen of the World, and other organizations.

5. 203-205 West Main Street, ca. 1920
Two-story brick construction with replacement Roman bulkheads. Building has the look of two identical storefronts separated by a thick brick pier. Continuous dentil cornice with corbelled brick fascia forming square masonry decorative medallions beneath architrave. Storefronts each vertically halved by brick pilasters resulting in four regular bays. The upper level of the façade is further divided by an area of raised brick in the center of each bay that runs from the architrave to the belt course. Each bay has two segmented arched window openings. The left four have been boarded; the right four have replacement glazing systems of 18 panes, removable muntin and mullions. Recessed storefront cornice. Left storefront has one central glass and metal entry door flanked by plate glass display windows. Separate canvas awnings over each storefront. 205 West Main Street was originally Gaddy Motor Sales and Service featuring the first body shop on a second floor utilizing a car elevator. 203 West Main Street was originally Dillon Electric & Furniture Company; both addresses are currently occupied by Nelson's Hardware.

6. 201 West Main Street, ca. 1903
Two-story brick construction with stucco on upper level facade and vinyl clad roof addition. Slight rectangular pediment with one layer concrete cornice. Upper level divided into 3 equal bays by fluted pilasters based on belt course. Each bay divided horizontally into two tables, the lower 3 slightly recessed. The upper center table bears the legend "The McRae Building" and the date "1996" (it originally read "1941" but was replaced when the building was extensively remodeled). Tall storefront cornice, suspended metal awning spans facade. Lower level facade has double entry doors with transom of glass and metal slightly left of center. Display windows to left and right of center doors. Brick bulkhead. First Avenue facade has large display window with metal canopy. Unarticulated boarded windows. Two fluted pilasters, corbelled dentil cornice. Originally a general store and for many years Kornblut's Department Store. Currently vacant.

7. 129 West Main Street, ca. 1920
Two-story brick construction. Decorative masonry cornice. Masonry framed signage table. Continuous suspended metal awning. Paneled transom infill. Inset entrance. Flanking plate glass display cases. Masonry bulkheads. Originally dry goods and furniture company, then the site of the Piggly Wiggly Grocery Store. During the 1930s the second floor was part of the Dillon Hotel. Currently vacant.

8. 127 West Main Street, ca. 1903
One-story brick running bond construction. Rowlock capping cornice course. Suspended metal awning. Glass and metal door with transom on left. Plate glass display window on right. Masonry bulkhead. Originally Peter's Drug Store. Currently occupied by World of Faith Church.

9. 120 West Main Street, ca. 1908
Two-story brick construction in modified Flemish bond. Elements of Italianate style present. Facade framed by 2 projecting brick pilaster and slightly projecting concrete cornice. Rectangular pediment. Dentil water table with green metal medallions. Pilasters decoratively capped with concrete finials. Horizontal tile banding and decorative panels on upper pilasters. Blue and white terra-cotta garland panel in the Della Robbia tradition in place of name plate framed by masonry and 4 terra-cotta tiles. Triple upper story central window with double flanking smaller windows. Concrete and masonry wall sill, green decorative blocks at upper window corners. Storefront cornice demarcated by header and rowlock frame punctuated by square green metal decorative blocks. Lower facade faced with black-pigmented structural glass. Recessed glass and metal door with transom. Two small display windows to left, two large plate glass windows to right. Entrance to upper story at far right. Recessed wood door. Suspended metal awning spans facade and wraps around corner. Ghost signage on storefront cornice. N. First Ave facade: There are seven sets of 1/1 windows with concrete wall sills on the upper level with decorative rectangular and square terra-cotta tile pattern band above. Decorative voussoirs and keystones above lower level doors and windows. Originally occupied in 1910 by Evans Pharmacy, the City offices of the Mayor, Clerk and Magistrates were on the second floor. Edward Jones, Inc., presently occupies the building.

10. 117 West Main Street, ca. 1935
One-story brick construction. Stone capping cornice. Lower storefront has paneled facing surround a centered glass and metal door with transom flanked by 3 tall narrow ribbon windows of plate glass on each side. Windows/doors slightly recessed. Panel-faced bulkhead. Originally the site of a general store and millinery on the lower level and the Dillon Hotel on the second level. Present building was originally occupied by the Royal Café and is currently occupied by Delta Loans.

11. 115 West Main Street, ca. 1903
One-story brick construction with rowlock cornice. Recessed table for signage in upper facade. Lower facade has paneled facing surrounding a centered glass and metal entry door with transom flanked by plate glass display windows. Window/door system slightly recessed. Running bond. Panel-faced bulkhead. Originally a general store, now occupied by Dollar Deal.

12. 113 West Main Street, ca. 1903
One-story brick construction. Faced with large white tile panels on upper facade and side pilasters. Framed by narrow red tile. Individual letter signage above lower level storefront. Double entry doors off center to right. Three plate glass display windows on left, one to right. Glass transom over door. Window and door system recessed. Originally a dry goods store, then a five and ten cent store. In 1942 the Firestone Home and Auto Store opened and it remains in the same building today.

13. 112 West Main Street, ca. 1908
Two-story brick construction, running bond. Continuous brick cornice with dentils. Upper level facade divided by brick pilaster. Brick rows step down to recessed table level. Each side has five single-hung 2/2 windows topped by a flat French arch and a contrasting stone keystone. Brick wall sashes. Renovated lower facade includes entry to the upper floor from the street level at far left. Two sets of double doors and a virtually uninterrupted span of plate glass display windows, all covered by a suspended metal awning. Originally occupied by a grocery and dry goods business, the building is now occupied by Citi-Trends, a clothing store.

14. 110 West Main Street. ca. 1903
Two-story brick. Elaborate two-tone detail in masonry. Façade bracketed by two brick pilasters constructed with red brick stretchers, dark contrasting brick flare headers and green closures and light rusticated stone bases & square terra-cotta medallions. Simple layered cornice broken by a small brick visual pediment framing a square terra-cotta date plate. Top quarter of building devoted to decorative brickwork. Rectangle framed red soldier and stretcher courses. Corner treatments are square terra-cotta medallions. Inner frame of dark headers, row blocks with smaller square terra-cotta corner treatments. Central triangle within is defined by rectangular terra-cotta tiles and contains two diamond shaped terra-cotta medallions. It is flanked by two similarly defined squares containing one diamond shaped terra cotta tile. Upper level fenestration observed by signage. Nameplate paneled over. Renovated lower level with entered recessed entry doors flanked by sidelights and display windows. Originally part of The Moore Company, the building became the site of the Evans Pharmacy for many years. M & G Furniture presently occupies the building.

15. 109 West Main Street, ca. 1913
Two-story painted brick construction, running bond. Dentil header row indicates cornice. Slightly recessed frieze. Three regularly spaced rectangular boarded windows with rowlock sills. Soldier course above lower facade. Transom of small square glass panes across storefront facade of predominantly original glazing. Centered plate glass display case. Entry door on right, glass and metal. Recessed transom, left sidelight. Canted display case on left. Entry door on right storefront. Glass and metal with transom and right sidelight. Recessed canted display case to right of door. Although, originally a bank, the building was occupied for years by Dillon Pharmacy. The Fashion Tree, a women's clothing store, presently occupies the building.

