



Historic Architectural Survey of Dillon County, South Carolina

Dillon County
Dillon, South Carolina

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Final Report

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Dillon County
Dillon, South Carolina

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Abstract

In 2006 and 2008, Brockington and Associates, Inc., conducted a historic architectural survey of Dillon County, South Carolina, for Dillon County, South Carolina Department of Transportation, and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. The objective of this survey is to identify all aboveground historic architectural resources in the survey universe that retain sufficient integrity to be included in the Statewide Survey of Historic Places. These resources include buildings, structures, objects, districts, and landscapes that have architectural or historical significance. We conducted this research and fieldwork with several goals in mind. The project can provide information for public officials in the county to allow them to make informed decisions regarding the impact of development and other public activities on the Dillon County's cultural resources and to set priorities for the protection and use of these resources. The historical overview contained in this report can provide an appreciation and understanding of these resources. The results of this survey can serve as an archival record of the Dillon County's historic resources at the time of the survey; this report contains an inventory of every site recorded during the fieldwork.

This project is part of the Statewide Survey of Historic Places, a program coordinated by the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The purpose of this statewide program is to identify all cultural resources in the state and to highlight those that are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and for local designation. The federal government has recommended this process of documentation through the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The Statewide Survey of Historic Places provides the SHPO with information that enables it to review the impact of projects with federal components on resources eligible for the NRHP. Federal projects require environmental and cultural review permits to proceed, which in turn requires review by the SHPO. In addition, some federal grants for cultural resources and certain federal tax incentives for rehabilitation of historic buildings require a determination of NRHP status. The information developed through the Historic Architectural Resources Survey of the Dillon County gives the SHPO a basis for making these determinations.

During the course of the historic architectural survey of Dillon County, we identified 1,514 historic architectural resources. Currently, Dillon County contains four historic districts and 13 individually eligible resources. It is recommended that five new historic districts be added to the NRHP. In addition, 84 resources, outside of the designated historic districts, are individually eligible. The remaining resources surveyed are not eligible for the NRHP.

Acknowledgments

We benefitted from consultation with Wayne Roberts of the South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) and David Kelly and Chad Long of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) throughout this project.

Brockington's survey team included Edward Salo (Principal Investigator), Paige Wagoner, Jason Ellerbee and Kristina Lanphear. Damon Jackson, Michael Walsh, and Allison Wind prepared the report graphics, and Meg Moughan provided editorial assistance and produced the report.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Name of Project

The name of the project is *A Historic Resources Survey of Dillon County, South Carolina*.

1.2 Boundaries of Project

The boundaries of the project area encompass Dillon County, South Carolina. The area within these boundaries is the survey universe. Figure 1.1 presents US Geological Survey (USGS) topographical maps showing the survey universe. The project staff covered all of the public roads within the survey universe during these investigations.

In 2005 and 2007, Brockington and Associates, Inc. conducted intensive architectural surveys of the proposed Interstate (I-) 73 Northern and Southern Corridors, which included southwestern portions of Dillon County. Dillon County resources identified in the previous surveys are not included in this report and are addressed in separate project reports.¹

1.3 Number of Properties

The architectural historians recorded 1,514 historic architectural resources within the survey universe. All of these resources were built before 1958 and retain sufficient integrity to be included in the Statewide Survey of Historic Places.

1.4 Geographical Area

The architectural survey universe is all of Dillon County, South Carolina, and contains approximately 407 square miles (1,053 square kilometers), of which 405 square miles (1,049 kilometers) is land and 2 square miles (4 kilometers [0.42 percent]) is water.

1.5 Survey Staff

Brockington and Associates, Inc., employed all surveyors who worked on the Dillon County historical and architectural survey. Dr. Edward Salo served as the project manager and senior historian. Jason Ellerbee, Kristina Lanphear, and Paige Wagoner were the project architectural historians. The staff members assigned to the project meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards set forth in 36 CFR 61.

1.6 Survey Beginning and End Dates

Survey planning meetings, background research, and public meetings for the survey started in 2006. Intensive survey fieldwork was conducted in 2007 and 2008. Final survey products will be submitted in 2010.

¹ For resources surveyed as part of the cultural resource investigations for the Interstate (I-) 73 Northern and Southern Corridor projects please see Ralph Bailey, Edward Salo, Inna Burns, and Kristina Lanphear, *Intensive Architectural Survey of the Three Proposed Alternates I-73 Northern Corridor* (Mt. Pleasant, SC: Brockington and Associates, 2007) and Ralph Bailey, Dave Baluha, Inna Burns, Edward Salo, and Tom Whitley, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed I-73 Southern Corridor* (Mt. Pleasant, SC: Brockington and Associates, 2007).

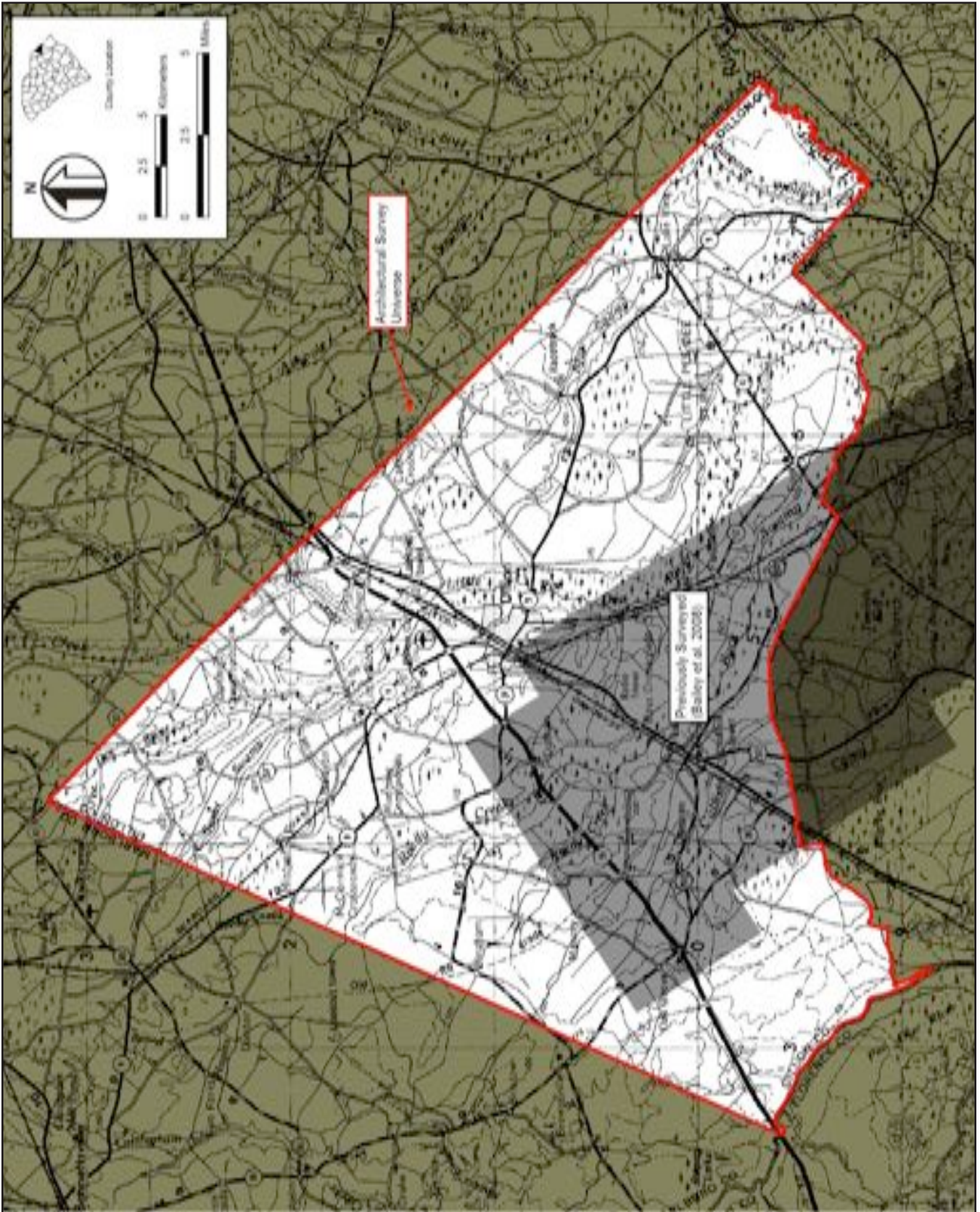


Figure 1.1 USGS topographical maps showing the survey universe.

1.7 Survey Objective

The objective of this survey is to identify all aboveground historic architectural resources in the survey universe that retain sufficient integrity to be included in the Statewide Survey of Historic Places. These resources include buildings, structures, objects, districts, and landscapes that have architectural or historical significance. We conducted this research and fieldwork with several goals in mind. The project can provide information for county officials to allow them to make informed decisions regarding the impact of development and other public activities on Dillon County's cultural resources and to set priorities for the protection and use of these resources. The historical overview contained in this report can provide an appreciation and understanding of these resources. The results of this survey can serve as an archival record of Dillon's historic resources at the time of the survey; this report contains an inventory of every site recorded during the fieldwork.

This project is part of the Statewide Survey of Historic Places, a program coordinated by the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The purpose of this statewide program is to identify all cultural resources in the state and to highlight those that are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and for local designation. The federal government has recommended this process of documentation through the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The Statewide Survey of Historic Places provides the SHPO with information that enables it to review the impact of projects with federal components on resources eligible for the NRHP. Federal projects require environmental and cultural review permits to proceed, which in turn require review by the SHPO. In addition, some federal grants for cultural resources and certain federal tax incentives for rehabilitation of historic buildings require a determination of NRHP status. The information developed through the historic architectural resources survey of Dillon County gives the SHPO a basis for making these determinations.

1.8 Survey Method

1.8.1 Historic Architectural Resources Survey

This intensive architectural survey of Dillon County followed guidelines established by the SHPO and included in the Scope of Work and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Identification and Evaluation (36 CFR 61.3, 6; 36 CFR 61.4[b]). The principal fieldwork took place in May 2008. Edward Salo was the principal investigator. Kristina Lanphear and Paige Wagoner helped assemble the survey cards in June 2008. During the fieldwork stage, all streets in the survey area were traveled, either by car or on foot; resource locations were recorded on USGS topographical maps; individual survey forms were completed; on-site interviews were conducted where possible; and all resources were documented with black-and-white photographs.

