

Form 10-300  
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

*Special Handling*

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	South Carolina	
COUNTY:	Marion	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE	
	067	4 1973

**1. NAME**

COMMON:  
City of Marion Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

**2. LOCATION**

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Boundaries: see continuation sheet

CITY OR TOWN:  
Marion

STATE: South Carolina CODE: 045 COUNTY: Marion CODE: 067

**3. CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> Comments

**4. OWNER OF PROPERTY**

OWNER'S NAME:  
Miscellaneous

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Marion STATE: South Carolina CODE: 045

**5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:  
Marion County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Main Street

CITY OR TOWN: Marion STATE: South Carolina CODE: 045

**6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic Preservation Survey and Plan  
Pee Dee Regional Planning and Development Council

DATE OF SURVEY: August 1972  Federal  State  County  Regional

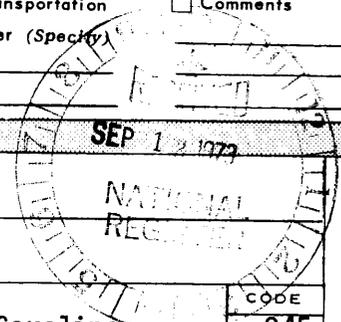
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:  
South Carolina Department of Archives and History

STREET AND NUMBER:  
1430 Senate Street

CITY OR TOWN: Columbia STATE: South Carolina CODE: 045

2-15-74

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



STATE:

COUNTY:

ENTRY NUMBER  
4

DATE  
1973

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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Tradition states that at the site of Marion was an old Indian trading post located at the intersection of two trails (approximately at the present Main and Godbold streets); four acres of land given to the county for public buildings in 1798 became the nucleus of the village. The two trails then divided the public square into four one acre plots. These squares are now grass-covered areas, shaded by trees and planted with azaleas and camellias. The Courthouse and the Records Building are the only buildings on these plots, but early deeds referring to lots and buildings "according to the Village Plan" indicate a system of early planning with stores, meeting houses, and homes built around the square. Many of these original buildings stand today, altered slightly to meet the demands of repair and convenience. Moss-hung oaks and elms, interspersed with dogwoods, line the streets along which are old homes and buildings representing various styles of 19th Century architecture.

1. Courthouse--Public Square (1853)--style adapted from the Georgian with influence of Robert Mills. Square rusticated pillars support the four Doric columns and pediment. Structure painted grey with quoins and pillars in charcoal grey. Wrought-iron stairs lead to the courtroom portico. Woven into the design of each step is name of metal worker "Hayward Bartlett Baltimore." Courtroom contains original pews. Third courthouse to be built on square.

2. The Records Building--Public Square (c. 1903)--typical turn-of-the-century construction. Style modified and adopted from late Romanesque revival. Red brick, simplified Romanesque tower and wrought iron at the arches, swept dormer ventilators in fireproof metal roof.

3. The Opera House and Town Hall--109 West Godbold Street (1892)--two story brick (common bond) structure located behind southwest square. Simple classic revival design has semi-circular arched doorways and windows on lower floor. Radial design louvers are present in each of four gables. Wooden false dormers on front and back are superimposed on low gabled roof. Much of original wainscoting and woodwork remains. First floor housed courtroom, jail, and fire department. Second floor served public speakings, graduation exercises, and theatrical productions. Present owner, Pee Dee Motor Company, has altered interior and installed showroom windows in lefthand corner of lower floor.

4. Confederate Monument--located in center of southeast square--originally located on Main and Godbold streets. Dedicated October 1903. Monument with cast bronze Confederate soldier by American Bronze Foundry Company, Chicago.

5. Marion Public Library--Court Street, faces southeast square (1905)--Rectangular building of red brick laid in Flemish bond. Greek revival influence in recessed portico with Ionic columns. Double sash windows with thirty-two triangular panes. Deep dentil cornice. Restored after fire damaged interior in 1929.

6. McIntyre House--100 East Court Street, adjacent to Northeast square, (1830s). Originally raised cottage style with curving stairs up to porch, extensively remodeled in 1922.