16. 106-108 West Main Street, ca. 1903
Two-story brick. Shallow masonry dentils at cornice. 106 West Main Street: Two-story brick. Shallow masonry dentils at cornice. Upper level divided into two slightly recessed tables articulated by stepped masonry at top. The window opening is centered in each table with a slight segmented arch. Openings are currently boarded over. Lower level consists of deeply recessed entry shifted left of center. Double entry doors with transom and sidelights. Display windows angle back toward doors as well as address the street. Far right quarter of lower facade is paneled over. Suspended metal awning spans façade. Built in 1910 as part of the Moore Buildings, which sold dry goods. This

building is reported to be the first movie theatre in Dillon. The building is currently occupied by SCANA Gas Company. 108 West Main Street: Upper level divided into two slightly recessed tables articulated by stepped masonry at top. Window opening is centered in each table with a slight segmented arch. The openings are currently boarded over. Lower level consists of deeply recessed entry shifted left of center. Double entry doors with transom. Display windows, one street level, one recessed between street level and entry door level. Suspended flat metal awning spans facade. Originally one of the Moore Buildings and then became the William Brick Department Store. The building is currently occupied by Twice as Nice, a second hand shop.

17. 105-107 West Main Street, 1910
Two-story brick with rusticated corner pilasters, cornice and entablature extending from Bank of Dillon next door. First floor contains two shops with entrances at far left and right. Upper floor features five six over six windows with continuous cast stone sill. Building was built by Morris Fass in 1910 and contained a barber shop, a bank and law offices. The Tobacco Shoppe and Cash Advance presently occupy the building.

18. 104 West Main Street, ca. 1903
Two-story running bond brick with parapet wall. Two layers of corbelled brick detailing define masonry cornice. Continuous brick string course above five segmented arched windows on upper level. Lower level divided into 5 bays in the ABAB rhythm by cast iron pilasters. From left, bay A1 consists of wooden entry doors with divided transom above. B1-display and transom window, stucco kick plate. A2-display window divided transom window, stucco kick plate with decorative wood trimmed panel. B2-recessed double entry doors flanked by angled 'sidelight' display windows, divided transom above. A3 identical to A2. Wooden sashes and mullions throughout lower level. Originally occupied by The People's Bank of Dillon and a jewelry store. During the early 1940s the east side of the building housed Fred's Place, a confectioners. The west side was Gibson's Barber Shop. Star Shoe Shop presently occupies the building.

19. Bank of Dillon, 101 West Main Street, 1910
Architects: Okel and Cooper, Montgomery, Alabama; two-story common bond brick construction. Main facade divided into three bays by brick piers in the ABA rhythm. Stone capping course as cornice with straight rectangular pediments corresponding to the brick piers. Wide plain stucco frieze banding below cornice (replaces dentil period cornice). Crown molding below resting on square stone. Doric capitals of brick piers. Stone pier bases rest on stone bench course below is masonry bulkhead. Main facade has wide middle bay with flanking narrow bays. Second story window openings are width of bay and boarded with corbelled masonry above and stone sills below. Central entry with canvas awning. Stone Roman arch window above oversized keystone. Boarded window on left with corbelled stone above and stone sill. Second story entrance on right with stone lintel and stoop. South Railroad facade has narrow bay on each end with nine equal bays between divided by brick piers. Continued cornice and frieze with continued molding supported by identical brick piers. Brick piers supported by string course. Masonry bulkhead below. Windows on upper and lower

levels are width of bay and boarded. Stone sills on upper level windows. Stone stringcourse serves as sill for lower level windows. Recessed table in each bay between upper and lower windows. Glass entry door with right sidelight and transom plus infill above and left in second bay from left. Glass entry door with awning in fourth bay from right. In the 1980s the windows were sealed and 18 sepia-tone murals were added. Cornice molding removed some time after 1988. Originally built for the Bank of Dillon. The building is now occupied by Carolina Community Bank.

20. 100 West Main Street, ca. 1903
Corner of Main Street and Railroad Avenue. Two-story red brick common bond, second layer corbelled masonry, cornice; second layer corbelled brick headers create segmented arched window hood on upper story windows. Recessed brick nameplate with painted signage. 1 over 1 divided replacement metal windows. Stucco has been applied to the lower half of the facade. Ornamental stringcourse of angled headers creating triangle recesses. Three-part store front with centered recessed wooden double door entrance and transom, flanked by wood and metal system of display windows, transoms and kick plates. Decorative wooden trim panel divisions underneath lower facade fenestration. Secondary Railroad Avenue facade - upper level six arched windows hood over one of three doors and one lower level window. Built prior to 1903, the building was a hardware store, under various owners the majority of the time. Price's Used Furniture occupies the building.

21. Atlantic Coast Line Railway/Seaboard Coastline Railroad Depot, 100 North Railroad Avenue, 1904
Active CSX and Amtrak Train Station. Located in the center of town: One-story bond brick construction. Hop roof with shingles replacing metal roof. There are two louvered triangular dormers on left and right and one louvered triangular dormer on front. Front facade has two 2/2 windows with rusticated granite lintels and granite sills. Corbelled brick courses at sill level. Deep roof overhang surrounding the building, which are supported with decorative mouchette cutouts. Bracket base of corbelled brick. Corbelled brick covers join wall to cove molding. Open eaves. The North Railroad Avenue facade includes three separate entry doors with transoms, wooden surrounds, and granite stoops. There are nine 2/2 windows with granite lentils and sills. The North MacArthur facade includes four separate entry doors with transoms and wooden surrounds; last door flanked by sidelights. There are nine 2/2 windows with granite lentils and sills and a projecting bay with gabled roof. Rear door with sidelights. 1984 Survey: December, 1887, Railroad known as "Wilson's Short Cut" from Pee Dee to Fayetteville, NC reached Dillon, and Dillon was established. January 1888, a crude wooden building, the first depot, was erected. In 1905 the present depot building was erected (brick building). There have been no substantial changes in its outward appearance since that time. Mr. J.L. Bridgers was the agent in 1910 and served in that capacity for 38 years.

22. 100 East Main Street, ca. 1913
One-story brick construction. Stepped parapet wall on disengaged S. MacArthur Avenue facade. Painted mural signage, one boarded window opening and service doors complete S. MacArthur Avenue facade. Glass display cases and glass and metal doors on lower front facade. Continuous

suspended metal awnings. Glazed ceramic light green tile (6" x 6") bulkhead. Originally the Morris Fass Department Store, in 1934 it became Belk's Department Store. Currently it is occupied by Carolina Furniture Company.

23. 104-106 East Main Street, ca. 1913
One-story masonry construction. Lower facade divided by structural brick pier, continuing as pilaster to divide upper facade. Facade symmetrical about brick pier. Recessed nameplate and storefront cornice. Stepped masonry frieze and capping cornice course. Suspended metal awning above lower facade. Display case and inset entry door on left. Three plate glass display windows on right. Originally a dry goods, plumber and grocery store, the building was combined in 1936 as Ivey's Furniture Company. Currently, it is vacant.

24. 103-105 East Main, ca. 1913
One-story brick construction, running bond. Rowlock and soldier course cornice. Subdivided storefront facade. Left facade had intricate multi-pane metal and glass transom. Inset glass and metal entry door with transom on left. Display case with concrete bulkhead on right. The right facade has boarded continuous transom below backlit signage. Glass and metal entry door with transom at left. Two plate glass display windows at right. Roman brick bulkhead. Continuous stone stoop. Originally a barbershop and grocery, the building now houses the Tea Tree and Hong Kong Chinese Take-Out.