The consultants documented all resources of historical, architectural, or cultural significance that are roughly 50 years old or older and located in the survey area. Those few resources that are less than 50 years old but that appear to possess historical or architectural significance were also documented. In addition to buildings, resources recorded included bridges and cemeteries. The historians made every attempt to discover the names of the individuals, families, institutions, or businesses historically associated with the buildings documented. Because of the comprehensive nature of the survey, deed research on individual resources was

not possible. Such in-depth research should be conducted in connection with the preparation of NRHP nominations or local designation reports.

The project began with brief background research regarding the historical development of Dillon County. This research helped to identify, assess, and interpret the aboveground historical resources within the survey universe as well as to develop the various historical contexts for the survey area. The background research consisted mostly of archival research. The survey team placed particular emphasis on sources that documented the physical growth of Dillon County, with a special focus on maps and plats, as well as research that has already been conducted regarding Dillon's historic buildings.

This background research led to completion of a historical overview that identified important themes and patterns in Dillon's historical development. The overview serves two important ends. First, it is an introduction to the county and region's history for the general reader. Second, it provides a context within which to identify and assess the significance of Dillon's historic architectural resources; eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP and for local designation rests to a large extent on the relations between a historic architectural resource and its historical context. This historical context also allowed the field surveyors to predict and be alert to the presence of certain types of historic resources, and to understand their significance in the field.

The field survey began while the historic research was ongoing. The historian conducted additional research on individual properties during and after the fieldwork. A preliminary public meeting provided a base for identifying properties and individuals knowledgeable about these properties, while the surveyor attempted to talk to owners or residents regarding particular properties during the fieldwork. In addition, we conducted research on selected properties at the Dillon County Register of Mesne Conveyance in Dillon, the South Carolina Historical Society in Charleston, and the Dillon County Library in Dillon, and used this information to supplement the historical overview and provide historical background information on the survey forms.

Field survey methods complied with *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Places* and *National Register Bulletin 24: Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning*.² In accordance with the scope of work and standard statewide survey practice, the project architectural historian drove every street and road in the architectural survey universe and conducted a pedestrian inspection of all potential historic architectural resources. The project architectural historian plotted on the USGS maps any areas that were inaccessible.

The principal criterion used by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) to define historic architectural resources is a 50-year minimum age; however, that rule does not always allow for the recordation of all historically significance resources. This could include resources related to the civil rights movement, the Cold War, or the development of tourism in South Carolina. In addition, certain other classes of architectural resources may be recorded:

- Architectural resources representative of a particular style, form of craftsmanship, method of construction, or building type.

² South Carolina Department of Archives and History, *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties* (Columbia, SC: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 2007); Patricia L. Parker, *National Register Bulletin 24: Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning*. (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, 1985).

- Properties associated with significant events or broad patterns in local, state, or national history.
- Properties that convey evidence of the community’s historical patterns of development.
- Historic cemeteries and burial grounds.
- Historic landscapes such as parks, gardens, and agricultural fields.
- Properties that convey evidence of significant “recent past” history (e.g., civil rights movement, Cold War).
- Properties associated with the lives or activities of persons significant in local, state, or national history.
- Sites where ruins, foundations, or remnants of historically significant structures are present.³

For a resource to be eligible for documentation, the architectural historian must determine that it retains some degree of integrity. According to SCDAH, a resource that has integrity:

retains its historic appearance and character... [and] conveys a strong feeling of the period in history during which it achieved significance. Integrity is the composite of seven qualities: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. To have a reasonable degree of integrity, a property must possess at least several of these qualities.⁴

Also, integrity is evaluated in the context of the local region.

While in the field, the architectural historians evaluated the integrity of each identified historic architectural resource. Resources exhibiting poor integrity were not recorded. For the purpose of this project, four levels of architectural integrity were employed. These include:

- Excellent:*** All original construction materials and design remain intact and unchanged.
- Good:*** The majority of original construction materials remain intact and unchanged except for roofing and other renewable elements.
- Fair:*** A substantial number of original architectural elements have been altered, such as the installation of aluminum, asbestos, or vinyl siding, the substitution of historic doors and windows with nonhistoric replacements, and the construction of nonhistoric additions.
- Poor:*** Has been radically altered from its original design by nonhistoric renovations and/or additions.

³ South Carolina Department of Archives and History, *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties*, 9.

⁴ *Ibid*, 10.

All historic architectural resources in the survey universe that retained sufficient integrity to be included in the South Carolina Statewide Survey (SCSS) were recorded on SCSS site forms in digital format using the Survey database in Microsoft Access. At least one black-and-white photograph, preferably showing the main and side elevations, was taken of each resource. The location of each historic architectural resource was recorded on USGS topographic maps. The completed forms, including the various maps and photographs, were prepared for SCDAH for review. Photography for this project included digital images produced by methods demonstrated to meet the 75-year permanence standard required by SCDAH and the National Park Service.⁵

Specific references were consulted for architectural style and architectural type descriptions.⁶ Other works were consulted for assessing specialized historic architectural resources such as gas stations, churches, cemeteries, and tourist-related resources.⁷

1.8.2 NRHP Assessment of Cultural Resources

We evaluated the historic architectural resources in the survey universe for listing on the NRHP. Federal guidelines allow four broad evaluative criteria for determining the significance of a particular resource and its eligibility for the NRHP. Any resource (building, structure, site, object, or district) may be eligible for the NRHP if it:

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

A resource may be eligible under one or more of these criteria. Criteria A, B, and C are most frequently applied to historic buildings, structures, objects, non-archaeological sites (e.g.,

⁵ National Park Service, "Policy Expansion Photograph Policy: National Register of Historic Places," 2005, <http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/policyexpansion.htm> (accessed August 22, 2007); South Carolina Department of Archives and History, *Survey Manual*, 31.

⁶ John Blumenson, *Identifying American Architecture* (Nashville, Tennessee: American Association for State and Local History, 1977); Richard Longstreth, *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture* (Washington, DC: Preservation Press, 1987); Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1998); John C. Poppeliers, S. Allen Chambers Jr., and Nancy B. Schwartz, *What Style Is It? A Guide to American Architecture* (Washington, DC: Preservation Press, 1983); Marcus Whiffen, *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles* (Cambridge: MIT Press, 1981).

⁷ Daniel J. Vieyra, "Gas Stations," in *Built in the USA: American Buildings from Airports to Zoos* (Washington, DC: Preservation Press, 1985), 86-89; Phoebe Stanton, "Religious Architecture," in *Built in the USA: American Buildings from Airports to Zoos*, edited by Diane Maddex (Washington, DC: Preservation Press, 1985), 138-143; Elisabeth Walton Potter and Beth M. Boland, *National Register Bulletin 41: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places* (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, 1992); Tim Hollis, *Dixie Before Disney: 100 Years of Roadside Fun* (Oxford: University Press of Mississippi, 1999).

battlefields, natural features, designed landscapes, or cemeteries), or districts. The eligibility of archaeological sites is most frequently considered with respect to Criterion D. Also, a general guide of 50 years of age is employed to define “historic” in the NRHP evaluation process. That is, all properties greater than 50 years of age may be considered. However, more recent properties may be considered if they display “exceptional” significance.⁸

Following *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, evaluation of any resource requires a twofold process.⁹ First, the resource must be associated with an important historical context. If this association is demonstrated, the integrity of the resource must be evaluated to ensure that it conveys the significance of its context. The applications of both of these steps are discussed in more detail below.

Determining the association of a resource with a historical context involves five steps. First, the resource must be associated with a particular facet of local, regional (state), or national history.

Secondly, one must determine the significance of the identified historical facet/context with respect to the resource under evaluation. Any particular historical facet/context becomes significant for the development of the project area only if the project area contains resources that were constructed or gained their significance during that time. For example, the antebellum-era historical context would be significant for the development of a project area only if the project area contained buildings that were built or gained their significance during the early nineteenth century. Similarly, the use of contexts associated with the Pre-Contact Native American use of a region would require the presence of Pre-Contact archaeological sites within the survey universe.

The third step is to demonstrate the ability of a particular resource to illustrate the context. A resource should be a component of the locales and features created or used during the historical period in question. For example, early-nineteenth-century farmhouses, the ruins of African American slave settlements from the 1820s, and/or field systems associated with particular antebellum plantations in the region would illustrate various aspects of the agricultural development of the region prior to the Civil War. Conversely, contemporary churches or road networks used during this time period may not reflect the agricultural practices suggested by the other kinds of resources.

The fourth step involves determining the specific association of a resource with aspects of the significant historical context. The NRHP has defined how one should consider a resource under each of the four criteria of significance. Under Criterion A, a resource must have existed at the time that a particular event or pattern of events occurred, and activities associated with the event(s) must have occurred at the site. In addition, this association must be of a significant nature, not just a casual occurrence. Under Criterion B, the resource must be associated with historically important individuals. Again, this association must relate to the period or events that convey historical significance to the individual, not just that this person was present at this locale. Under Criterion C, a resource must possess physical features or traits that reflect a style, type, period, or method of construction; display high artistic value; or represent the work of a master (an individual whose work can be distinguished from others and possesses recognizable

⁸ Marcella Sherfy and W. Ray Luce, *National Register Bulletin 22: Guidelines for Evaluating and Nominating Properties that Have Achieved Significance in the Last Fifty Years* (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, 1996), 1.

⁹ Beth L. Savage and Sarah Dillard Pope, *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, 1989), 1.

greatness). Under Criterion D, a resource must possess sources of information that can address specific important research questions.¹⁰ These questions must generate information that is important in reconstructing or interpreting the past.¹¹ For archaeological sites, recoverable data must be able to address specific research questions.

After a resource is specifically associated with a significant historical context, one must determine what physical features of the resource are necessary to reflect its significance. One should consider the types of resources that may be associated with the context, how these resources represent the theme, and which aspects of integrity apply to the resource in question. As in the example given above, a variety of resources may reflect the antebellum context (farmhouses, ruins of slave settlements, field systems, etc.). One must demonstrate how these resources reflect the context. The farmhouses represent the residences of the landowners who implemented the agricultural practices during the antebellum era. The slave settlements housed the workers who did the daily tasks necessary to plant, harvest, process, and market crops.

