Form No. 10-300 REV. (9/77)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED OCT 12 1978
DATE ENTERED Tentatively approved 4/20/79

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC ~~City of~~ Marion Historic District, ~~expanded~~

AND/OR COMMON U.S. 501 and U.S. 76

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER Boundaries: see continuation sheet

boundary increased to include additional property on N. Wilson and Main Sts

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN Marion __VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT # 6

STATE South Carolina CODE 045 COUNTY Marion CODE 067

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
X DISTRICT	__PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
__BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	X UNOCCUPIED	X COMMERCIAL	X PARK
__STRUCTURE	X BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	X PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	X ENTERTAINMENT	X RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	X GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	X YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Multiple Ownership: see continuation sheet

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN __VICINITY OF STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Marion County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER Main Street

CITY, TOWN Marion STATE South Carolina

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Historic Preservation Plan, Marion, South Carolina, Phase I and II

DATE 1977 __FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY X LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Triad Architectural Associates, 7130 Frontage Road, Triad Building

CITY, TOWN Columbia STATE South Carolina

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
X EXCELLENT	X DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	__ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	__RUINS	X ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
X FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Located in the Pee Dee Region of South Carolina, the town of Marion serves as the county seat for Marion County. A growing town, it currently has a population of approximately 7,500. Tradition states that at the site of Marion was an old Indian trading post located at the intersection of two trails near 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 and early 20th Century architecture.

In 1973 the Marion Historic District was entered in the National Register of Historic Places. The area consisted of approximately 74 acres and was comprised of a portion of the City of Marion lying south and southeast of the central business district. The majority of the original historic district is residential, but also included is the historically and architecturally important public square.

Key buildings contributing to the character of the original historic district:

A. Courthouse--Public Square (1853)--style adapted from 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.

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

C. The Opera House and Town Hall--109 West Godbold Street (1892)--two-story brick (common bond) structure located behind southwest square. Simple in design. 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.

D. 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.

continued....

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	X COMMUNITY PLANNING	X LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
__1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	X EDUCATION	X MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
__1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	X THEATER
X 1800-1899	X COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	X TRANSPORTATION
X 1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	X POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

As both a county seat and as a railroad town, Marion has been important to the growth of South Carolina's Pee Dee region. Rich in political and military tradition, Marion has produced outstanding individuals who have served both the community and state. Marion has also been 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.

As originally established, the Marion Historic District included structures which reflect the town's architectural, educational, political and military heritage. Since that time, a two-phased study and preservation plan for Marion has recognized additional residential and commercial areas having historical and architectural merit and which reflect the town's growth during the late 19th Century. During its first fifty-five years, Marion remained a small town. Although the completion of the railroad in 1854 resulted in Marion's expansion, this upsurge was halted by the War Between the States and the ensuing Reconstruction period. Hence, it was not until the late 19th Century that the town underwent much growth and commercial activity. In 1900 it was recorded:

> The improvements since 1876 have been gradual, up to a few years back, when a new impetus was given her, and she is now on a boom; her population is about 2,000. Instead of bar-rooms, we have two flourishing banks, a cotton factory, an oil mill, an iron foundry....and this is not all, the old wooden shanties for dwellings and stores are being replaced by large and commodious buildings for dwellings - some of wood and brick....[1]

The increasing prosperity of the town during the late 19th and early 20th century was reflected in the architecture of the homes in the newly developed areas of Willcox Avenue and Harllee Street. Main Street with its 19th and early 20th century vernacular commercial structures is also a reminder of the architectural and economic status of that period of growth. It is these areas which are being included within the expanded district. Combined with the areas previously in the historic district, they together reflect the growth of Marion from a small courthouse town into a commercial center for the Pee Dee Region of South Carolina.

Architecture: 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 an historic district

1. W.W. Sellers. A History of Marion County, S.C. Columbia: R. L. Bryan, 1902, p. 552.

continued....