25. 108 East Main Street, ca. 1913
Two-story brick construction. Flat built-up roof. Masonry bulkhead. Upper facade has two boarded window openings. Lower facade has centered inset door with flanking plate glass display cases. In 1913 the building was indicated as 'sales'. In 1940 the building was occupied by Joe P. Lane, attorney. Currently occupied by M and M Beauty Supply.

26. 110 East Main Street, ca. 1913
One-story brick construction. Flat built-up roof. Facade plate glass display/entry boarded over. Masonry bulkhead. In 1913 the building was indicated as 'sales'. In 1940, the building was occupied by the Joe Kershaw Liquor Store. Currently, both buildings (108/110) are occupied by M and M Beauty Supply.

27. 109-111 East Main Street, ca. 1913
One-story brick construction. Flat-built up roof. Brick pier foundation. Rowlock cornice course with double row alternating dentil frieze. Left storefront facade has plate glass entry door with transom on right. Right facade has plate glass display window on right. Wood and glass entry door with transom on left. Originally a prosperous wholesale grocery. In 1940 left side was Tom's Barber Shop and the right side Pee Dee Electric Company. Tom's Barber Shop still occupies the left side and has for over 60 years. The right side is the Pampered Pet.

28. 115-117 East Main Street, ca. 1924
One-story brick construction. Lower facade divided into two storefronts. Header course cornice on upper facade. Recesses table for signage on left and right. Left lower facade has plate glass windows left of double glass and metal entry doors. To the right of a brick pier are two more plate glass windows. Blocked transoms above all windows and door. Right lower facade has canted display cases flanking an inset glass and metal door, transoms above all windows and doors blocked. Originally this building and the one to the right were a single building and housed the Carmichael Motor Company. The building currently houses the Deliverance Temple and Castle and Cottage Antiques.

29. 100 Highway 301/501 North, corner of East Main Street, ca. 1924
One-story brick construction faced with stucco. Corner between East Main facade and Highway 301 facade made by two oblique angle panels rather than typical 90-degree corner. East main facade has two entry doors at right with two high 1/1 double hung windows between. Plate glass window panels wrap-around corner condition. Masonry bulkhead. Suspended canvas awning above. Hwy facade has two garage doors at left with central wooden entry door and the plate glass panels on right. Construction is set back to break the urban wall. Original site of Dillon Service Company, auto repairing and filling station. The building is currently vacant.

30. 205 East Main Street, ca. 1924
Two-story brick construction with running bond: Rowlock dentil cornice; flat masonry frieze; continuous recessed window table. Five regularly spaced windows with soldier lintels. Four out of five supported by continuous corbelled masonry course sill. The fourth window shorter with stone sill. Windows boarded with decorative trim. Storefront cornice with signage on left. Suspended metal awning center and right. Lower facade with plate two plate glass windows each subdivided into three panels on left. Two inset glass and metal entry doors separated by a brick pier in the center. Two window systems to right with casement window and transom flanked by two plate glass windows. Window systems separated by brick pier. In 1940, this was the site of the Dillon City Hall. The Council on Aging presently uses the city-owned building.

31. 204-210 East Main Street, ca. 1903
Two-story brick construction with wood addition in a slight gable on 2nd level. Upper level loggia supported by wood pilasters; solid wood balustrade. A pair of single hung windows on each side of a wood entry door with screen door. Florida room constructed on far right. Continuous wrap around awning with shingles and rickrack trim. Disengaged side facade has wood siding and 8 irregular single pane windows. Lower facade divided into three storefronts with second level entry door between storefronts at 206 and 210. Wood storefront cornice across all three. 204: Entry door of glass and metal off-center to right. Flanked by plate glass windows with masonry sill details. 206: Continuous transom divided into five panes; centered entry door of wood and glass, flanking plate glass display windows, Roman brick bulkhead. 210: Continuous transom divided into five panes;

centered entry door of glass and wood with screen door, flanking display windows masonry bulkhead. Originally: a hotel run by Kate Moore for African Americans as "Kate Moore's Life Saving Station". The lower level consisted of three shops, usually housing two restaurants and a dentist office.

32. 213-215 East Main Street, left side ca. 1918; right side ca. 1935
One-story brick construction, running bond, dentil rowlock masonry cornice. Lower facade with recessed masonry table of probably later infill on left. Centered garage door (utilized by EMS in recent years use). Right lower facade with continuous block transom, metal door entry with wood surround flanked by two plate glass windows with rowlock masonry sills.

33. 214-218 East Main Street, ca. 1940
Two-story brick construction, running bond. Capping stone cornice course. Decorative tile band above 2nd story windows, Tile band steps up higher above window openings. Three regularly spaced pairs of double hung 6/6 windows. Soldier course above each set pair of windows. Lower facade has inset 2nd level entry on left with soldier course lintel. Plate glass windows regularly spaced between entry doors and wood and glass with transom follow. All have soldier course lintels. Flat built-up parapet roof. Brick pier foundation. Currently the building is vacant.

34. 220 East Main Street, ca. 1935
One-story brick construction in running bond. Capped cornice course. Wood entry door on left with stone lentil and multi-paned transom. Plate glass window on right with stone lintel and sill. Flat built up roof with probably a brick pier foundation. Originally believed to be Sam Kinon's livery stable, during the 1940s it was the office of Dr. Robert Gordon. Currently the building is vacant.

35. 221 East Main Street, ca. 1935
One-story common bond brick construction, freestanding segmental arch parapet roof. Capping cornice course above rowlock and soldier frieze. Stucco arch infill with signage. Lower facade has centered wood and glass entry door divided into 15 lights with transom. Wood surround. Brick piers on each side. Three plate glass display windows flanking. Masonry bulkhead. Shingles awning wraps around on right with hip construction. Originally, the building was housed Thompson Motor Company in 1939. It is now Young World, a clothing store.

36. 222 East Main Street, ca. 1935
One-story brick construction, running bond. Modified Spanish tile capping cornice. Recessed storefront with centered glass and metal entry doors and transom. Flanking plate glass windows with rowlock sills. In 1940 this building was part of Sam Kinon's Livery Stable. Regional Finance currently occupies the building.

37. 224 East Main Street, ca. 1940
One-story brick construction, running bond. Soldier course lintel across entire facade. Ghost signage above storefront. Replacement centered double entry doors with arch lights. Boarded transom. Central display cases. Masonry bulkhead. Commonly known as Dillon Auto Parts for many years, the building is currently empty.

38. 226a-226b-228 East Main Street, 1948
One-story brick construction, running bond. Header and rowlock masonry frame for stone nameplate reading "Lee Building 1948". Continuous soldier course above three subdivided storefronts. #226a: Plate glass windows with rowlock sills flanking glass and metal entry door with transom. Canvas awning above. #226b: Entry door of metal and glass flanked by brick panels and then plate glass display windows with rowlock sills. Masonry bulkhead. #228: Central entry door of glass and metal with transom flanked by plate glass display windows with rowlock sills. Built as a Piggly Wiggly Grocery Store, it opened on Jan. 27, 1949. The building is currently occupied by two beauty shops with one store vacant.

39. 301-303 East Main Street, ca. 1946
301 East Main Street: One-story brick construction, common bond. Flat built-up roof. Brick pier foundation. 45-degree cut-off corner treatment. Continuous wraparound corner plate glass panels with black paneled bulkhead. Suspended wraparound metal infill in continuous transom. Commonly known as Lemmons, a clothing store, the building is currently occupied by Suzie-Q's. 303 East Main Street: One-story brick construction, common bond. Modern backlit signage. Vertical accordion pleat metal sheathing in transom or storefront cornice. Central glass entry door with pressed metal surrounds and transom. Flanking plate glass display windows. Painted panel kick plate. Continuous suspended metal awning.