Once the above steps are completed and association with a historically significant context is demonstrated, one must consider the aspects of integrity applicable to a resource. Integrity is defined in seven aspects of a resource; one or more may be applicable depending on the nature of the resource under evaluation. These aspects are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. If a resource does not possess integrity with respect to these aspects, it cannot adequately reflect or represent its associated historically significant context. Therefore, it cannot be eligible for the NRHP. To be considered eligible under Criteria A and B, a resource must retain its essential physical characteristics that were present during the event(s) with which it is associated. Under Criterion C, a resource must retain enough of its physical characteristics to reflect the style, type, etc., or work of the artisan that it represents. Under Criterion D, a resource must be able to generate data that can address specific research questions that are important in reconstructing or interpreting the past.

¹⁰ Ibid, 11.

¹¹ William B. Butler, "Significance and Other Frustrations in the CRM Process," *American Antiquity* 53(1987):820-829.

2.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF DILLON COUNTY

2.1 Introduction

Dillon County lies in northwest South Carolina. It extends through an overwhelmingly rural area along the Great Pee Dee River to the North Carolina state line. When the Colonial Assembly created judicial districts in 1769, what is now Marlboro County was a part of the Cheraws District, which was divided in 1785 into three counties: Dillon, Darlington, and Marlboro. In 1791, the three counties were reunited as the Cheraws District, with a courthouse at Cheraw; in 1800, however, each of the three counties was made into an independent district.

The historical development of Dillon County encompasses several important themes in Southern history. By studying the history one sees the duality of the South—rural and urban, isolated and connected, agricultural and industrial. The area originally served as a religious outpost for Welsh Baptists from Pennsylvania who settled the land to escape religious persecution, and it served as a buffer between the Lowcountry and Native Americans. During the Revolutionary War, both the Whigs and the Tories occupied the area that would become Marlboro County. After the Revolutionary War until the Civil War, the counties thrived on cotton production, and a plantation landscape developed.

During the Civil War, Union forces under General William T. Sherman campaigned through Dillon County as he marched to North Carolina. After the war, the region still relied on cotton, and the introduction of railroads created new communities that served as commercial centers for the farmers who could now get their crops to the markets more easily. The new communities became centers of trade. Because of the plentiful ponds and water resources, several mills developed in the county.

During the twentieth century, Dillon County felt the effects of the influx of federal monies into the south including New Deal projects. Also, the emergence of the automobile and the ease of transportation it brought to the average American resulted in the creation of a tourist landscape along the major highways of the county as people used the roads to travel to the developing Grand Strand near Myrtle Beach.

Geographers and historians define the inland portions of the northeastern corner of South Carolina as the Pee Dee region.¹² The Pee Dee region is defined by the middle to lower watershed of the Great Pee Dee River that extends south from the North Carolina border to Winyah Bay and the Waccamaw River.¹³ The region includes all or part of Chesterfield, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Georgetown, Horry, Lee, Marion, Marlboro, and Williamsburg counties. Kovacik and Winberry define the Pee Dee Tobacco Region, wherein tobacco is one of the most important cash crops cultivated.¹⁴ This region follows closely the region they define based on vernacular motifs. Figure 2.1 illustrates the various vernacular and geological regions in the state from Kovacik and Winberry.¹⁵

This historical context was supplemented by three other contexts of the region. Because portions of the county were surveyed as part of the cultural resources survey of the proposed I-

¹² Walter Edgar, *South Carolina: A History* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1998), 4.

¹³ Kovacik and Winberry, *South Carolina: The Making of a Landscape*, 27.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 213-214.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 212-213.

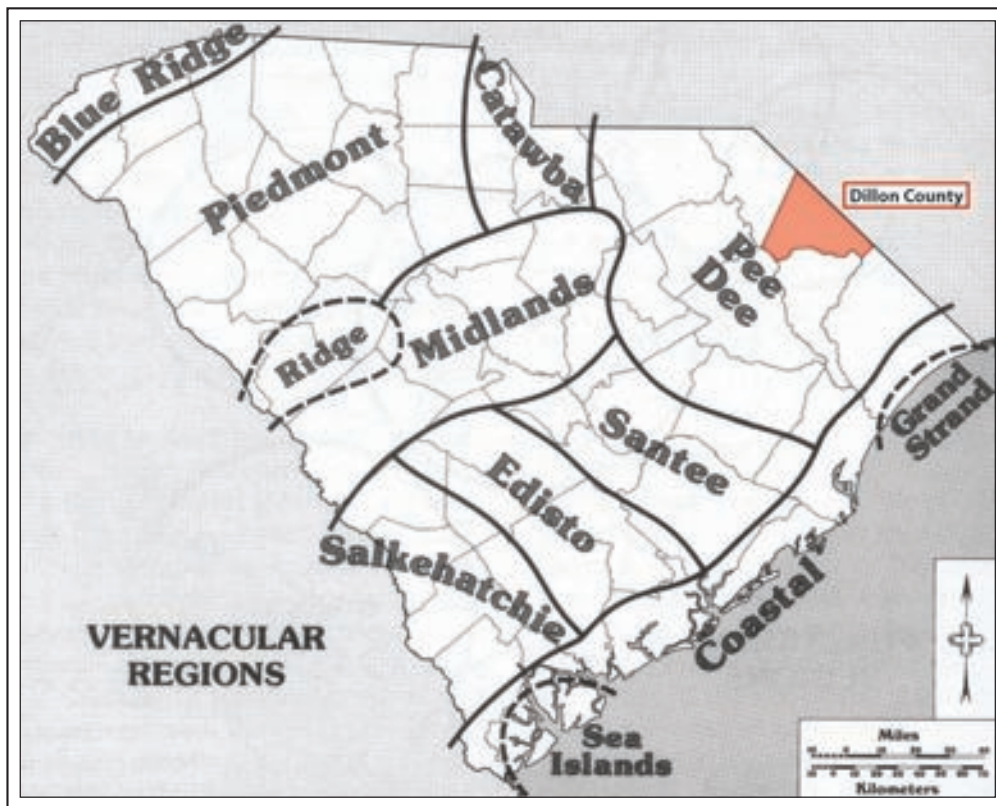


Figure 2.1. The various vernacular and geological regions in the state from Kovacik and Winberry.

73, Brockington and Associates, Inc., historians relied on information gathered in those two surveys. Also, because Dillon County was part of Marion County until 1910, the historians consulted the Marion County Architectural Survey.¹⁶

2.2 Contact Era

Native groups encountered by the European explorers and settlers probably lived in a manner quite similar to the late Pre-Contact Mississippian groups identified in archaeological sites throughout the Southeast. The highly structured Native American society of Cofitachequi, formerly located in central South Carolina and visited by De Soto in 1540, represents an excellent example of Mississippian social organization present throughout southeastern North America during the late Pre-Contact era.¹⁷ However, the initial European forays into the Southeast contributed to the disintegration and collapse of the aboriginal Mississippian social structures; disease, warfare, and European slave raids contributed to the rapid decline of the regional Native American populations during the sixteenth century.¹⁸ By the late seventeenth century, Native American groups in coastal South Carolina apparently lived in small, politically and socially autonomous, semi-sedentary groups. In the late 1600s, the Waccamaws were living along the river that bears their name and on the lower course of the Pee Dee, in close association with the Winyah (Winyah) and Pedee (Pee Dee) tribes.¹⁹ By the middle eighteenth century, very few Native Americans remained in the region; all were displaced or annihilated by the ever-expanding English colonial settlement of the Carolinas.²⁰

In 1998, archaeologists with the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources' Heritage Trust Program conducted an archaeological reconnaissance of the eighteenth-century Pee Dee Town, located on the Great Pee Dee River in Marion County.²¹ Pee Dee Town appears on four historic maps, including Colonel John Barnwell's 1711 map, the Edward Moseley map of 1733, William Gerard deBrahms' 1758 map, and the Stuart-Faden map of 1780.²² The authors conclude that the site is the definite location of an expansive site indicating more than 10,000

¹⁶ Ralph Bailey, Dave Baluha, Inna Burns, Edward Salo, and Tom Whitley, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed I-73 Southern Corridor* (Mt. Pleasant, SC: Brockington and Associates, 2007); Ralph Bailey, Dave Baluha, Inna Burns, Edward Salo, and Tom Whitley, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed I-73 Northern Corridor* (Mt. Pleasant, SC: Brockington and Associates, 2010); Christina Olson, *Marion County Historic Resource Survey* (Stone Mountain, GA: New South Associates, 2009).

¹⁷ David G. Anderson, "The Internal Organization and Operation of Chiefdom Level Societies on the Southeastern Atlantic Slope: An Explanation of Ethnohistoric Sources," *South Carolina Antiquities* 17 (1985): 35-69.

¹⁸ Henry F. Dobyns, *Their Number Become Thinned: Native American Population Dynamics in Eastern North America* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1983); Anne P. Ramenofsky, "The Archaeology of Population Collapse: Native American Response to the Introduction of Infectious Disease," PhD diss., University of Washington, Seattle, 1982.

¹⁹ John R. Swanton, *Indian Tribes of North America* (Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution, Government Printing Office, 1952), 203.

²⁰ Bull 1770, cited in David G. Anderson and Patricia A. Logan, *Francis Marion National Forest Cultural Resources Overview* (Columbia, SC: US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1981), 24-25.

²¹ Carl Steen, Christopher Judge, and Tariq Ghaffar, *Searching for the Eighteenth Century Pee Dee Indian Town in Marion County, South Carolina*. Prepared for the Marion County Development Board, Marion, South Carolina, 1998.

²² Steen et al., *Searching for the Eighteenth Century Pee Dee Indian Town in Marion County, South Carolina*, 1.

years of continuous occupation and is the likely location of the Contact-era Pee Dee Town.

Spanish and French explorers established temporary settlements on the South Carolina coast in the sixteenth century. The English, however, were the first Europeans to establish permanent colonies. In 1663, King Charles II made a proprietary grant to a group of powerful English courtiers who had supported his return to the throne in 1660 and who sought to profit from the sale of the new lands. These Lords Proprietors, including Sir John Colleton, Sir William Berkeley, and Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, provided the basic rules of governance for the new colony. They also sought to encourage settlers, many of whom came from the overcrowded island of Barbados in the early years. These Englishmen from Barbados first settled at Albemarle Point on the west bank of the Ashley River in 1670. By 1680, they had moved their town down the river to Oyster Point, the present location of Charleston, and called it Charles Towne. These initial settlers, and more who followed them, quickly spread along the central South Carolina coast. By the second decade of the eighteenth century, they had established settlements from Port Royal in Beaufort County northward to the Santee River in Georgetown County.