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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

continued

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

(for longitude and latitude see continuation sheet Item #10, page 15-A)

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY ca. 115

QUADRANGLE NAME Marion

QUADRANGLE SCALE

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

(See continuation sheet Item #10, page 15-B)

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Mary Ann Eaddy
Mrs. J. Malcolm McLendon
Kappy McNulty

ORGANIZATION South Carolina Department of Archives and History

DATE August 7, 1978

STREET & NUMBER Post Office Box 11,669, Capitol Station

TELEPHONE (803) 758-5816

CITY OR TOWN Columbia

STATE South Carolina

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE ___ LOCAL ✓

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE Charles E. Lee

TITLE Charles E. Lee
State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE 9/19/78

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

for Charles Atkins

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 4.20.79

ATTEST: Lenart Mintz

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

DATE 4/20/79

E. 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.

F. 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.

G. 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.

H. 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.

I. 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.

J. 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.

K. 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.

L. 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.

M. 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.

continued

N. 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.

O. 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.

P. 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. Semi-circular 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 extensions at rear were added in 1913 and slave gallery removed.

Q. 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 sidelights and transom. Still used as school building. Remodeled circa 1920 and 1950.

As a result of the listing of the above-described area in the National Register of Historic Places, the City of Marion provided funds for an Historic Preservation Plan. This plan was also funded by a 50% Department of the Interior matching grant-in-aid, through the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. However, in 1977 when the first phase of this plan was completed, approximately 38 of the town's most architecturally or historically important structures were identified as being outside the boundaries of the historic district. Consequently, it was recommended that the district boundaries be enlarged to include the majority of the key structures. Additionally, the second phase of the plan focused on the central business district and noted its visual continuity and unity in terms of height, scale and setback. It pointed out that the majority of the commercial buildings were brick, one or two stories high, and situated along the sidewalk with no setback. It was also noted that several structures within the central business district received the highest architectural evaluation.

continued

Consequently, the boundaries of the Marion Historic District have been enlarged to include both commercial and residential structures having both historical and architectural value. This expanded area is located at the northern end of the original historic district and primarily consists of the central business district (Main Street), and residential areas containing several notable Victorian residences. The expanded area conforms to the original historic district in that residences are primarily wooden and one or two stories high. The ubiquitous tree-lined streets are also found in the expanded area. Finally, it should also be noted that because Marion is a growing town, its historic district is presently experiencing the pressures of many urban areas, including shopping centers and outlying development. The City of Marion, aware of these pressures, not only provided 50% of the funds for the Preservation Plan, it recently allocated funds for the first stages of the implementation of that plan. Additionally, several store owners are following the plan's recommendations for painting and "fix-up".

Some of the key structures contributing to the character of the expanded historic district:

1. 212 Willcox Avenue - 1889. One-story clapboard with gable roof. Well-proportioned Victorian cottage with carved brackets. See photograph # 2.

2. 301 Willcox Avenue - 1886. Victorian, wood siding and shingle facade. Two and one-half stories with gable roof. Front gable with colored glass window, turned columns and balusters. Porches. See photograph # 3.

3. 302 Willcox Avenue - 1880. One story Victorian cottage. Clapboard, gable roof, asymetrical front wings with recessed entry porch; side porch, turned columns and balusters.

4. 311 Willcox Avenue - 1893. Queen Ann Style, two and one-half stories, wood siding. Turret with conical roof, rounded porch with ball and spindle decor, 2-story side bay, chimneys with recessed panels. See photograph # 4.

5. 403 Willcox Avenue - Circa 1901. Queen Anne, two and one-half stories, wood siding, one-story porch, shingles in end gables, decorative woodwork on cornices, "sunburst" panel under front windows, chimneys with decorative patterns. See photograph # 5.

6. Smith Brothers Funeral Home - 507 Willcox Avenue - (c. 1895). Victorian, two-story brick with hipped roof. Victorian turned work on 1st floor porch, notable brick work (especially chimneys with corbelled panels), corner turret. See photograph # 6.

continued

7. 319 Harllee Street - Built early 1900s. One-story clapboard Victorian Cottage. Front gable with window. Turned columns, decorative brackets, turned balusters. Entrance flanked on each side by window extending ceiling to floor. See photograph # 7.