40. Anderson Brothers Bank, 100 North MacArthur Avenue (ca. 1935): Two-story brick construction; Flemish bond; crown molding cornice, rectangular parapet. Centered rectangular decorated panel flanked by square panels in parapet. Deeply projecting denticulated and modillioned cornice with brick frieze. Brick frieze supports signage, with architrave below. Four full-height "Tower of the Winds" Corinthian columns support the upper facade. These are supported in turn by square piers banded by the continuous bench course. "Tower of the Winds" Corinthian pilasters located directly behind and in response to columns. Upper facade has a pair of 3/1 double hung windows centered with another 3/1 double hung windows in each side. Windows and piers framed by soldier and stretcher courses, decorative green tile block at upper corners. There are three different types of decorative green tile used. Lower facade has an exaggerated-height wood door surround centered with double metal and glass entry doors. Tall narrow glass block windows on each side have a decorative rectangular panel above, soldier and stretcher frames and green tile blocks at upper corners. Left window partially blocked by ATM; canvas awning over entry doors. Diaper bond in frieze. East Main Street facade has continued crown molding capping cornice with lower continued

deeply projecting dentil cornice. Continued architrave. Upper facade has five pairs of 3/1 double hung windows and three single identical ones. All have soldier and stretcher course frames with green tile block at upper corners and stone sills. Lower facade has six tall narrow glass block windows resting on continued bench course all with soldier/stretchers course frames and green tile blocks at upper corners. Two separate glass and metal entry doors with identical masonry frames and tile corner blocks; canvas awnings over doors. Diaper bond in frieze. Originally built ca. 1893 by J. H. David and Frank David and operated as a general store. Primarily known as the Anderson Brothers Bank. In 1935, H.H. Anderson employed the services of Lafaye and Lafaye, architects of Columbia, to renovate the bank as well as the movie theatre on MacArthur Avenue. John Rather Hilton of Dillon was the contractor.

41. 104-106 North MacArthur Avenue (1908): One-story brick construction, running bond. Two slight rectangular parapet projections of masonry vertical header rows in upper facade that may have framed signage at one time. Recessed storefront signage area with header dentils. Lower facade has wood and glass replacement multi-paned door with flanking wood and glass display cases. Canvas awnings continuous across facades of #104 & 106. Built in 1908 by G. H. Bell as a jewelry store, the family continues today in the same business in the same location. The building has been divided into two shops with two separate owners.

42. 108-110 North MacArthur Avenue (ca. 1935): One-story brick construction; modified Flemish bond. Stone cornice course. Rectangular parapet with curving sides. Masonry framed nameplate area. Two layer brick piers at each side front pier. Roman brick, back pier stone capped. Lintel created across facade above storefronts by rowlock course above soldier course. Storefront subdivided by later addition of Roman brick pier. Boarded storefront cornice. Left storefront with two plate glass windows on left, metal and glass entry door on right, all with transoms above. Right storefront has glass and metal entry door left, plate glass window right. Wood panel blocks transom. During the 1940s the building housed a ladies dress shop. Currently occupied by Sloan Income Tax and Dillon Adult Education.

43. 112 North MacArthur Avenue (1919/1935): Two-story brick construction with stucco facade. Divided into two bays by brick piers projecting above roofline. Piers capped in stone. Fake shed roof section (shingles) between piers supported by medallions. String course below. Upper facade has two arched window openings in both bays. Rectangular casement windows with one stationary row of lights above. Stone sill integrated; string course below. Lower facade has right bay recessed and infill. Left bay has plate glass window left, glass and metal entry door right. Stucco bulkhead. Canvas awnings over both bays. In 1935 owner H.H. Anderson employed architects Lafaye and Lafaye of Columbia to extensively renovate the theatre and this building. The design is described as "Spanish Colonial". The building currently houses the law firm of Green & Huggins.

44. Dillon Theatre, 114 North MacArthur Avenue (1919/1935): Two-story brick construction with stucco facade, side bastions with capping course, and center finials at ridge. Fake shed roof with shingles sloping down between piers with white medallions. Continuous stringcourse below. Latticework inset into square pier cutout. Upper facade has centered recessed table in three arch arcade supported by two collonettes on top of a stone sill. Blocked entry to small balcony supported by a stone sill and brackets in each pier. Lower facade has an arched entryway with metal door beneath Moorish stone ornament in each pier. Centered double glass and metal door entry doors with sidelights below an Art Deco-style suspended marquee. In 1935 owner H.H. Anderson employed architects Lafaye and Lafaye of Columbia to extensively renovate the theatre and adjacent building in 1935. The design, most likely the work of Robert S. Lafaye, is described as "Spanish Colonial" or Moorish and was proclaimed as most up-to-date. Contractor John Rather Hilton did the work. In 1989, the theatre underwent a major exterior restoration and interior adaptation for use a live performance center for Dillon County. The theatre continues to be utilized for live performances today.

45. 116 North MacArthur Avenue (ca. 1913): One-story brick construction, running bond. Corbelled masonry cornice. Blocked storefront cornice and/or transom. Centered double glass and wood entry doors with flanking canted display cases. Wood bulkhead. Business signage: Sherwin Williams, Home Heating & Equipment Co. 1939 City Directory shows this building occupied by Carolina Power and Light Company. For years it was knows as the Home Heating and Equipment Company. Currently the building is vacant.

46. 126 North MacArthur Avenue (1917): Two-story brick construction, modified Flemish bond. Parapet wall: rectangular pediment with rectangular masonry projections at facade corners. Capping stone cornice course tops projections and pediment; centered stringcourse and flat frieze below. Upper facade has four regularly spaced plate glass replacement windows with fake muntin/mullion systems and stone sills. Lower facade has glass and metal entry doors below, twelve-pane transom on far left and right. Stucco jack arch with exaggerated keystone as lintel above. Two plate glass windows between, both with stucco keystone lintel treatment. Stone bench course with stucco below. Stone door stoops. The date of 1917 appears in elliptical shaped medallion in the center of the parapet. Following the fire of 1910, which destroyed most of the block, the Jordon family rebuilt. This was the original home of home of the *Dillon Herald*, the local newspaper and publishing company. The building continues to be owned by the same family and is occupied by the Chamber of Commerce.

47. 102 East Harrison Street (ca.1930): One-and-one-half story masonry construction. Gable roof to shed roof in rear. Shingles. Brick foundation. Slightly rectangular open portico supported by small square plasters. Balustrade around raised entry stoop. Access by steps on both sides. Centered wood and glass entry door with transom and sidelights. Two 6/6 windows, double hung, on each side. Small upper level window with awning on side facade. Two blocked windows. One 4/4

and one 6/6 window. All windows slightly inset with masonry surrounds. Utilized as part of the offices of Herald Publishing, the building now occupied as a photographer's studio.

48. 114-116-118 South Railroad Avenue (ca. 1908): One-story brick construction subdivided into three storefronts. Original design has center entry was with single door and flanking plate glass windows. Masonry bulkheads and piers separating storefronts. All windows, doors and transoms blocked. Rowlock dentil cornice still existing. Originally built as a general store, the building for many years was knows as Seals Cash Grocery. In more recent years it was the site of Bethea Distributing Co. Currently the building is vacant.