2.3 Early History of the Pee Dee Region

European exploration on the South Carolina coast began as early as 1520 when a Spanish landing party went ashore in the Port Royal Sound vicinity (now Beaufort County) at a spot they named Santa Elena.²³ Researchers believe that Lucas Vasquez De Ayllon attempted to settle somewhere between the Cape Fear and Santee rivers in 1526, but the evidence is equivocal. During the 1540s, the De Soto expedition also entered central South Carolina, and probably entered the Pee Dee region. However, there is no indication that any other Europeans traveled in the Pee Dee region during the sixteenth century.²⁴ The Spanish settled at Santa Elena on Parris Island near Beaufort in the 1560s to 1580s, although it was not until the late seventeenth century that Europeans arrived on a permanent basis.²⁵

As European empires coveted the lands of North America, the lower South was of great interest to both the Spanish and the French. The French, under Jean Ribault, attempted to establish a settlement in the Port Royal area in 1562. This settlement on Parris Island was called Charlesfort. French presence on the South Carolina coast drew the Spanish back to protect their original interests. Spanish forces attacked Charlesfort and established their own settlement of Santa Elena in 1566. Archaeological evidence indicates that the Spanish built their new settlement of Santa Elena on top of the destroyed French settlement. Local Native Americans, the Cusabos, were less than friendly, but despite numerous attacks and several burnings, the Spanish settlers did not abandon Santa Elena until 1587.²⁶ The Spanish maintained their interest in Santa Elena as part of a series of missions on the Sea Islands from St. Augustine, Florida, through Georgia, and into South Carolina; Spanish friars were at “St. Ellens” when the English

²³ Paul E. Hoffman, “Legend, Religious Idealism, and Colonies: The Point of Santa Elena in History, 1552-1556.” *The South Carolina Historical Magazine* 84(1983):64.

²⁴ Chester B. DePratter, “Cofitachequi: Ethnohistorical and Archaeological Evidence,” in *Studies in South Carolina Archaeology*, edited by Albert Goodyear III, and Glen T. Hanson (Columbia, SC: South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, 1989), 133-1.

²⁵ David D. Wallace, *South Carolina: A Short History* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1951), 17.

²⁶ Eugene Lyon, *Santa Elena: A Brief History of the Colony, 1566-1587*. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Research Manuscript Series No. 193 (Columbia, 1984).

explorer William Hilton visited the area in 1663.²⁷ During its 20-year existence, Santa Elena served the Spanish as the base for the first serious European explorations into the interior of the state.

Arriving relatively late to the colonization of South Carolina, the English made three attempts to establish settlements along the Cape Fear River to the north in the 1660s; none were successful.²⁸ Finally, the establishment of Charles Towne on Albemarle Point in 1670 witnessed the first permanent European settlement on the South Carolina coast. With Charles Towne, the English established their foothold on the state, and the subsequent settlement of the area spread the English into the interior of South Carolina, which had been largely unexplored by Europeans before 1670.

The English settlement grew slowly in the beginning, but served as a base for repeated explorations into the interior of the region. Shortly before 1700, English trappers and traders began moving into western South Carolina. Diseases and warfare had largely decimated Lowcountry native groups, and the Cherokees soon became the dominant tribe in western South Carolina. The English and the Cherokees soon became major trade partners. The exchange between them involved coarse woolen cloths, hardware, glass beads, hatchets, hoes, and knives in exchange for furs and deerskins.²⁹

The Cherokee initially allied with the Creeks and Yamasees against the English during the 1715 Yamasee War. However, soon after the initial attacks, the Cherokees shifted their alliance to the English. The Cherokees continued to side with the English against the French and their Native American allies during wars throughout the eighteenth century, except when they briefly sided with the French in 1759–1760 during the French and Indian War.³⁰ The English built several forts in northwestern South Carolina to protect their Cherokee trading partners.³¹

Ties between colonists and the Cherokees began to disintegrate during the middle 1700s.³² The global conflicts between England and France spread to the New World (the French and Indian War of 1756–1758). The Creeks and Cherokees became involved in this brutal conflict as allies of the English and French. Numerous battles decimated the ranks of fighting men from both tribes, weakening their military strength and therefore their usefulness to England and France. Tensions between the Cherokees and the English escalated to war in 1759 (the Cherokee War). Bands of Cherokees raided settlements and burned homesteads along the frontier.³³ British troops and the local militia repeatedly defeated the Native Americans in battle and eventually burned all Cherokee towns in South Carolina.³⁴

During the seventeenth century, settlement was discouraged above the Santee River, which includes the current Dillon County. However, Indian traders, trappers, and particularly French Huguenots began to filter into this northeastern area of the colony. By 1705, a number of influential people in Charleston had received land grants in the area. European activities in the

²⁷ James W. Covington, "Stuart's Town: The Yemassee Indians and Spanish Florida," *The Florida Anthropologist* 21 (1978):8-9.

²⁸ Swanton, *Indian Tribes of North America*, 75.

²⁹ Julian J. Petty, *The Growth and Distribution of Population in South Carolina* (Columbia: State Council for Defense, Industrial Development Committee, 1943), 29.

³⁰ Chapman J. Milling, *Red Carolinians*. (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1969), 149.

³¹ Beth Ann Klosky, *The Pendleton Legacy* (Columbia: Sandlapper Press, 1971), 8.

³² *Ibid.*

³³ Frederick Van Clayton, *Settlement of Pendleton District, 1777-1800* (Easley, SC: Southern Historical Press, 1988), 4.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, 7.

area during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries focused on trade with the Indians. As previously mentioned, the Waccamaws and Winyahs represented the major aboriginal groups on the Waccamaw River during the early eighteenth century, with a population estimated at 900. The Winyahs had one village, with a population of just over 100 people.³⁵

The South Carolina Commissioners of Trade established a post at Yauhannah on the Pee Dee River in 1716. This post served the Winyahs who resided on the west bank of the Pee Dee River, the Waccamaws on the east bank of the river, and the Pedecas who lived farther upstream on the Pee Dee. At least one of the villages associated with the Waccamaws was located at present-day Wachesaw Landing.³⁶ By the 1730s, however, much of the Indian population had been destroyed, enslaved, or driven from the region.

As settlement in the region grew, so did the need for the colony's civil and religious establishment. In 1721, the parish of Prince George Winyah was formed, encompassing the land from the Santee River to the North Carolina border. Thirteen years later, Prince Frederick Parish was created west of Prince George. The new parish roughly paralleled Prince George from the Santee to North Carolina. All Saints Parish was established in the area east of the Pee Dee and Waccamaw rivers in 1767. Two years later, the entire area comprising Prince Frederick, Prince George Winyah, and All Saints parishes became Georgetown District. In 1785, the district was subdivided into Winyah, Kingston, Liberty, and Williamsburg counties; however, the counties created at this time in the coastal districts failed to supplant the earlier parishes as political entities and were abandoned at the turn of the nineteenth century, when the new counties were transformed into districts. Marion District replaced the old Liberty County in 1800. Horry District assumed the area of the former Kingston County in 1801. Williamsburg was redesignated as a district in 1804. The term "district" was dropped in favor of the designation "county" in 1868.³⁷ Dillon County was part of Marion County until 1909, when residents voted to split from Marion.

2.4 Settlement in Dillon County

Historians indicate that settlement was slow to come to the area that became Dillon County. The area was isolated and occupied by the Sara Indians, who were hostile toward the European settlers. Furthermore, the roads of the region were primitive and few. Most early settlers came to the northern part of the territory, near the Little Pee Dee River, which developed into a community named Harleesville, later Little Rock.³⁸

As the South Carolina colony expanded, the need for proper government forced the colony's civil and religious establishment to adapt. Settlement in northeastern South Carolina proceeded slowly during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. In 1730, Robert Johnson, South Carolina's first royal governor (after the end of proprietary rule in 1719), directed the establishment of several townships in the interior of the state under his "Township Scheme." These townships were intended to encourage settlement by white Europeans to act as a buffer between the plantations around Charleston and the Native Americans and Spanish.³⁹ Of

³⁵ Swanton, *Indian Tribes of North America*, 207.

³⁶ Michael Trinkley, *Test Excavations at Wachesaw Landing Site, Georgetown County, South Carolina. North Carolina Archaeological Council Publication 20* (Raleigh, NC, 1983).

³⁷ Stauffer, *The Formation of Counties in South Carolina*.

³⁸ W.R. Braddy, "Dillon County," in *The South Carolina Encyclopedia*, edited by Walter Edgar. (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 2006) , 264.

³⁹ Wallace, *South Carolina*, 154.

equal if not greater concern to the colonial government was the dramatic rise in slave importation that accompanied the growth of rice agriculture. The settlement of free white Europeans increased the tax base and strengthened the colony. Figure 2.2 shows a portion of Mouzon's 1775 map of North and South Carolina showing the future Dillon County.

The important settlement in the area is the Welsh Tract, located near Queensborough Township. Some historians have argued that, in an effort to escape the growing influence of Calvinism on the Baptist faith in the North, in 1735 a group of Welsh Baptists emigrated from Delaware to the Welsh Tract. The Welsh settlers came to the region to take advantage of South Carolina's policy of granting land to English-speaking persons in the interior of the colony to create a buffer for Charleston from the Native Americans. The Welsh quickly established farms, grew grain and indigo, and raised cattle. Many also constructed mills to grind flour for markets in Charleston.⁴⁰ One example of settlers in this area and how they developed the area is the Britton family. In 1735–1736, Francis, Timothy, Daniel, Moses, Joseph, and Philip Britton, sons of Francis Britton who emigrated to Carolina in 1697, set up a settlement at Britton's Neck, a piece of land between the Great and Little Pee Dee rivers. Francis later operated a ferry approximately six miles south of the neck on the Great Pee Dee River.⁴¹

In addition to settling the area, the Welsh brought the second group of Baptists to the colony. In the 1730s and 1740s, these Baptists established several churches in the Welsh Neck and Pee Dee areas. During the Great Awakening of the early 1800s, the Baptist church experienced its greatest growth in the state. From 1801 to 1803, the number of Baptists in South Carolina increased by 80 percent. Like many other church buildings in the region, the Baptists' churches in the area were originally "Meeting House" style and later were built in the Gothic Revival and then Colonial Revival styles.⁴²

The only other settlement of note near Dillon County during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was the Little River region, approximately 30 miles to the east. The small, loosely knit community was located on the coast just south of the North Carolina border along a major trading thoroughfare running from the Cape Fear region of North Carolina to Winyah Bay. This Indian trading path ran through the area, possibly by the site of Ayllon's failed Spanish settlement in 1526. Later, it became the route of the King's Highway and the domain of British Indian traders. This remote area was first permanently settled in the early 1700s as a small fishing village and trading post.