7. Durham House--107 East Dozier Street, adjacent to northeast square, (c. 1804). Possibly oldest house in Marion. Original four room frame structure was remodeled in 1870. Additions included upper story, two bay windows, double porch with brackets and gingerbread. Kitchen and pantry wing also added.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**3. SIGNIFICANCE**

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |                                       |  |  |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century  | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century |  |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) **1798 to present**

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |   |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Abor iginal             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political      | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric             | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering          | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi-             | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic                | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry             | losophy  | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture             | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention            | <input type="checkbox"/> Science                   | _____                                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture                 | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art                     | Architecture                                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human-             | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce                | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature           | itarian  | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Theater        | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation            | <input type="checkbox"/> Music                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____                                    |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

As both a county seat and as a railroad town, Marion was important in the growth of South Carolina's Pee Dee region. Rich in political and military tradition, Marion produced outstanding individuals who served community and state. Marion is noted as a cultural and educational center for the Pee Dee, and as a statewide leader in community beautification. Marion was officially established in the Act of 1798 as a judicial district. The first court was held in 1800, and the community developed around this center of activity.

1. Architectural Significance--Marion is an area representative of the various styles of 19th Century architecture. In evidence are the early frame structures of the 1800s, the antebellum houses with Greek revival porticoes, the raised cottage style typical of the Pee Dee, and the Victorian homes of the turn of the century. There is, however, a sense of architectural unity throughout the town and a continuity of design which identifies this as a historic area.

2. Educational Significance--The Marion library was the first tax-supported library in South Carolina. Although Mills' Statistics noted a library organization in 1826, it was not until 1898 that one was chartered in Marion.

The Marion Academy Society was founded before 1814. During the War Between the States, part of the academy was destroyed by fire, and out of necessity, classes were held in the Masonic Hall until 1886, when the present school was constructed. The Academy became the first complete graded school in Old Marion District.

3. Landscape Architecture--Until the 1880s Marion's public square was used as a "hitching lot" by farmers as they traded. At this time Salley Wannamaker Woods organized the Marion Civic Improvement League and began plans for the square's development. Through the National Park Association a landscape architect, Harlan P. Kelsey of Kelsey and Guild, L.A., of Boston was obtained. He drew up a "Planting Plan of Public Square" for Marion. The area was thus converted from a horse lot into a park. Its quiet beauty remains a source of pride for the Marion community. A bronze plaque on the Marion Public Library acknowledges Mrs. Woods's contribution.

4. Military Significance--Marion was named for the Revolutionary War hero, Gen. Francis Marion. His camp was on Snow's Island and hidden in the recesses of the Big Pee Dee River, a western boundary of Marion County. Gregg's History of the Cheraws states "The name was appropriately given as in that region under Marion the struggle for liberty on the Pee Dee was chiefly waged." Soldiers from Marion, such as Col. Hugh Giles, Col. William Baker, and Capt. John Dozier served under Gen. Marion.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Blue, Kate Lilly. Scrapbook of her articles published in the Marion Star, News and Courier and The State - presented to Marion Public Library

Davidson, Chalmers. The Last Foray. Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press. 1971, pages 41, 103, 159, 202.

Davis, Henry E. History of Marion Presbyterian Church. Marion, South Carolina: Centennial Program. 1952.

Gasque, Lonnie M. History of Clinton Lodge No. 60, A.F.M., Marion, South (cont.)

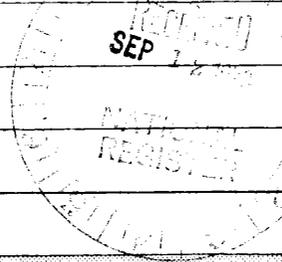
**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES										
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE			LATITUDE			LONGITUDE				
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	34	°	10	'	54	"	79	°	24	'	13	"			
NE	34	°	10	'	54	"	79	°	23	'	33	"			
SE	34	°	10	'	27	"	79	°	23	'	33	"			
SW	34	°	10	'	27	"	79	°	24	'	13	"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 78 acres

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE



**11. FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME AND TITLE: Mrs. J. Malcolm McLendon - Marion  
Mary Ann Eaddy - Historic Preservation Division

ORGANIZATION: South Carolina Department of Archives and History DATE: 8/29/73

STREET AND NUMBER: 1430 Senate Street

CITY OR TOWN: Columbia STATE: South Carolina CODE: 045

**12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION**

<p>As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:</p> <p>National <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Name <u>Charles E. Lee</u>                  Title <u>Director, S. C. Department of Archives and History</u>                  Date <u>Sept 4, 1973</u></p>	<p><b>NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION</b></p> <p>I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.</p> <p><u>Robert M. Utley</u>                  Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation</p> <p>Date <u>10/4/73</u></p> <p>ATTEST:</p> <p><u>Wm J. Smith</u>                  Keeper of The National Register</p> <p>Date <u>10-3-73</u></p>
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SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
South Carolina	
COUNTY	
Marion	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	OCT 4 1973