8. 405 Harllee Street - Built 1882. Two-story Victorian structure recently covered with aluminum siding. One-story front porch supported by eight paneled columns and simple balusters. Rear wing has porch on the side with turned columns and balusters. See photograph # 8.

9. Professional Building - 217 N. Main Street - Built 1885 and recently renovated. Two-story brick and concrete with brick parapet. Pediment above entrance. Housed first public library. See photograph # 15.

10. Professional Pharmacy - 223 N. Main Street - Built 1896. Two-story structure with ornamental pressed metal front, brackets and decorative cornice with frieze. Semi-circular decorative panels are above windows. First floor has been altered. See photograph # 16.

11. Bobby Gerald Building - 235-239-241 N. Main Street - Built 1901. Two-story brick structure with bracketed eaves, windows with pediments, and corner turret with conical roof. See photograph # 17.

12. Marion Theater - 313 N. Main Street - Built 1924. Two-story brick. Upper story has two windows with decorative lintels on each side of a semi-circular window with radiating voussoirs and keystone. First story altered. See photo 18.

13. Horinbien's Ladies Shop - 329 N. Main Street - Built 1907 as Post Office. Two-story brick building with three arched windows, decorative brick work and parapet.

14. 417 N. Main Street, G. A. McIntyre, Jr. - Built 1897. One-story Victorian structure with pressed metal facade, pilasters, relatively large areas of glass. See photograph # 19.

15. Pope's - 308 N. Main Street - Built 1904. Perhaps the best masonry facade on Main Street. Grey painted brick, parapet roof with interesting detail. Portion of second story presently covered by plastic sign.

16. Gasque-Clemmon - 400 N. Main Street - Built 1902. Pre-World War I, two-story red brick building constructed to fit its corner location. A wide cornice molding, stone lintels, and second story balcony are among its architectural features.

continued

17. Palmetto State Savings & Loan - 618 N. Main Street - Built 1916 as U.S. Post Office. Brick Classic Revival with portico with four Doric columns. Recently renovated and being adaptively used as savings and loan. See photograph # 20.

18. Railroad Station - 209 E. Railroad Avenue - Built 1908. One-story brick Railroad Passenger Station, typical architectural style. Slate roof with over-hang and decorative brackets. Windows have stone lintels and sills. Being adaptively used for offices. See photograph # 21.

Other buildings within the boundaries of the expanded district:

19. 200 Willcox Avenue - Built 1905, early 20th Century Vernacular two-story with third story attic level and one story porch, "widow's walk" on top. See photograph # 22.

20. 201 Willcox Avenue - Built 1898. Late 19th Century Vernacular. Two-story clapboard, gable roof, interesting shinglework in gables and brickwork in chimneys, two-story side bay.

21. 202 Willcox Avenue - 19th Century, one-story clapboard. Gable roof. Altered.

22. 203 Willcox Avenue - (1901) Early 20th Century Vernacular. One and one-half story, frame, gable roof with triple pediments on front.

23. 206 Willcox Avenue - Turn-of-the-Century 1/1 windows, porch, one-story frame house, renovated for two apartments.

24. 208 Willcox Avenue - New one-story brick residence.

25. 209 Willcox Avenue - C. 1905. Gambrell roof. Two-story frame with shingles on second story. Original porch removed. Altered.

26. 301 Harllee Street - Two-story early 20th Century structure, double porches across front facade, 1/1 windows. See photograph 23.

27. 307 Willcox Avenue - Early 20th Century vernacular. One and one-half story clapboard with porch, gable roof.

28. 303 Harllee Street - One-story, small frame, 1930s Bungalow Style.

29. 509 Willcox Avenue - (C. 1904) Victorian cottage, one-half story, frame. High hipped roof with dormer. Veranda with turned columns across front.

continued

30. 505 Willcox Avenue - Early 20th Century vernacular. Wood siding. Two-story, hipped roof, front porch, porte cochere, rounded side bay, and diamond-shaped window panes.

31. 111 Witcover Street - Modern one-story brick office building.

32. 115 Witcover Street - (C. 1904) One and one-half story clapboard Victorian cottage. Gable roof, shingled pediment, turned spindles, columns and balusters on porch.