The first community in what would be Dillon County was Little Rock. The village is located five miles west of Dillon, and it was settled prior to the American Revolution and served as a trading post for farmers living in the area. Local historians indicate that Thomas Harlee, of Virginia, was the first settler in the area and lived on the river, where he constructed flats and boats that he sold to rice planters. Soon the settlers moved about a mile inland and settled Harleesville, named after the Harlee family. Historical records do not indicate why they changed

⁴⁰ Lloyd Johnson, "Welsh," in *The South Carolina Encyclopedia*, edited by Walter Edgar (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 2006), 1013.

⁴¹ SCDAH, *South Carolina Highway Historical Marker Guide* (Columbia: State Historic Preservation Office, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1992), 124; George Lloyd Johnson Jr., "The Evolution of the Welsh Tract, St. David's Parish: The Cheraws District, Marlboro, Darlington, and Chesterfield Counties in the South Carolina Backcountry, 1736-1800," PhD dissertation, University of South Carolina, Columbia, 1995, provides a thorough discussion of the evolution of the Welsh Tract.

⁴² SCDAH, "Catfish Creek Baptist Church." National Register of Historic Places Inventory–Nomination Form, 1974. Ms. on file at SCDAH, Columbia. For a discussion of the history of Baptists in South Carolina, see J. Glen Clayton, "South Carolina Baptist Records," *South Carolina Historical Magazine* 85(4)(1984):319-327.

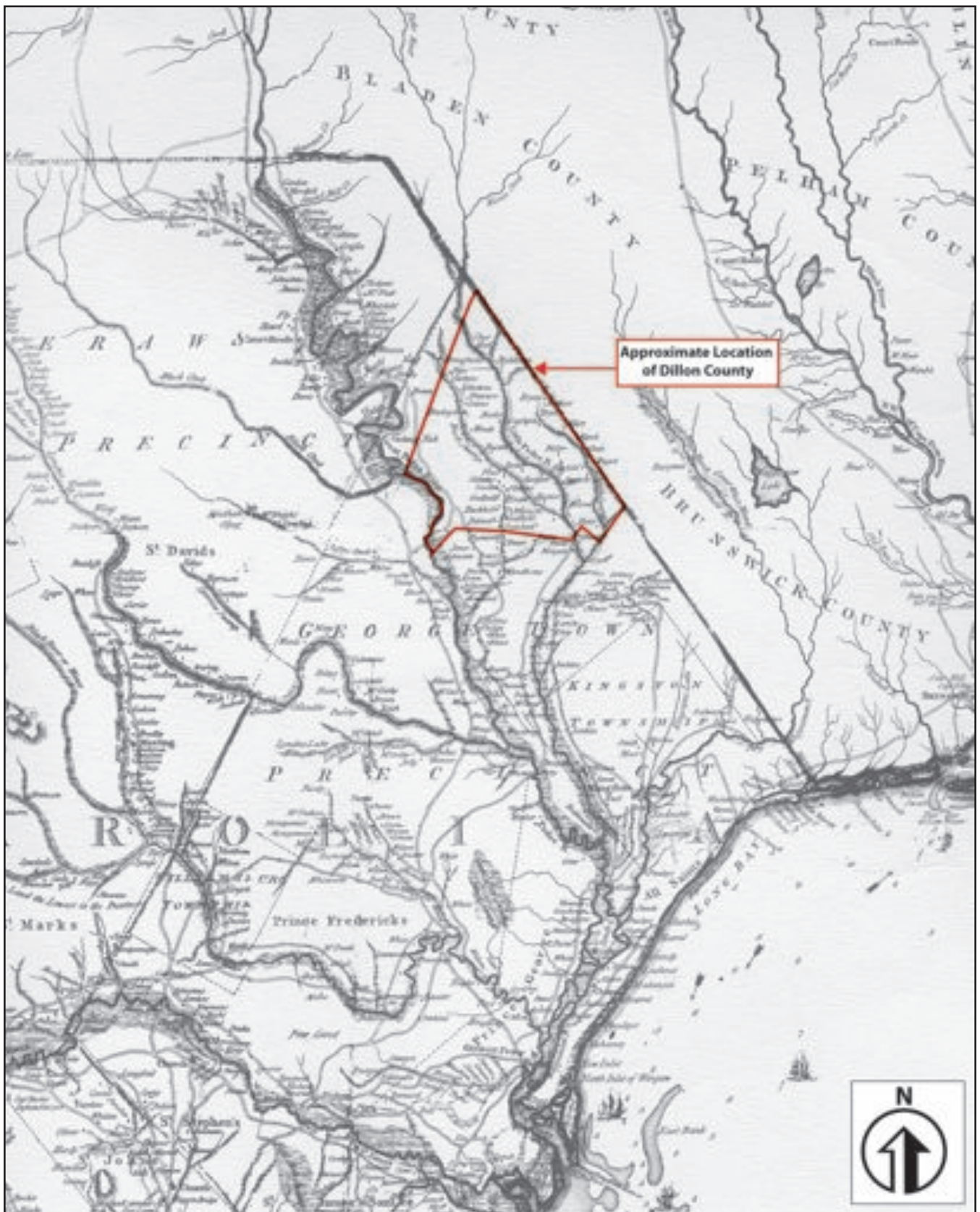


Figure 2.2. A portion of Mouzon's 1775 map of North and South Carolina showing the future Dillon County.

the name of the community, but after 1853 the Harleesville post office became the Little Rock post office. During the Civil War, the Confederate Army maintained a commissary in Little Rock to store food. Little Rock also has the distinction of having the first Methodist church in Dillon County and the first school, Liberty Chapel.⁴³

Another early settlement located in eastern Dillon County was Lake View. This settlement was first called Ford's Mill after Major William Ford constructed a pond and gristmill on the site in 1792. The name was changed to Page's Mill in 1870 when Joseph Nichols Page purchased the property from Dr. C.T. Ford and built a large general store to serve the community. The town was incorporated as Page's Mill in 1907. The town voted to change the name of the town from Page's Mill to Lake View, and on May 12, 1916, the town was incorporated as Lake View.⁴⁴

2.5 Revolutionary War in Dillon County

Prior to and during the American Revolution, northwestern South Carolina was a lawless borderland.⁴⁵ It was occupied by European-American squatters who had gone there to escape the laws of the colony (the closest law court was in Charleston). Concerned citizens banded together and formed a vigilante group called the Regulators. Another group formed to support the existing colonial authorities, calling themselves Scovils. These two groups would eventually become known as the Whigs (Regulators) and Tories (Scovils). It appears that most of the people in the area operated small yeoman farms and that there were no large-scale plantations like those in the Lowcountry.

When the Revolutionary War began in 1776, Captains Andrew Williamson and Andrew Pickens were placed in charge of Patriot forces in northwestern South Carolina.⁴⁶ They gathered two regiments totaling 1,000 men. In a series of battles called the Lowerhills Campaign, Williamson and Pickens faced mixed Tory, Cherokee, and Creek forces led by Alexander Cameron.⁴⁷ The skirmishes between Loyalist and Patriot militias around the town of Ninety-Six brought the Cherokees into the conflict. Because they were allies, the English persuaded the Cherokees to attack frontier settlements in July 1776.⁴⁸ An informal census of the Cherokee Lower Towns in 1775 revealed approximately 356 fighting men available from the nine towns.⁴⁹ A large number of Cherokees bowed out of the war in 1777 with the treaty of DeWitt's Corner (Due West). A group calling themselves the Chickamaugas continued to fight with the Tories.⁵⁰

While no major Revolutionary War engagements took place in the area, the region did experience the character of the war. South Carolina was held by Patriot forces from November 1775 until spring 1780. In December 1776, 9,000 Colonial troops under General Francis Nash encamped on an island opposite the Little River Neck. In 1780, just days after the fall of Charleston, Cornwallis sent an occupying force to Georgetown and the Waccamaw Neck to

⁴³ Victoria Proctor, "A Brief History of Little Rock." Available online at <http://www.sciway3.net/proctor/dillon/history/littlerock.html> (accessed June 18, 2010).

⁴⁴ "Brief History of Lake View." Available at <http://www.sciway3.net/proctor/dillon/history/lakeview.html> (accessed June 18, 2010).

⁴⁵ Klosky, *The Pendleton Legacy*, 13.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Ibid., 14.

⁴⁸ Van Clayton, *Settlement of Pendleton District, 1777-1800*, 9.

⁴⁹ Ibid., 4.

⁵⁰ Klosky, *The Pendleton Legacy*, 17.

prevent coastal plantations from supplying Francis Marion's guerrilla force, operating in the Pee Dee River area. American persecution of Loyalists in the dense and isolated area surrounding the Pee Dee and Black rivers was particularly harsh. In 1781, a skirmish occurred at Bear Bluff when Marion's men cut off a group of Loyalists making their way to the captured city of Charleston. When the Loyalists found Marion's men blocking their way, they fled to the Waccamaw, threw their guns into the water to prevent their capture, and swam to safety.

At the close of the Revolution, a substantial amount of property was redistributed as a number of confiscated plantations were sold to pay war debts. Many squatters, who previously had no legal title to the land they occupied, filed claims under the new government. A large number of veterans were given confiscated and abandoned Loyalist land as payment for their wartime service.

2.6 Dillon County in the Early Republic and Antebellum Periods

During the Early Republic and Antebellum periods, the Pee Dee region began to change with the introduction of cotton as the staple crop. The low cost of starting a cotton plantation and the ability to transport cotton down the Pee Dee on barges aided in the growth of the region. However, the area still remained very isolated and thinly populated. Figure 2.3 shows portions of Mills' maps of Marion District.