(Number all entries)

2. Location. Boundaries:

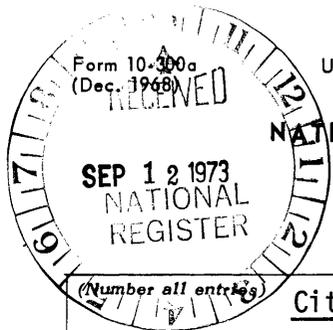
North: From the boundary line on the northwest corner of the Marion Graded School go east on West Dozier Street across North Main Street along East Dozier Street and follow the property lines of the Durham House (Davis); thence east on East Dozier turning north on Pine Street; thence SE on Arch Street to Oak Street; thence N to Harllee Street going east to Montgomery property boundaries; thence N on property line to East Fairlee Street; thence east on East Fairlee Street to Montgomery Street Street.

East: From the above point south on Montgomery Street to Arch Street; thence west on Arch Street to "L" Street; thence on "L" Street to NW corner of J.S.Rogers' property line following the property line; across East Godbold Street going south on Eutaw Street approximately 210 feet; thence on a line west crossing Waverly and Pine Streets to SE corner of Douglas McIntyre property; thence south to East Bond Street; thence west on East Bond Street approx. 320 feet; thence south across East Bond Street on a line crossing East Mullins Street to East Baptist Street.

South: From point above go west on East Baptist Street crossing South Main Street to eastern boundary of and to include Methodist District Parsonage lot (Cecil Rogers) on West Baptist Street.

West: From point above north on Gibson Street to northwest corner of West Mullins Street to include the Major Ferdinand Gibson property (Mrs. T.C.Rogers); thence east on Presbyterian Street approximately 180 feet; thence north to West Bond Street across West Bond on Academy Street to West Godbold Street; thence west on West Godbold Street approximately 210 feet west of Willcox Avenue; thence north to West Dozier Street.





Form 10-300a  
(Dec. 1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
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City of Marion Historic District

7. Description--Continuation Sheet #1

8. Masonic Hall--203 East Godbold Street (1822) altered in early 1960s, but original structure retained. Entrance doors have original locks and keys. Main floor is frame with gable roof with projecting pedimented portico. Four unfluted Doric columns are supported by square stuccoed red brick piers. Steps (now enclosed) lead from the ground to main floor. Ground floor walls are brick.

9. Town Cemetery--Directly behind Methodist church on corner of Arch and Oak streets. Used as town cemetery until 1886. Markers date from 1830s. Descriptions in early deeds refer to public burying ground with brick wall.

10. W. J. Montgomery House--408 Harlee Street (1893)-- Modified Eastlake, two-story red brick structure with gabled roofline and tower partially covered with imbricated shingles. Jigsaw brackets on front posts and supporting fretwork at the eaves make the balustrade ornamentation. Entrance hall has double arches and cross halls at midpoint. High ceilinged rooms have carved woodwork and trim of natural pine. Structure is set in small park-like area with boxwood. Original dependency in rear.

11. Young-Johnson House--502 East Godbold Street (c. 1850)--Typical low-country raised cottage exemplifying both West Indian style and Greek Revival influence. Broken roofline and large sweeping piazza are supported by six Doric columns independent of porch. Double rooms open to either side of entrance hall, which leads into sitting room at rear of structure. Fine paneled woodwork, high medallioned ceilings, massive doors, and locks characterize structure.

12. Church of the Advent--307 South Main Street, organized in 1867--Cornerstone laid in April, 1880. Small modified gothic structure originally of wood; brick veneered in 1928.

13. McDonald-Price House--403 South Main Street, (c. 1850)--Modified up-country Greek revival cottage shows evidence of West Indian style popular in 1840s. Side walls are clapboard with porch wall in shiplap. Structure has wide porch and freestanding columns supporting roof. Pegged mantles and oversized beams indicate early construction. Wing added in early 1900s. Restoration and some alteration in 1948.

14. Methodist District Parsonage --109 West Baptist Street (1850s)--One story Greek revival frame house with portico supported by four freestanding square paneled columns. Windows are 9/9 double sash. Front entrance has cornice double paneled doors with side lights. Recessed porch located at rear of structure. Interior has wide entrance hall dividing four square rooms and extending into back wing. Mantels and window trim show carved details. Small original dependency in side yard.