49. 112 South Railroad Avenue (ca. 1903): Brick one-story construction. Flat built-up roof. Rowlock and stretcher courses as cornice and frieze. Storefront divided into two bays by brick pier. Wood shingle transom infill. Two plate glass windows in left bay. Double entry doors of glass and metal with transom and sidelights. Masonry bulkhead. The building is currently vacant.

50. 110 South Railroad Avenue (ca. 1935): Brick one-story construction. Flat built-up roof. Rowlock and stretcher courses as cornice and frieze. Storefront divided into two bays by brick pier. Wood shingle transom infill. Two plate glass windows in left bay. Double entry doors of glass and metal with transom and sidelights. Masonry bulkhead. The building is currently vacant.

51. 103 North Railroad Avenue (ca. 1903): One-story cream brick, running bond. Main portion of facade is a recessed table from framing pilasters and cornice. Facade capped by row of rowlocks. Decorative band of headers below cornice. Glass and metal entry door with plate glass transom far left. Window system on right is composed of main central plate window flanked by 4/4 double hung windows with a twenty paned transom above. Both door and window block articulated with a block of soldier bricks and rowlocks above. Originally a dry goods store, the building has been used the majority of the time as attorney offices. Currently occupied by Hayes and Hayes, attorneys.

52. 109 North Railroad Avenue (1940): One-story stucco building. Right wall engaged, left wall free. Art Moderne style with emphasis on horizontal. Main facade has two matching entry doors sheltered by separate semicircular metal canopies. Fourteen structural glass blocks compose the transom over each door; a rectangular recessed table separates doors. Windows on the right are two sections of glass block with a small opening centered in each of the more traditional windows. The left corner of the building is a 90 degree curve with a continuous band of sectioned glass windows that wrap around leading to a 3rd entry door identical to those on Railroad Avenue facade. A segmented stringcourse unifies the tops of the windows and transoms and the bottom of the windows. Five varied window openings and another door are present on the alley facade. Built in 1940 by Dr. W.C. Bissette for his office. After 1984 some of the glass blocks were replaced with plate glass. Currently the building houses H & R Block Income Tax Services.

53. 111 North Railroad Avenue (ca. 1903): Two-story building with parapet wall in running bond. Symmetrical facade with decorative masonry cornice. Projecting piers on each facade end. Projecting frieze, dentil architrave of brick headers. Two off center rectangular pediments. Soldier bricks form decorative block above each door and window and each opening is framed by headers and rowlocks. Upper level features central 12/1 window flanked by 6/1 windows with 9/1 double hung windows on each side. The upper fenestration vertically corresponds exactly to the lower wall openings: an entry door with transom on the left and right and a central window system comprised of a central plate glass piece flanked by two 6/6 windows with an 18 pane transom above. The 1903 Sanborn map identifies this as the Post Office. Currently the law offices of McLaurin and McLaurin.

54. 117 North Railroad Avenue (ca. 1908): Two-story brick with cast iron storefront columns; recessed off-center entrance. Upper floor features two paired windows with corbeled and peaked arched on the North Railroad Avenue facade and five identical paired windows and a smaller single window on the West Harrison Street elevation. Originally the McLaurin Drug Store on the ground floor and the law offices of G. G. McLaurin upstairs. A florist and gift shop, Petal Pushers, currently occupy the building. Upstairs is available for lease for social occasions and meetings.

55. 209 North Railroad Avenue (ca. 1910): One-story brick construction with flat built-up roof. Three equal bays each have centered double wood and glass entry doors with wood surrounds and two-pane transom. Six-pane windows ion each side of door with recessed rectangular panel beneath. Arched window and door openings with masonry hoods above. Continuous rowlock cornice. First bay has replacement plate glass windows. Second and third bays have blocked transom and door. In 1910 the building was used as part of Bracey Furniture. Dillon Upholstery Shop currently occupies the building.

56. 213 North Railroad Avenue (ca. 1924): One-story brick construction subdivided into two symmetrical storefronts. Stone capping course and soldier cornice. Left storefront has centered double entry doors with multi-paneled transom. Flanking large multi-paned windows with masonry sills. Right storefront identical with blocked entry.

57. 215 North Railroad Avenue (ca. 1930): One-story painted brick construction with paneled roof extension. Left store has centered wood and glass entry door with flanking multi-pane windows with masonry sills. Right storefront has standing seam metal paneling and a centered garage door. Shed roof to right has matching metal facing another garage door and 1/1 windows. During the 1940s McLean Iron Works occupied the building. Precision Cylinder Repair Service currently occupies the building.

58. Coca-Cola Building, 102-104 West Harrison Street, ca. 1928
Two-story brick-veneer building with one-story rear wing, metal hopper windows on upper and lower levels, decorative terra-cotta sign panel on façade, decorative cast stone door surround on right with paired glass and wood entry doors. Metal awning on façade, with two paired plate glass windows

with transoms beneath awning. Hip roof with modillioned cornice. Soldier course separates lower and upper floors; soldier course frieze. Based on Model 2 of the standardized Coca-Cola Bottling Plants designed in 1928 by Atlanta architect, Francis Palmer Smith of the firm of Pringle & Smith, the building's cast stone entrance surround is less detailed.

59. 118 West Hampton Street (ca. 1924): One story brick tobacco warehouse, with large corrugated metal-clad gable, the building retains its cargo bay doors and a stepped parapet façade.

NON-CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES

A. 219 West Main Street (1941): Two-story concrete construction. The building is currently vacant and not in use. Built as the Dillon Agricultural Building with funding from the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in the Art Moderne style, it was clad in vinyl siding in more recent years.

B. 213 West Main Street (1989): Building constructed after original burned in 1988.

C. 202 West Main Street (1913): Two-story brick building with façade covered with artificial stone. Upper level completely bricked over. Building is currently vacant.

D. 202 West Main Street (1941): Two-story brick building with stucco façade. Upper story has been altered and windows bricked in. Building is vacant and not in use.

E. 125 West Main Street (ca. 1930): Two-story brick building with non-historic brick façade. Currently occupied by Kim's New York Fashions.

F. 121 West Main Street (ca. 1930): One-story brick building with variegated brick façade added after 1988. Currently occupied by Hair Headquarters.

G. 118 West Main Street (ca. 1908): Two-story brick building, upper story has vinyl façade, shallow dentils at cornice. Currently occupied by Hi-Lites Clothing.

H. 107 East Main Street (ca. 1903): One-story brick building with façade alteration from 1955.

I. 113 East Main Street (ca. 1930): One-story brick building with façade alteration from 1955.

J. 207-209-211 East Main Street (1901): Two-story brick building with non-historic stucco façade.

K. 102 North MacArthur Avenue (ca. 1910): One-story brick building with façade alteration from 1957.

L. 118-120-124 North MacArthur Avenue (ca. 1913): One story brick building with non-historic wood-shingled awning covering the façade.

M. 113 North Railroad Avenue (ca. 1913): One-story brick building with non-historic stucco façade.

N. 115 North Railroad Avenue (ca. 1908): Two-story brick building with non-historic vinyl façade.

O. 100 West Harrison Street (1924): One-story painted brick construction with gabled roof and rear extension. Octagonal louvered vent in gable. Hipped awning over centered wood and glass entry door with transom. Flanking plate glass windows. Built in 1924 as a filling station, the building currently houses Teniel's Treasures gift shop.