Because of the growth of the state and the Pee Dee region, the General Assembly created new political subdivisions in the area. The General Assembly also created Marion County, formed from a portion of what would become Horry District in 1789 and named for the Revolutionary War hero Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox," who operated throughout the Pee Dee region. As mentioned above, the lands in Horry and Marion counties generally were not suited to large-scale agriculture or the growth of the more lucrative crops, which explains the relative lack of slaves and the emphasis on the family farm. Cattle were raised and sold, rice was grown along the rivers, and cotton was an important cash crop for small farms as well as larger ones, but neither rice nor cotton was exported in significant amounts. Toward the end of the nineteenth century, tobacco replaced cotton as the main cash crop.⁵¹ Transportation was limited to rivers and a railroad line, as there were no improved roads or bridges in the district for most of the nineteenth century. Geography and the local environment forced a pattern of development on the region that continued into the twentieth century.

By 1807, the first post office opened in upper Marion. Settlers found the soil fertile, and it was highly productive; however, a lack of a transportation network made it difficult for residents to market surplus grains and staple crops. As a result, the earliest commercial venture was raising cattle, which were driven overland to supply beef to the markets of Charleston and the rest of the Lowcountry. As river and road transportation improved across the state in the mid-1800s, farmers in upper Marion intensified their farming efforts and began farming cotton. By 1860, planters and farmers along the upper Little Pee Dee Valley produced 4,564 bales of cotton. Agriculture would dominate the region's economy throughout the nineteenth century.⁵²

⁵¹ A. Goff Bedford, *The Independent Republic: A Survey History of Horry County, South Carolina* (Myrtle Beach: Horry County Historical Society, 1989), 128.

⁵² Braddy, "Dillon County," 264.

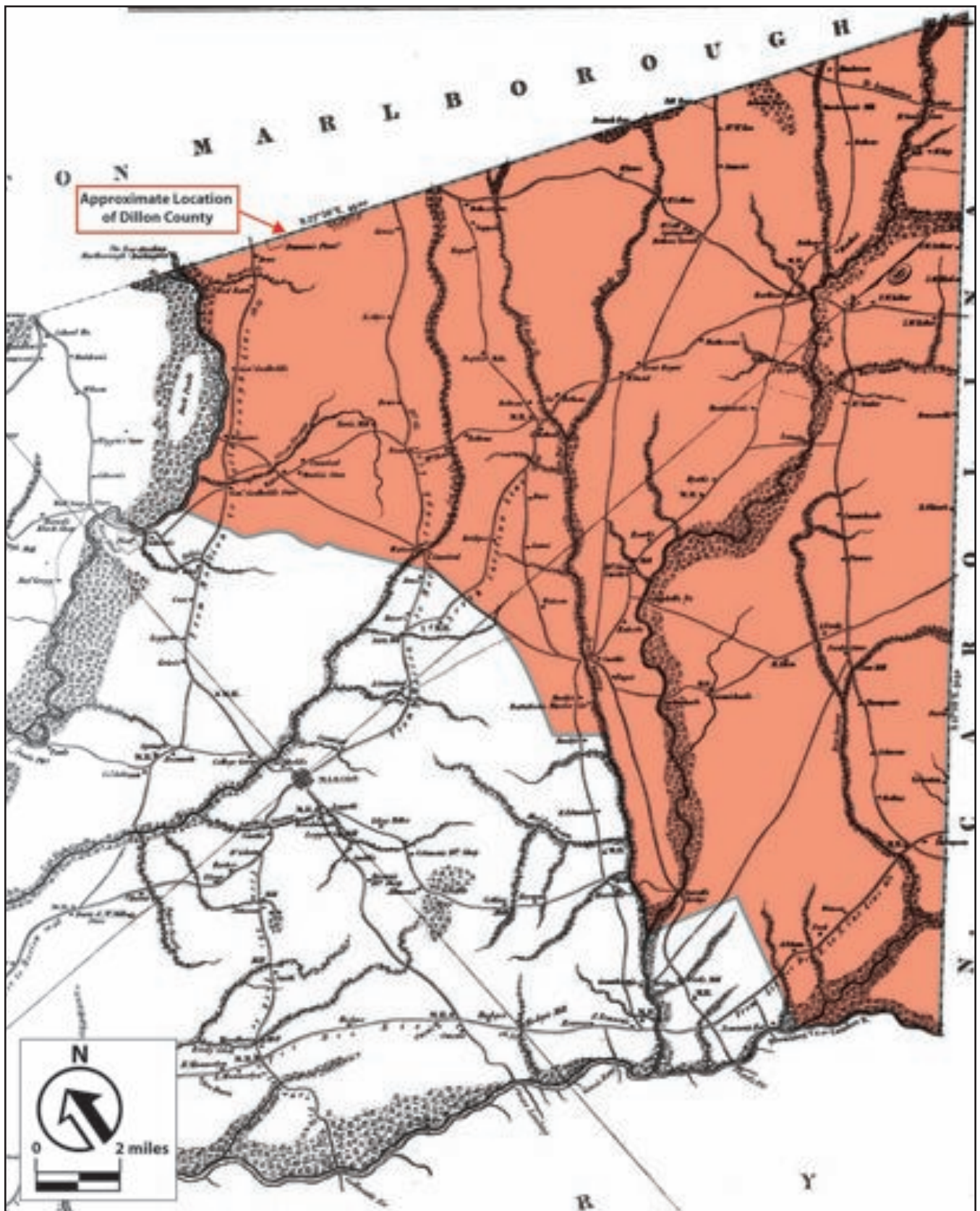


Figure 2.3. Portion of Mills' map of Marion District.

The early-eighteenth-century settlers of the area migrated from Charleston northward up the coast, and inland along the Waccamaw River. Although there were French Huguenots, Germans, Scots, and Welsh among the population of the area, the majority of the early settlers were Englishmen.⁵³ From the very beginning, inhabitants from the county were forced to become self-sustaining due to limited contact with other regions. The poor, sandy soil in the region prevented the cultivation of rice or indigo, and thus area residents became subsistence farmers, raising wheat, peas, rice, and, later, cotton in small quantities. A pattern of small, self-sufficient landholders arose.⁵⁴ Similarly, during the Revolution, some residents of the Little River area produced livestock, fodder, and foodstuffs for North Carolina and South Carolina troops and for the American garrison at Georgetown.

In addition to the Baptist influence in the area mentioned above, the Pee Dee region was part of the circuit rides of several Methodist ministers, including Francis Asbury during the 1780s. Asbury's journals indicate that he preached at a site in Marion County near the Old Stage Road and past the Buck Swamp bridge. The Methodist *Quarterly Conference Journal* of 1835 indicates the establishment of Ebenezer Church in 1835 at that site. That building burned, and a new Meeting House-style building, similar to that of many Baptist churches and containing a slave gallery, was built in 1856.⁵⁵

Another reason that settlement occurred slowly in the area, especially in present-day Dillon County, was that a small group of Siouan-speaking Native Americans called the Cheraws (alternately, the Saras, Sarraws, Sauros, Xualas, Sualas, or Charraws) lived in the area. According to historic documents, this group was known to be inhospitable to travelers and frequently hostile toward would-be settlers.

2.7 Civil War and the Pee Dee Region

The effects of the Civil War on portions of the Pee Dee region were minimal in contrast with those experienced elsewhere in South Carolina. Figure 2.4 shows a portion of *A New Map of South Carolina with its Canals, Roads & Distances from Place to Place along the Stage & Steam Boat Routes* by Henry Tanner (ca. 1833), showing Dillon County prior to the Civil War. There is evidence that a number of the inhabitants of the area held Unionist views, and that when the area's men thronged to enlist after war was declared, it was more often to see the outside world than to fight for Southern rights.

However, Marion County, which at the time included present-day Dillon County, did suffer extensive losses during the Civil War. Sherman's army burned gins and mills, and foraging parties collected food and fodder from the farms. The loss of slave labor also affected the region. Even though slaves never outnumbered whites in Marion County, they were vital to many planters to work the cotton, corn, indigo, and rice fields that were prevalent in the Pee Dee region.⁵⁶ The relatively abrupt disintegration of the antebellum economic system resulted in a

⁵³ Bedford, *The Independent Republic*, 15.

⁵⁴ Eric C. Poplin and James R. Hill, *Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the Big Landing Tract, Horry County, South Carolina* (prepared for Big Landing Plantation Development Corporation, Wilmington, NC, 1994), 23-24.

⁵⁵ Carolina Dixon, "Old Ebenezer Church." National Register of Historic Places Inventory–Nomination Form. Ms. on file at SCDAH, Columbia.

⁵⁶ Durward T. Stokes, *The History of Dillon County, South Carolina* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1978), 94.



Figure 2.4. A portion of *A New Map of South Carolina with its Canals, Roads & Distances from Place to Place along the Stage & Steam Boat Routes* by Henry Tanner (ca. 1833), showing Dillon County prior to the Civil War.

period of freed African American migration, reorganization of land ownership, development of a variety of free black labor systems, and redefinition of the socioeconomic relationships between African American and European-American landowners.

Because of the small number of large planters and slaves, the region escaped much of the trauma experienced in other parts of the state during Reconstruction. The abolition of slavery created comparatively few freedmen in the district; Federal troops left early; there was no land redistribution; and the widespread postbellum practice of tenant farming was not as dramatic in the area due to the preexisting pattern of small-farmer dominance. The postbellum pace of land development increased, but the economy remained diversified. Despite the impetus to improve the Little River area into a major port and commercial center during this period, the proposed development never occurred. A postwar boom in naval stores provided the counties with a new and unprecedented cash economy.⁵⁷

2.8 Railroads and the Growth of the Pee Dee

As it did across the nation, the emergence of the railroad and its corresponding landscape resulted in dramatic changes in South Carolina. While South Carolina did not have the huge railroad network that Northern states had, its railroads did play an important role in the state's history. Railroads began to appear in the early 1800s in the United States, but South Carolina initially focused on other aspects of its transportation infrastructure. For example, between 1817 and 1829, the state of South Carolina spent almost \$2 million on eight canals on the Broad, Congaree, Saluda, and Wateree rivers. However, by 1852 the state had withdrawn financial support from the canals, partly because of the emergence of the railroads. By 1847, the General Assembly had established a revolving fund to aid in the construction of railroads. Scott argues that, in both antebellum Georgia and South Carolina, state governments did not demonstrate the golden age of laissez-faire capitalism, as some historians argue; rather, the state governments were involved in the management and promotion of the state economy. In particular, states actively promoted railroads and banking to advance their economies.