33. 200 Witcover Street - Early 20th Century. One-story, brick bungalow cottage.

34. 201 Witcover Street - C. 1930s one-story brick bungalow cottage painted white.

35. 203 Witcover Street - One-story clapboard Victorian cottage with porch, gable roof, matching bay windows and pediments. Porch railing has "Chinese Chippendale" flavor. See photograph # 24.

36. 204 Witcover Street - One-story brick bungalow cottage. Early 1900s.

37. 205 Witcover Street - (C. 1906) Victorian cottage, one-story clapboard gable roof, shingled pediment with colored glass window over front porch, jigsaw cut balusters. See photograph # 24.

38. 206 Witcover Street - (C. 1885) One-story clapboard Victorian cottage, gable roof.

39. 218 Academy Street - One-story brick commercial building. (C. 1950).

40. 219 Academy Street - One-story brick office building. (C. 1960). See photo 25.

41. 222 Academy Street - One-story brick modern office building. Simple construction.

42. 104 Dozier Street - One-story brick commercial structure. Three offices.

43. 204 Dozier Street - One-story brick commercial building, three offices.

44. 208 Dozier Street - One-story clapboard cottage. C. 1920. Lawyer's office.

45. 102 Harllee Street - One-story small brick structure.

46. 107-109 Harllee Street - One-story red brick building housing two stores.

continued

47. 111-113-115-117-119-121-123-125 Harllee Street - Series of one-story red brick buildings, parapet style roof, heights of little variance. Similar facades. Built separately between 1922-1937. One owner. See photograph # 26.

48. 127 Harllee Street - One story red brick building. Parapet roof. Upper facade has recessed panel. Lower commercial glass front, two entrances.

49. 309 Harllee Street - Built C. 1886. One-story white clapboard with Victorian influence, decorative brackets on porch columns. One gable with three windows. Two matching bay windows. See photograph # 27.

50. 311 Harllee Street - Built 1904. Two-story clapboard. The porch has 10 columns and turned balusters. Second story gabled balcony features a stained glass window and gingerbread trim.

51. 312 Harllee Street - Built 1940s. One and one-half story white clapboard building.

52. 314 Harllee Street - Turn-of-the-Century one-story white clapboard cottage, altered.

53. 317 Harllee Street - Built C. 1890. Late 19th Century Vernacular. Two story clapboard building. Gabled mid-section, small front porch with turned columns and balusters.

54. 401 Harllee Street - Built 1910. Early 20th Century Vernacular, two story, white clapboard. Front and side porches. See photograph # 28.

55. 301 Oak Street - Small one-story clapboard bungalow. See photograph # 30.

56. 305 Oak Street - Built C. 1895. One-story clapboard cottage, gable roof with portico supported by four columns.

57. 319 Arch Street - Built C. 1890, two-story clapboard building, Victorian style, bracketed cornices.

58. 500 Arch Street - Built 1909. 20th Century Vernacular cottage, one and one-half story, clapboard with gable roof.

59. 200-203 N. Main Street - Built 1908, two-story red brick office-store combination with bracketed shed roof.

60. 204 N. Main Street - Built 1914 but has been renovated and has one-story modern brick facade.

continued

61. 206 N. Main Street - Built 1914. One-story, brick structure, parapet roof, recessed panels.

62. 208 N. Main Street - Built 1914. One-story, parapet roofline with recessed panels.

63. 209 N. Main Street - One-story red brick building, raised parapet roof. Commercial glass front.

64. ColonialState Bank - 214 N. Main Street - New construction. Colonial revival style red brick bank structure.

65. 219 N. Main Street - Small one-story yellow brick building.

66. 221 N. Main Street - Two-story brick building painted beige. Recessed panels. Recently renovated.

67. 225 N. Main Street - One story red brick with flush brick panel on front. Glass commercial front.

68-69-70. 229-231-233 N. Main Street - Built 1897. Triple store within one roof form with uncoordinated changes in original store fronts, good pressed metal cornice with dentil frieze.

71. 300-302-204 N. Main Street - Built 1904. Corner two-story building having two stores, brick cornice. Second story is virtually original.