The Dillon Downtown Historic District is significant under National Register Criterion C as an intact collection of buildings associated with the commercial growth and development of the town of Dillon, from ca. 1903 to 1948. The historic district is also architecturally significant as a typical example of commercial development and evolution in a small Southern town in the agriculturally rich coastal plain or Pee Dee section of South Carolina during the first half of the twentieth century. The district's buildings reflect the one- and two-part commercial blocks found in towns throughout the nation and represent stylistic influences ranging from late Victorian period examples displaying elaborate brick-corbeled cornices and pediments to the more simplified and minimalist Depression-era examples with typical low relief detailing and vertical piers. The 1911 Neoclassical or Beaux-Arts Dillon County Courthouse, corner stores and banks featuring Classical Revival vocabulary, the brick depot, other highly decorative buildings, as well as modest but intact commercial stores help to define and anchor the district along both the town's Main Street and its intersecting railroad corridor.

The district is also significant as an illustration of the commercial development of the town of Dillon between ca. 1903 and ca. 1940, a period of growth and prosperity in a town whose success was based on its role as an agricultural market for such cash crops as cotton and tobacco.

The City of Dillon, chartered in 1888, developed around agriculture and the railroad. The town rose from marsh and swamp to fulfill the vision of John W. Dillon, for whom the city is named. Plotted around the train station, the design included an extremely wide main thoroughfare with oak-lined avenues. The town radiated from railroad rights of way as the new transportation era arrived.
In 1905, the original frame station was replaced with the brick station and it is currently in use today by CSX and Amtrak. The earliest buildings housed businesses supporting the agricultural economy: tobacco and cotton. Banks, cotton mill, tobacco warehouses and hotels as well as the businesses necessary for living in a rural area began to thrive. Homes and churches were built. The first graded school was built in 1896 and is still in use today. Dillon County was established in 1910 from the northern part of Marion County, and the town of Dillon became the new county seat. The population of Dillon at that time was 3,000. The business of government joined the growing community and in 1911 the Dillon County Courthouse, designed by William Augustus Edwards, was completed. By 1913 more than fifty percent of the commercial buildings contributing to the character of this historic district were standing. The commercial architecture of downtwon Dillon reflects the growth of a turn-of-the-century railroad community. Impressive buildings such as the Bank of Dillon, designed by architects Edward Okel, Jr. and Carl B. Cooper in 1910, took the place of frame structures. In 1935, H. H. Anderson hired Lafaye and Lafaye of Columbia to redesign three properties: the Anderson Brothers Bank, the Dillon Theatre and adjoining offices. Each building appears to have good overall integrity from the district's period of significance. In 1989, the theatre underwent exterior refurbishment while the interior was adapted to use for live theatrical productions.

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration operated a cannery in the building at 207 West Main Street during the Great Depression. By 1940 the population of Dillon had grown to 5,072 and sixty-one of the sixty-six contributing buildings in this district had already been erected. The remaining five were built extending Main Street to the east and west. The Works Progress Administration (WPA) assisted in the construction of the Dillon County Agricultural Building in the Art Moderne style in 1941.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the district is shown on the accompanying map "City of Dillon Downtown Historic District," drawn at a scale of 1" = 225'.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes sixty contributing properties and fifteen noncontributing properties along East and West Main Street, North and South Railroad Avenue, North MacArthur Avenue, and West Harrison Street in Dillon, primarily along both sides of Main Street and Railroad Avenue. This district is centered along Main Street and along Railroad and MacArthur Avenues on either side of the railroad tracks, illustrating the significance of Main Street and the Seaboard Air Line Railroad/ Atlantic Coast Line Railway in the establishment, growth, and commercial development of Dillon. It includes the historic downtown area as it developed between ca. 1903 and 1948 and is the commercial core of Dillon. The entrance into the town from the west on Main Street is dominated by the Dillon County Courthouse, in the block bounded by West Main Street, South 3rd Avenue, West Hampton Street, and South 5th Avenue. The northern and southern boundaries of the district are generally the back property lines of the historic resources facing East and West Main Street, North and South Railroad Avenue, North MacArthur Avenue and West Harrison Street. The eastern and western boundaries of the district begin with the Dillon County Courthouse on the west and end with the 300 block of East Main Street on the east.

Photographs:

All of the following photographs, both black/white and slides, were taken by M. Riales, on August 20-26, 2001. The letters designate views of each property. Negatives are at the South Carolina SHPO, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

1. 301 West Main Street, 1a, façade facing south
2. 301 West Main Street, 1b, rear
3. 301 West Main Street, 1c, side
4. 301 West Main Street, 1d, block
5. 217 West Main Street, façade facing south
6. 210 West Main Street, façade facing north
7. 206 West Main Street, façade facing north
8. 207 West Main Street, façade facing south
9. 207 West Main Street, 4a, detail of left roof
10. 203-205 West Main Street, façade facing south
11. 201 West Main Street, corner building, façade facing south, South First Avenue elevation
12. 201 West Main Street, 6a, right elevation
13. 129 West Main Street, corner building, façade facing south
14. 127 West Main Street
15. 120 West Main Street, façade facing south, corner building, façade facing north
16. 120 West Main Street, 9a, detail
17. 120 West Main Street, 9b, rear
18. 120 West Main Street, 9c, side elevation
19. 117 West Main Street, façade facing south
20. 115 West Main Street, façade facing south
21. 113 West Main Street, façade facing south
22. 113 West Main Street, 12a, façade with extended signage
23. 112-110 West Main Street, façade facing north
24. 112-110 West Main Street, 13 & 14, rear
25. 110 West Main Street, façade facing north
26. 110 West Main Street, 14a, detail of upper facade
27. 110 West Main Street, 14b, rear
28. 109 West Main Street, facade facing south
29. 109 West Main Street, 15a, detail of glass transom
30. 106-108 West Main Street, façade facing north
31. 106-108 West Main Street, 16a, rear
32. 106-108 West Main Street, 16b, facade facing north
33. 105-107 West Main Street, façade facing south
34. 104 West Main Street, façade facing north, 18a
35. 104 West Main Street, 18b, detail of entry door
36. 101 West Main Street, corner building, façade facing south, South Railroad Avenue elevation
37. 101 West Main Street, 19a
38. 101 West Main Street, key for murals
39. 101 West Main Street, 19b, South Railroad elevation
40. 101 West Main Street, 19c, detail of brick pattern
41. 101 West Main Street, 19d, detail of upper façade
42. 101 West Main Street, 19e and 17a
43. 100 West Main Street, corner building, façade facing north, North Railroad Avenue elevation