The major railroad that influenced the development of the Pee Dee region was the Wilmington & Manchester. The line was chartered in 1846; construction began in 1849 and was completed in 1853. During the Civil War, the Wilmington & Manchester served as a vital link in supplying Richmond from the Deep South and was mentioned several times in dispatches in the *Official Records of the War of the Rebellion*. After the Civil War, the Wilmington & Manchester railroad was reorganized as the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta. In 1871, the owners began using the name Atlantic Coast Line as a market name for the combined railroads.

The coming of the railroad had two major effects on the Pee Dee region. First, many new towns and cities emerged along the railroad, and second, farmers could get their crops to new markets more quickly, resulting in economic prosperity, illustrated by new farm buildings across the area.⁵⁸

The town of Latta was created by the railroad and expanded by tobacco cultivation. Established in 1888 as a freight station on the new Wilson & Pee Dee line, it was named for Robert Latta, who surveyed the right-of-way for the new town. The town grew slowly until 1895, when it was connected to Clio, and 1896, when a tobacco warehouse was built in the town to accommodate the growing tobacco production of the region. With the combination of the

⁵⁷ Bedford, *The Independent Republic*, 81.

⁵⁸ For a discussion of the landscape created by the railroad, see John R. Stilgore, *Metropolitan Corridor: Railroads and the American Scene* (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1983).

tobacco warehouse and the railroad, Latta grew into an important regional economic center.⁵⁹

The creation of the railroad through the Pee Dee region also illustrates the public/private relationship highlighted by the approach to railroad building in the United States. Figure 2.5 presents a portion of *Railroad Map of South Carolina* by Jed. Hotchkiss, T.E., Stanton, Va. (1880) showing the future Dillon County. Because civic boosters saw the economic success the railroads brought to the communities, they offered railroad companies financial and other incentives to run the line through their cities. This was true in the Pee Dee region. In 1888, James W. Dillon acquired 40 acres and offered the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company 50 percent interest if they would route the railroad through his tract. The company agreed to build a depot there, and the town of Dillon grew around it.⁶⁰

While the railroad was bringing the nation together, the growing industrialization of the economy resulted in a backlash on modernity and a search for spiritual release. During the late 1800s, the nation experienced a nationwide surge of evangelism and revival meetings in response to growing industrialization. This religious emphasis also occurred in the Pee Dee region. For example, the church register of Old Ebenezer Church shows that 55 new members joined the church by profession of faith in September 1890.⁶¹

Postbellum Southerners used the turpentine industry as a quick way to recoup capital lost during the war. By the last quarter of the nineteenth century, factors in Savannah and the Gulf ports controlled the trade. Savannah controlled the world price for naval stores from 1880 to 1950. Ceramic pots, replacing boxes cut into trees, were introduced to the trade around 1908, and several other technological improvements lessened certain of the exhaustive effects of the practice. The greatest single force within the area's economy during the last years of the nineteenth century was the Burroughs and Collins group of companies, consisting of turpentine and timber interests, mercantile businesses, shipyards, and transportation. In contrast to Horry County, Marion County also benefited from textile mills in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.⁶²

2.9 Rise of Tenant Farming in the Pee Dee Region

Farm tenancy emerged as a dominant form of agricultural land management toward the end of the nineteenth century. Tenancy had two basic forms, sharecropping and cash renting.

Sharecropping was a system whereby the landowner provided all that the renter might need to tend and cultivate the land (i.e., draft animals, farming implements and tools, seed, and fertilizer). A variety of methods of payment by the renter could be arranged. However, usually an agreed portion of the crop (i.e., a share), would be surrendered to the landowner. Sharecropping was appropriate when tenants could not afford the capital outlay necessary to purchase seed, animals, and tools.⁶³

⁵⁹ Wylie and Rogers, "Latta MRA." National Register of Historic Places Inventory–Nomination Form. Ms. on file at SCDAH, Columbia.

⁶⁰ Nancy Ruhf, "James W. Dillon House." National Register of Historic Places Inventory–Nomination Form. Ms. on file at SCDAH, Columbia.

⁶¹ Carolina Dixon, "Old Ebenezer Church." National Register of Historic Places Inventory–Nomination Form. Ms. on file at SCDAH, Columbia.

⁶² Edgar, *South Carolina: A History*, 286.

⁶³ Paul E. Brockington Jr., Michael Scardaville, Patrick H. Garrow, David Singer, Linda France, and Cheryl Holt, *Cultural Settlement in the Charleston Bay Area: Eighteen and Nineteenth Century Sites in the Mark Clark Expressway Corridor* (prepared for the South Carolina Department of Transportation, Columbia, 1985).

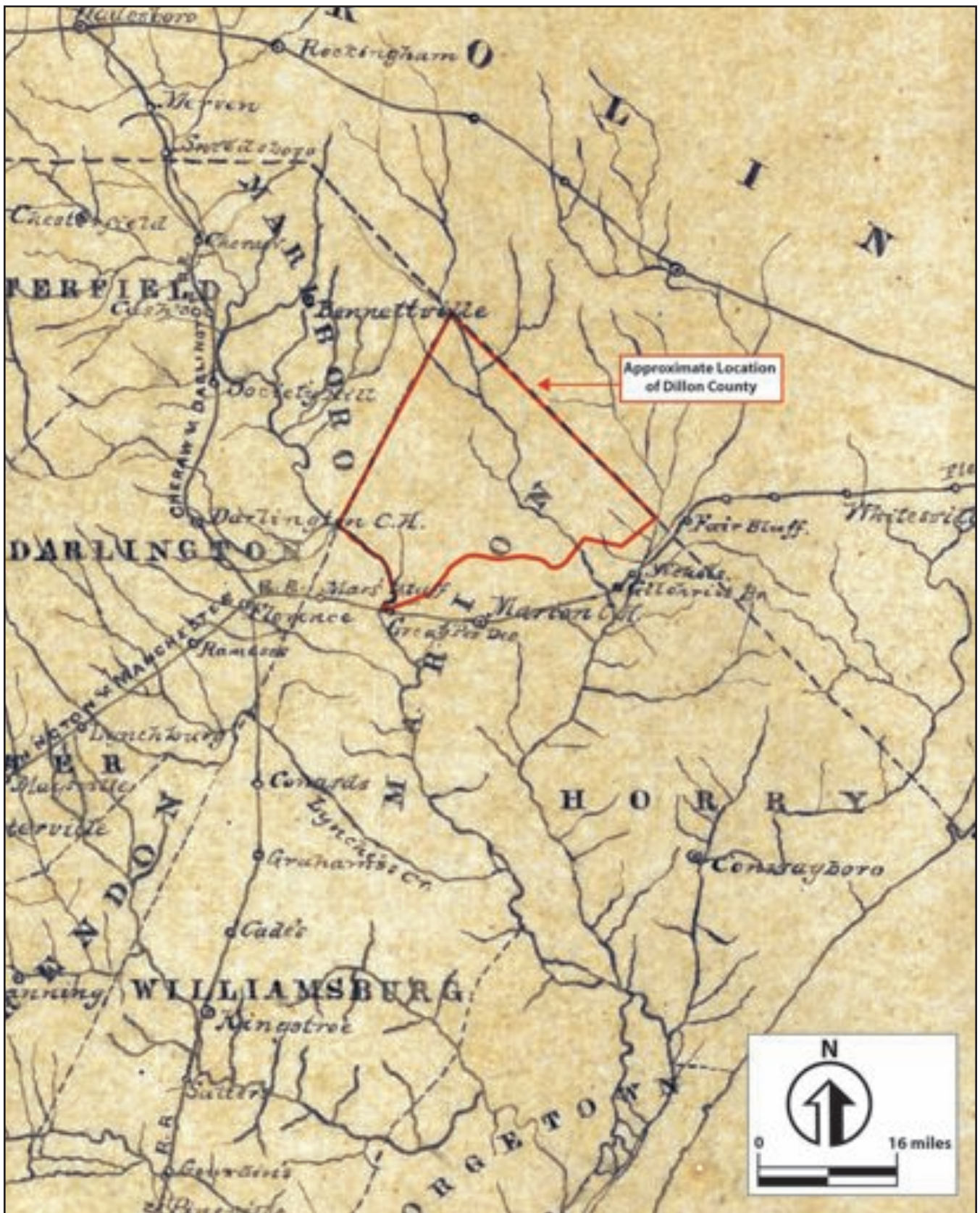


Figure 2.5. A portion of Railroad Map of South Carolina by Jed. Hotchkiss, T.E., Stanton, Va. (1880), showing the future Dillon County.

Cash renting, on the other hand, generally represented an arrangement in which an agreed sum of money was paid to the landowner by the tenant farmer. In these instances, the farmer was more independent and farther removed from the landowner and provided his own animals, feed, seed, and equipment. This system generally allowed small farmers to accrue larger sums of money, and was the preferred arrangement for tenant farmers, as it was regarded as a profitable operation that would help the tenants to acquire their own property. Cash renting was desirable to the landlord because it removed him from the uncertainties of market prices; removed the capital burden of supplying seed, fertilizer, and equipment; and assured steady cash income.

Subsistence farming remained the dominant aspect of the area's economy until the introduction of tobacco in the Pee Dee region the 1880s. It is interesting to note that the first chapter of the Southern Farmer's Alliance formed in Marion County in 1887 as a cooperative to protect small farms.⁶⁴

2.10 Creation of Dillon County

After the Civil War, the settlement and labor systems of Dillon County, as throughout the state, were drastically changed. Instead of nucleated plantation systems, a more dispersed settlement pattern developed as tenant farming and small-farm ownership became prevalent. However, the impact was not as significant as in adjoining counties where slavery played a larger role. The economy of the county remained agricultural, with both tobacco and cotton still dominant products.

Beginning in 1895, civic leaders in upper Marion County began looking at the opportunity to form their own county. Changes in the state constitution had eased restrictions on creating new counties. However, leaders of lower Marion did everything they could to prevent the separation. Most of the population of the county was centered in the lower portion of the county near Marion and Mullins, but the rich farmland was in upper Marion, and that land produced large property taxes. Even though they paid a large portion of the property taxes, the citizens of upper Marion had substandard road maintenance and services. As a result, upper Marion's leaders grew determined to have their own county.⁶⁵

After several years of political fights, Dillon County was founded in 1910, carved from the northern portion of Marion County. The name Dillon commemorates James W. Dillon, an Irishman who settled there, prospered, and headed a local movement to bring in the railroad, which resulted in construction of the Wilson Short Cut Railroad (later part of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad). The town of Dillon was at first a depot along this railroad and is now the county seat.⁶⁶

With the advent of telegraph and railroad service to the area in the late 1800s, the outside world gained access to northern Marion County, now Dillon County. These new developments linked the region more to North Carolina, rather than to the rest of South Carolina. The construction of I-95 in the 1950s and 1960s brought some economic expansion to Dillon County.⁶⁷ These events did not spawn as much economic expansion and population growth as it did for other parts of South Carolina. This is evident in the population dynamics from 1910 to 2000. In 1910, the population of Dillon County was 22,615; in 2000, the population of Dillon

⁶⁴ Edgar, *South Carolina: A History*, 431.