72. Marion National Bank - 301 N. Main Street - Built 1923, good example of Classic Revival design, two-story brick and concrete.

73. 305 N. Main Street - Built 1923. One-story cream brick with flush decorative panels at top. Commercial glass front.

74. 307 N. Main Street - Built 1923. One-story cream brick with flush decorative panels at top. Commercial glass front.

75. 312 N. Main Street - Built 1904, two-story brick with parapet roof. Renovated using closed shutter treatment on upper windows.

76-77-78. 314-316-318 N. Main Street - Built 1888. Three two-story red brick buildings bound together by one facade.

79. 317-319 N. Main Street - Built 1898. Two one-story brick stores combined into one establishment, recessed panels - detailing executed in brick work.

continued

80. Belk's Department Store - 320 N. Main Street - Two-story building upper part covered with plastic, lower part commercial glass with recessed entrance.

81. 324 N. Main Street - One and two-stories. White painted brick with quoins, parapet roof.

82. 325 N. Main Street - One-story plain red brick building with recessed panel above store front. Early 20th Century.

83. 330 N. Main Street - Two-story red brick, outlined brick panel, graduated parapet roofline.

85. 402 N. Main Street - Built 1896 but has been renovated; one-story brick building with commercial glass front.

86. 405 N. Main Street - Built 1855 but has been renovated. Three stores combined with plain brick upper story and lower commercial glass and metal.

87. 408-410-412 N. Main Street - A survivor of a typical two-story row type brick commercial building. Built 1904. Recently renovated.

89. 504 N. Main Street - Built 1910 but has been renovated to commercial style. Brick building painted white, parapet roofline with dentil molding.

90. First National Bank - 507 N. Main Street - Built 1960. One-story brown brick with decorative raised pattern. See photograph # 31.

91. 514-516 N. Main Street - Red brick, two-story building, altered, no windows on second floor, commercial glass front.

92. 520 N. Main Street - One-story, plain red brick building with commercial glass front.

93. 526 N. Main Street - One-story brick structure painted white. Parapet roofline with interesting brick detail underneath.

94. 528 N. Main Street - One-story masonry building with plain molding at roofline.

95. 609 N. Main Street - One-story red brick with brick quoins.

96. 610-612-614 N. Main Street - One-story brick building housing three stores. Recessed panels in upper facade.

continued

97. 615 N. Main Street - Built 1905, two-story brick structure painted green. Interesting roofline with recessed panels beneath. See photograph # 32.

98. Vacant lot.

99. 621 N. Main Street - One-story stucco building with an Oriental flavor; extended eaves. See photograph # 33.

100. 623 N. Main Street - One-story building recently brick veneered.

101. 112-114-116 Fairlee Street - One-story red brick commercial structure, three stories. Nondescript.

104. 308 Harllee Street - Two-story clapboard built ca. 1886, entrance with sidelights and transom, decorative brackets, originally featured double front porches (missing). See photograph # 34.

105. 305 Harllee Street - One-story, small, frame 1930s Bungalow Style.

Nonconforming structures:

88. 501 N. Main Street - Intrusion-Service Station. See photograph # 31.

102. 201 N. Main Street - Exxon Station - Intrusion.

103. New Seaboard Petroleum, Ltd. - 600 N. Main Street - Intrusion-Service Station. Painted white brick.

The expanded area aptly reflects Marion's architectural heritage, since Victorian is the town's dominant architectural period. Excellent examples of the Queen Anne style include 403 Willcox Avenue, 311 Willcox Avenue, and the Smith Brothers Funeral Home, 507 Willcox Avenue. Other Victorian structures include 405 Harllee and 309 Harllee. The houses located at 212 Willcox and 319 Harllee are fine examples of cottages with Victorian influences. Late 19th century and early 20th Century vernacular houses are also well represented within the expanded district.

The commercial structures of the business district present varied architectural styles. The Professional Pharmacy (223 N. Main) and G. A. McIntyre (417 N. Main) are fine examples of pressed metal facades. Pope's (308 N. Main) and Horinbein's (329 N. Main) have notable masonry facades. Throughout the commercial area, recessed masonry panels, corbelled brick cornices and parapets are common features which provide visual continuity.