44. 100 West Main Street, 20a, side elevation
45. 100 North Railroad Avenue, 21a, facade
46. 100 North Railroad Avenue, 21b, North MacArthur Avenue elevation
47. 100 North Railroad Avenue, 21c, Main Street elevation
48. 100 North Railroad Avenue, 21d, Northeast corner
49. 100 East Main Street, corner building, façade facing south
50. 100 East Main Street, 22a, sites 22, 23, 28 and 29
51. 100 East Main Street, 22b, detail of lower façade ceramic tile
52. 100 East Main Street, 22c, South MacArthur Avenue elevation
53. 104-106 East Main Street, façade facing south
54. 103-105 East Main Street, building right side alley
55. 103-105 East Main Street, front façade facing north, 24a
56. 103-105 East Main Street, 24b, detail of 103 glass/metal transom
57. 108 East Main Street, façade facing south (25 & 26)
58. 108 East Main Street, façade facing south (25a & 26a)
59. 109-111 East Main Street, façade facing north
60. 115-117 East Main Street, façade facing south
61. 117 East Main Street, corner building, 28a, façade facing south, left elevation, Highway 301/501 North
62. 117 East Main Street, 28b, 117 East Main Street
63. 117 East Main Street, 28c, right side elevation
64. 117 East Main Street, 28d, rear
65. 100 Highway 301/501 North, corner building, façade to left facing east, side elevation
66. 100 Highway 301/501 North, 29a, Main Street elevation
67. 205 East Main Street, façade facing north
68. 204-210 East Main Street, façade facing south
69. 204-210 East Main Street, 31a, side
70. 204-210 East Main Street, 31b, detail of facade
71. 213-215 East Main Street, front façade facing north
72. 213-215 East Main Street, 32a, rear
73. 214-218 East Main Street, façade facing south
74. 220 East Main Street, façade facing south
75. 221 East Main Street, corner building, façade facing north, left side elevation, North Fourth Avenue
76. 222 East Main Street, façade facing south
77. 224 East Main Street, façade facing south
78. 226a/226b/228 East Main Street, corner building, façade facing south
79. 226a/226b/228 East Main Street, 38a, detail of façade
80. 226a/226b/228 East Main Street, 38b, right side elevation on South Fourth Avenue
81. 301 East Main Street, corner building, façade facing north
82. 301 East Main Street, 39a, right side elevation on North Fourth Avenue
83. 303 East Main Street, 39b, façade facing north
84. 100 North MacArthur Avenue, façade facing east
85. 100 North MacArthur Avenue, 40a, left side elevation on East Main Street
86. 100 North MacArthur Avenue, 40b, detail of columns
87. 100 North MacArthur Avenue, 40c, detail of tile
88. 100 North MacArthur Avenue, 40d, detail of upper side elevation
89. 100 North MacArthur Avenue, 40e, corner of South MacArthur and East Main Street
90. 100 North MacArthur Avenue, 40f, detail of tile
91. 104-106 North MacArthur Avenue, façade facing east

92. 104-106 North MacArthur Avenue, 41a, detail of façade
93. 104-106 North MacArthur Avenue, 41b, detail of storefront
94. 108-110 North MacArthur Avenue, façade facing east
95. 112 North MacArthur Avenue, façade facing east
96. 112-114 North MacArthur Avenue, Sites 43 & 44
97. 112 North MacArthur Avenue, 43a, façade on angle
98. 112 North MacArthur Avenue, 43b, detail of windows
99. 114 North MacArthur Avenue
100. 114 North MacArthur Avenue, 44a, façade facing east
101. 114 North MacArthur Avenue, 44b, detail of upper façade
102. 114 North MacArthur Avenue 44c, detail of bracket, tile, and molding under marquee
103. 114 North MacArthur Avenue, 44d, detail of decoration on facade
104. 112-114 North MacArthur Avenue, 44e
105. 116 North MacArthur Avenue, corner building, façade facing east, right side elevation on East Harrison Street
106. 126 North MacArthur Avenue
107. 126 North MacArthur Avenue, 46a, façade facing east
108. 126 North MacArthur Avenue, 46b, detail of upper façade
109. North MacArthur Avenue, 46c
110. 102 East Harrison Street, façade facing north
111. 102 East Harrison Street, 47a, right side elevation on alley
112. 114-116-118 South Railroad Avenue, façade facing west
113. 112 South Railroad Avenue, façade facing west
114. 110 South Railroad Avenue, façade facing west, left side elevation on alley
115. 103 North Railroad Avenue, façade facing west, left side elevation on alley
116. 109 North Railroad Avenue, façade facing west, right side elevation on alley
117. 109 North Railroad Avenue, 52a, right elevation on alley
118. 109 North Railroad Avenue, 52b, right side elevation
119. 111 North Railroad Avenue, façade facing west
120. 117 North Railroad Avenue, corner building, façade facing west, right side elevation on North Harrison Street
121. 117 North Railroad Avenue, 54a, rear (54 is to the right side)
122. 117 North Railroad Avenue, 54b, detail of iron pilasters
123. 209 North Railroad Avenue, façade facing west
124. 209 North Railroad Avenue, 55a, buildings on North Railroad Avenue
125. 213 North Railroad Avenue, façade facing west
126. 215 North Railroad Avenue, façade facing west
127. 102-104 West Harrison Street
128. 102-104 West Harrison Street, 58a, detail of upper facade
129. 102-104 West Harrison Street, 58b, detail of sign
130. 118 West Hampton Street, façade facing south
131. 100 West Harrison Street