15. Major Ferdinand Gibson House--201 Presbyterian Street (c. 1840)--Greek revival frame structure has two story portico each floor of which is supported by four square columns. Interior has four square rooms on each floor divided by wide hall. Living room has columned mantel of black Italian marble. Only dependency remaining is kitchen, which was added to the house in 1883. Gardens and grove of trees surround house.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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(Continuation Sheet)

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(Number all entries)

City of Marion Historic District

7. Description--Continuation Sheet #2

16. Presbyterian Church--South Main Street, (1852)--Oldest church still standing in town. Typical frame meeting house of mid-19th century, showing strong Greek revival influence. Four Doric columns support portico. Semicircular fanlight tops double doors of front entrance. Octagonal belfry is located directly above portico. Most window glass is original, triple sash 6/9/9. Interior has louvered shutters in natural wood corresponding to beaded three-inch-wide wainscoting and coved ceiling made of three-inch boards with added trim to finish design. New pews and 12 foot extension at rear were added in 1913 and slave gallery removed.

17. Marion Academy-Marion Graded School--101 Willcox Avenue (1886)--Two story structure of red brick laid in common bond. Porch supported by columns. Gabled roof. Double doors flanked by side and transom lights. Still used as school building. Remodeled c. 1920 and 1950.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
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City of Marion Historic District

8. Significance--Continuation Sheet #1

Military tradition has been a strong force in Marion's history. Before 1833 Marion District was represented in the state militia by both Brigadier and Major Generals. During the War Between the States General N. G. Evans, a native of Marion and a West Point Graduate, was appointed a Brigadier General in the Confederate Forces by Jefferson Davis. Reverend J. E. Dunlop served on the staff of both General N. B. Forrest and General N. W. Gary. Known as "The Fighting Parson of the Confederacy," Rev. Dunlop was minister of Marion Presbyterian Church after the war.

5. Political Significance--Throughout its history Marion has produced able citizens willing to participate in the affairs of government. Among these are W. H. Ellerbe, Governor of South Carolina (1896-1899) and William Wallace Harlee, President pro tem of the S. C. Senate and Lt. Governor of the state. General Harlee, Chesly P. Evans, and Major W. P. Rowell attended the Secession Convention of 1860 and were signers of the Ordinance of Secession.

6. Theatrical--Built in 1892 the Old Town Hall and Opera House was Marion's cultural center. Traveling theatrical companies or "road shows" performed there as well as local talent. Walls of the Opera House carry many names of the casts.

7. Transportation Significance--William Wallace Harlee was a key promoter of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad (later Atlantic Coast Line) and served as its first president. Colonel William S. Mullins, also of Marion County, succeeded him. As a result of the completion of the railroad in 1854, Marion experienced a period of growth which lasted until the outbreak of the War Between the States.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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STATE	
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ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	OCT 4 1973

(Number all entries)

City of Marion Historic District 9. Bibliography (cont.)

Carolina: P.W.Johnson, 1926.

Gregg, Right Rev. Alexander, D.D. History of the Old Cheraws. Columbia, S.C.: The State Company, 1905, p. 68-76, 587-596, 566.

Joynor, Lucy McMillan, "The Renovation of the Marion County Courthouse." Sandlapper Magazine, February, 1970.

Julien, Carl and James McBride Dabbs. Pee Dee Panorama. Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1951, p. 16-18, 64-68.

Marion County Courthouse, Clerk of Court's Office. Deeds-V.F, p.345; V.G, p.123; V.B, p. 145, V. EE, p. 32.

Marion County Historical Society. South Carolina TriCentennial Program. Marion, South Carolina, 1970.

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May, John Amasa and Joan Reynolds Faunt. South Carolina Secedes. Columbia, S.C.: The University of South Carolina Press, 1960, p.142, 156, 204.

Mills, Robert. Statistics of South Carolina. Charleston, S. C.: Hurlburt and Lloyd, 1826, p.622-629.

Montgomery, Mabel. "Mother of the Civic Leagues", Columbia, S.C.: The State Magazine, January 6, 1952.

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Stanley, Jr., Rev. Victor Bland. Marion Churches and Churchmen, 1735-1935. Charleston, S.C.: Privately printed, 1938. p. 71-75, 81, 86, 87.