Education: 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.

Landscape Architecture/Community Planning: There are many evidences of an early awareness on the part of the citizens for the need for community planning. The organization of the Civic Improvement League in the 1890s resulted in a beautification program for the town. 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.

In 1900, the Marion Business League, established to promote economic growth, stimulated the industrialization of the area. The enterprising citizens paid dues, contributed funds and met regularly to develop plans.

The quality of the editorial policy and reporting of The Marion Star (1848) under the guidance of E. C. Coker added a new dimension to community awareness and progressive thinking. The public was prodded, informed and encouraged to develop its economic and cultural resources.

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Military: 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.

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.

Political: 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 Harllee 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.

Theatre: 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.

Transportation: William Wallace Harllee 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, although temporarily halted by the War Between the States, lasted through the early 20th Century. The 1908 railroad depot is included within the expanded boundaries of the historic district.

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Longitude and Latitude:

A. Latitude N 34°-11'-03"
Longitude W 79°-24'-13"
B. Latitude N 34°-11'-03"
Longitude W 79°-23'-32"
C. Latitude N 34°-10'-24"
Longitude W 79°-23'-32"
D. Latitude N 34°-10'-24"
Longitude W 79°-24'-13"

From the southwest corner of 109 West Baptist Street on South Gibson Street proceed north to the intersection of South Gibson Street and West Mullins Street; thence proceed west to the western property line of 201 West Presbyterian Street; thence north to the middle of West Presbyterian Street; thence proceed east on Presbyterian Street 180 feet; thence proceed north to the middle of West Bond Street; thence proceed east on West Bond Street to the intersection with Academy Street; thence north on Academy Street to the intersection with West Godbold Street; thence west on West Godbold Street approximately 210 feet west of North Willcox Avenue; thence north following the western property lines on the west side of Willcox Avenue to the middle of Railroad Avenue; thence east on Railroad Avenue to the middle of North Willcox Avenue; thence south on North Willcox Avenue to the north property line of 302 Witcover Street; thence east along the property lines to the middle of Academy Street; thence south to the middle of Witcover Street; thence east on Witcover Street to the middle of the alley behind 301 North Main Street; thence proceed north across Fairlee Street continuing north across Railroad Avenue; thence east on Railroad Avenue to the eastern boundary line of 209 Railroad Avenue; thence south to Railroad Avenue; thence west to the eastern property line of 618 North Main Street; thence south following the rear of the structures on the east side of North Main Street to the northern boundary line of 111 Harllee Street; thence east behind the buildings on the north side of Harllee Street to the east side of 127 Harllee Street; thence south to the middle of Harllee Street; thence west along Harllee Street to Reville Alley behind 330 North Main Street; thence south to the northeast corner of 107 East Dozier Street; thence south to the middle of Dozier Street; thence east on East Dozier Street to the middle of North Pine Street; thence north to the middle of Arch Street; thence east on Arch Street to the western property line of 319 Arch Street; thence north to the southeastern property line of 308 Harllee Street; thence west along the southern property line of 308 Harllee Street; thence north along the western boundary of 308 Harllee Street to the middle of Harllee Street; thence west to the middle of Wheeler Street; thence north to the middle of Fairlee Street; thence east on Fairlee Street following the rear property lines of houses facing Harllee Street to the middle of Montgomery Street; thence south to Arch Street; thence west on Arch Street to the eastern property line of 500 Arch Street; thence south along the eastern property line of 500 Arch Street; thence west to the northeast corner of 503 East Godbold Street; thence south across East Godbold Street to a point 200 feet south of East Godbold Street; thence west to 202 East Godbold Street to a point 180 feet from East Pine Street; thence proceed south to the middle of East Bond Street; thence proceed west on East Bond Street 350 feet; thence proceed south to the middle of East Baptist Street; thence west on East Baptist Street to the eastern property line of 109 West Baptist Street; thence south to the southern property line of 109 West Baptist Street; thence west to the southwestern corner of 109 West Baptist Street, the beginning point.