Property Owners

Contributing Properties

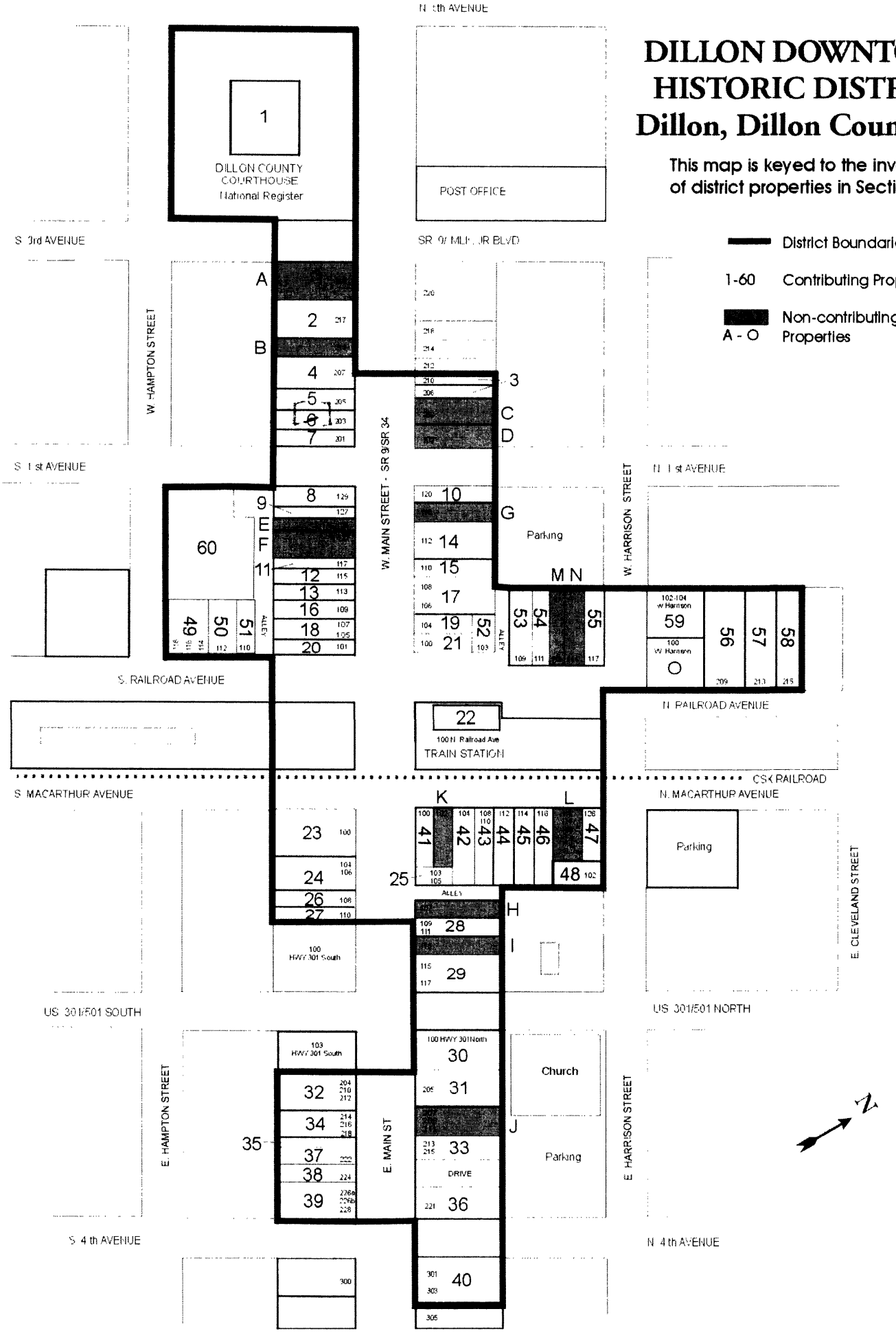
Dillon County Courthouse, Dillon County Administrator, PO Box 449, Dillon, SC 29536
Moses & Sigmond Kornblut, 103 East Main St, Latta. 29565
Grover Todd, Jr. PO Box 1947, Greenville, SC 29602
Grover Todd, Jr. PO Box 1947, Greenville, SC 29602
Kelly Sloan, 2103 Washington Lane, Camden, SC 29020
Francis Coward, PO Box 6, Dillon, SC 29536
Arthur Tompkins, 205 W. Main St, Dillon, SC 29536
Johnny & Vermell McRae, 1207 E. Calhoun St., Dillon SC 29536
Frances Coward, PO Box 6, Dillon, SC 29536
Lela Travis, 2429 Wentworth St, Raleigh, NC 27612
Johnny & Vermell McRae, 1207 E. Calhoun St., Dillon, SC 29536
Virginia Jones, 510 North 4th Ave., Dillon, SC 29536
Virginia Jones, 510 North 4th Ave., Dillon, SC 29536
R. N. & Peggy Ivey, PO Box 43, Dillon, SC 29536
Mary Frances Saleeby, PO Box 784, Dillon, SC 29536
George Lane, PO Box 1241, Dillon, SC 29536
Robert Huggins, 415 Johnson Dr., Dillon, SC 29536
Frances Coward, PO Box 6 Dillon, SC 29536
Johnny & Vermell McRae, 1207 E. Calhoun St, Dillon, SC 29536
Satish Kumar Sehgal, PO Box 1818, Marion, SC 29571
Jefferson W. & Joan Price, 2945 Harlee Bridge Rd, Hamer SC 29547
Carolina Community Bank, Walt Brown, PO Box 38, Latta, SC 29565
Jefferson W. & Joan Price, 2945 Harlee Bridge Rd, Hamer SC 29547
CSX Transportation, 301 W. Bay St, Jacksonville, FL 32202
Dilmar Oil Co., PO Box 5679, Florence, SC 29502
Dilmar Oil Co., PO Box 5679, Florence, SC 29502
G.G. McLaurin, Jr. PO Box 1047, Dillon, SC 29536
Dilmar Oil Co., PO Box 5679, Florence, SC 29502
Dilmar Oil Co., PO Box 5679, Florence, SC 29502
Elizabeth M. Bethea, PO Box 211, Dillon, SC 29536
Frances Coward, PO Box 6, Dillon, SC 29536
Frances Coward, PO Box 6, Dillon, SC 29536
Joe & Carol Schafer, 1309 E. Jackson St, Dillon, SC 29538
City of Dillon, Att: Glen Wagner, P. O. Box 431, Dillon, SC 29536
Allenia Madison, est. 1911 Hwy 301 North, Dillon, SC 29536
City of Dillon, Att: Glen Wagner, P. O. Box 431, Dillon, SC 29536
Arthur Tompkins, 205 W. Main St, Dillon, SC 29536
Clyde Davis, PO Box 409, Dillon, SC 29536
Carlton W. & Ester A. Thomas, 221 E. Main St, Dillon, SC 29536
S.C. Kinon est, PO Box 147, Dillon, SC 29536
William Jesse Ford, 913 Hwy 301 North, Dillon, SC 29536

Arthur Tompkins, 1120 North 6th Ave, Dillon, SC 29536
Pearl White, 338 Johnson Dr., Dillon, SC 29536
Pearl White, 338 Johnson Dr., Dillon, SC 29536
First Citizen's Bank, PO Box 29, Columbia, SC 29202
Suzanne McLaurin, 1711 Forest Dr., Dillon, SC 29536
Danny & Katherine Bass, 1215 Richard St., Dillon, SC 29536
Howard D. Sloan, PO Box 1400, Dillon, SC 29536
Glenn Green, Jr & Salley Huggins-Cook, PO Box 1658, Dillon, SC 29536
Dillon County Theatre, Inc. P. O. Box 449, Dillon, SC 29536
Charles H. Ellen, PO Box 1071, Dillon, SC 29536
Herald Publishing Company, PO Drawer 1288, Dillon, SC 29536
A.B. Jordon III & Carleen M. Jordon, PO Box 1288 Dillon, SC 29536
Bess Bethea, PO Box 506,Latta, SC 29565
Bess Bethea, PO Box 506,Latta, SC 29565
Dorothy Gaddy Bethea, 2547 Hwy 37 West, Dillon, SC 29536
Sandridge Trading Co. Inc. PO Box 1002, Dillon, SC 29536
Dillco, Inc. PO Box 1527, Hartsville, SC 29550
G.G. McLaurin, Jr. PO Box 1047, Dillon, SC 29536
Diane Moody, 553 Kemper Church Rd, Lake View, SC 29563
Jesse Rippy, 635 Mt. Calvary Rd., Dillon, SC 29536
Arthur Quincy, Jr. & Jacalyn Scott Smith, 213 N. Railroad Avenue, Dillon, SC 29536
Bryan Arnette, 215 N. Railroad Avenue, Dillon, SC 29536
Diana Moody, 100 W. Harrison St., Dillon, SC 29536
Robert Douglas Miller, Jr., PO Box 1835, Dillon, SC 29536
Thomas Bethea, P O Box 6647, Florence, SC 29502

Noncontributing Properties

City of Dillon, PO Box 431, Dillon, SC 29536
Vision Properties, P. O. Box 1469, Marion, SC 29571
Robert Tallon, 1043 Dr. Hardy Circle, Dillon, Sc 29536
Mortimer Bernake, 203 West Harrison St., Dillon, SC 29536
Marlene Gillespie, 206 S. 9th Avenue, Dillon, SC 29536
Lamar Smith, 612 Ellen Lane, Dillon, SC 29536
Satish Kumar Sehgal, P. O. Box 1818, Marion, SC 29571
James Ellis, P. O. Box 156, Latta, SC 29565
Frances Coward, P. O. Box 6, Dillon, SC 29536
Roger and Trudy Roff, P. O. Box 984, Dillon, SC 29536
Paul Sloan, Jr., 2103 Washington Lane, Camden, SC 29020
A.B. and Carleene Jordon, III, P. O. Box 1288, Dillon, SC 29536
Sara Jean Rogers, 2731 Dillon Highway, Lake View, SC 29563
Major Bethea, P. O. Box 1610 Dillon, SC 29536

DILLON DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
Dillon, Dillon County, SC

This map is keyed to the inventory of district properties in Section 7

District Boundaries
1-60 Contributing Properties
A - O Non-contributing Properties