⁶⁵ Braddy, "Dillon County," 264.

⁶⁶ "Dillon County History and Genealogy." Available online at <http://www.sciway3.net/proctor/dillon/> (accessed June 18, 2010).

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*

County was 30,722.⁶⁸

As the new county grew, it also experienced other changes. The Rosenwald Fund assisted in the construction of 18 schools in Dillon County for the African American population.⁶⁹

2.11 The Rise of Tobacco in Dillon County

While the Pee Dee had been an agricultural region since its early settlement, the introduction of tobacco in the late 1800s utterly changed the landscape of the region. Tobacco had been grown in South Carolina since the 1670s, but with the ascendancy of rice as the primary staple crop in the colony, all but a few farmers abandoned tobacco. For a brief period after the end of the American Revolution in 1783 and prior to the cotton boom of the 1810s, tobacco became a primary cash crop in South Carolina. Between 1810 and 1812, prices fell sharply as trade was disrupted by the Napoleonic wars in Europe. Thereafter, cotton quickly gained ascendancy as the major cash crop throughout South Carolina and the South as a whole, and tobacco production in the state diminished.⁷⁰ Reintroduced in the 1880s, the crop thrived in the northeastern portion of South Carolina. Two events contributed to the creation of a favorable environment for a tobacco-based economy. First was the development of the Bright Leaf variety of tobacco, which was grown on sandy, loamy soil like that in the Pee Dee region. Also, a “Cotton Depression” in the late 1880s caused farmers to look for other crops, and Bright Leaf tobacco brought a higher price.⁷¹

Local stories conflict about who introduced Bright Leaf to the region. Some suggest that Dr. C.T. Ford began to experiment with planting Bright Leaf tobacco in 1891. Other farmers nearby also experimented with the new crop.⁷² By 1895, “tobacco fever” was spreading across the Pee Dee region, especially in Mullins. As the Cotton Depression worsened, farmers in Marion County turned to tobacco as a cash crop. Farmers in Dothan, Fork, Zion, and Gapway all switched to tobacco as the new crop.⁷³

The creation of the tobacco industry resulted in new buildings and structures in the Pee Dee region. One of the major features was the flue-cured tobacco barn. One historian notes:

Tobacco curing barns have helped to define the Pee Dee landscape since the 1880s. Unlike the ventilating air-drying shed used in the Burley regions like Kentucky, South Carolina’s Bright Leaf tobacco was “flue-cured” by artificial heat. Thus, curing barns were tightly constructed to maintain high temperatures during the four to five days curing process. A brick furnace circulated heat through a network of stove pipes (flues) that ran parallel to and a few inches above the floor. Tobacco leaves were strung on wooden sticks and hung overhead on rows of tier poles. Early barns were generally sixteen feet high and twenty feet

⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁹ SCDHAH, “South Carolina’s Rosenwald School Buildings Database.” Available online at <http://www.state.sc.us/scdah/afamer/rosenintro.htm> (accessed June 18, 2010).

⁷⁰ Joyce E. Chaplin, *An Anxious Pursuit: Agricultural Innovation and Modernity in the Lower South, 1730-1815* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1993), 293, 294, 297.

⁷¹ Edwin P. Rogers, “Flue-Cured Tobacco Properties.” National Register of Historic Places Inventory–Nomination Form. Ms. on file at SCDHAH, Columbia.

⁷² Charles MacRae, “John Hayes Farmstead, Dillon County.” National Register of Historic Places Inventory–Nomination Form. Ms. on file at SCDHAH, Columbia.

⁷³ Eldred E. Prince Jr. and Robert R. Simpson, *Long Green: The Rise and Fall of Tobacco in South Carolina* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 2000), 59, 67.

high with four “rooms” of tier poles.... Typically, the outside walls were skirted by a shed roof that sheltered hanging and stringing.⁷⁴

The flue-cured tobacco barn would become the major feature of the agricultural landscape that developed in the Pee Dee region.

By 1920, tobacco was well established as the small farmer’s cash crop; tobacco was an attractive alternative to boll weevil-wrecked cotton. The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 was applauded by Depression-era tobacco farmers when it reduced acreage by establishing a crop allotment system and increased prices. In the 1940s, tobacco became the second-leading cash crop in South Carolina, and in 1956, it surpassed cotton as the state’s most remunerative crop.

Tobacco remained the leading agricultural product for 25 years before falling behind soybeans. In 1955, the average farm size for Horry, Florence, and Marion counties (which produced half the state’s tobacco crop) was 57 acres, or two thirds of the state average. Central to tobacco production is the allotment system, a quota based on each state’s portion of the national harvest. The traditional allotment is vested with and inseparable from the farm. In the 1960s, the lease-and-transfer allotment system made it possible for a farmer to lease an allotment and grow it on a tract of land other than the one to which it was attached. This new system, along with new bulk-metal drying barns and mechanized harvesters, enabled farmers to increase acreage and reduce labor by 70 percent, changing the traditional landscape of the tobacco-growing region.⁷⁵

2.12 Other Industries in the Pee Dee Region

As in many South Carolina counties, industry in Dillon County had consisted mostly of cotton mills, which became increasingly outdated as the twentieth century progressed. In 1954, Dillon County’s industrial base expanded significantly with the arrival of Dixiana Mills, a division of Mohawk Carpets, which created badly needed jobs for displaced farm workers and others.⁷⁶

However, Dillon County’s proximity to I-95 may have shielded the county from economic recession. Today the largest employers in Dillon County are the Perdue Farms poultry processing plant 6.4 kilometers (four miles) west of Dillon, which employs 1,200 people, and South of the Border, which employs 700 people. Other important industries in Dillon County include Dillon Yarn, Wix, Franco, Carpostan, Paperboard Industries, Dillon Furniture, and Dillon Veneer Manufacturing Company.⁷⁷

2.13 The Pee Dee Region in the Early Twentieth Century

The Pee Dee region experienced many of the changes of rural and urban Southern areas during the twentieth century. The Progressive movement in South Carolina gained momentum after the election of Richard I. Manning as governor in 1915. New roads, bridges, schools, libraries, and other services entered the area. Many farms had to be altered when they gained access to electricity, and new electric-powered equipment appeared on the farms. Figure 2.6 presents a portion of the 1914 Rand McNally map of South Carolina showing the development in Dillon

⁷⁴ Eldred E. Prince Jr., “Tobacco Barn,” in *The South Carolina Encyclopedia*, edited by Walter Edgar (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 2006), 969-970.

⁷⁵ Kovacik and Winberry, *South Carolina: The Making of a Landscape*, 162-166.

⁷⁶ Braddy, “Dillon County,” 264.

⁷⁷ “Dillon County History and Genealogy.” Available online at <http://www.sciway3.net/proctor/dillon/> (accessed June 18, 2010).

County.

As the state began to industrialize with the expansion of textile mills in the late 1800s and early 1900s, roads in South Carolina were inadequate to support these new industries. In 1904, the state had only 300 miles of roads covered in crushed shell or stone and 1,500 miles of dirt or sand roads. Under the leadership of Commissioner Ben Sawyer (1926–1940), the South Carolina Highway Department instituted an expansion of farm-to-market roads across the state. In addition to the new roads, the state also constructed more than 200 new bridges across the state.⁷⁸

One of the major improvements to the state's transportation infrastructure was the construction of concrete bridges. Reinforced-concrete bridges began to be constructed in the 1890s and quickly became the dominant small-highway bridge type by the early twentieth century. Although concrete bridges were more expensive to construct than metal truss bridges, low annual maintenance costs and ease in obtaining concrete made them a better choice for local governments. Engineers used reinforced-concrete girders to build bridges or sections of bridges with short spans. For the longer spans, either the deck arch design, in which the road is carried on the supporting arches, or the rainbow arch design, in which the roadway is suspended from arches, was used.⁷⁹ These new roads and bridges built over the Pee Dee rivers and other bodies of water in the region allowed easier access to cities and towns.

The early-twentieth-century changes brought about by the Progressive era transformed many of the area's towns. For example, the built environment of Latta illustrates the town's growth as a result of tobacco and the railroad. Like many other communities in the United States, Latta petitioned the Carnegie Foundation in 1914 for funds to build a new library. Later that decade, the town also built an electric power plant and a municipal water system. Also, new neighborhoods with Craftsman-style bungalows were developed to house the new middle class in the area.⁸⁰ These changes might seem minor on the surface, but they illustrate a change in the thinking of local leaders.

The Great Depression resulted in further change in the Pee Dee region. One of the major components of the Great Depression was the deflation of the prices of agricultural products. While tobacco farmers in the Pee Dee region did not experience the massive losses that cotton farmers suffered, they did experience a serious downturn. As part of the New Deal, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA) pursued a plan of raising prices by reducing surpluses through a permanent acreage-reduction program. The 23,000 tobacco farmers in the Pee Dee region withdrew approximately one third of their acreage and saw the price of a pound of tobacco increase from 11.14 cents in 1931 to 21.60 cents in 1934.⁸¹

Although the AAA saved many farmers from economic ruin, the removal of nearly a third of the farmland resulted in the destruction of the tenant farming system. Landowners no longer needed the tenants and released them from their contracts. The unemployed and landless former tenants usually left the rural South for urban areas in the South and the North. The

⁷⁸ Kovacik and Winberry, *South Carolina: The Making of a Landscape*, 121; John Hammond Moore, *The South Carolina Highway Department 1917-1987* (Columbia: University of South Carolina, 1987), 149.

⁷⁹ Donald C. Jackson, "Bridges," in *Built in the USA: American Buildings From Airports to Zoos*, edited by D. Maddex (Washington, DC: Preservation Press, 1985), 34-37.

⁸⁰ Wylie and Rogers, "Latta MRA." National Register of Historic Places Inventory–Nomination Form.

⁸¹ Jack Irby Hayes Jr., *South Carolina and the New Deal* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 2001), 124.

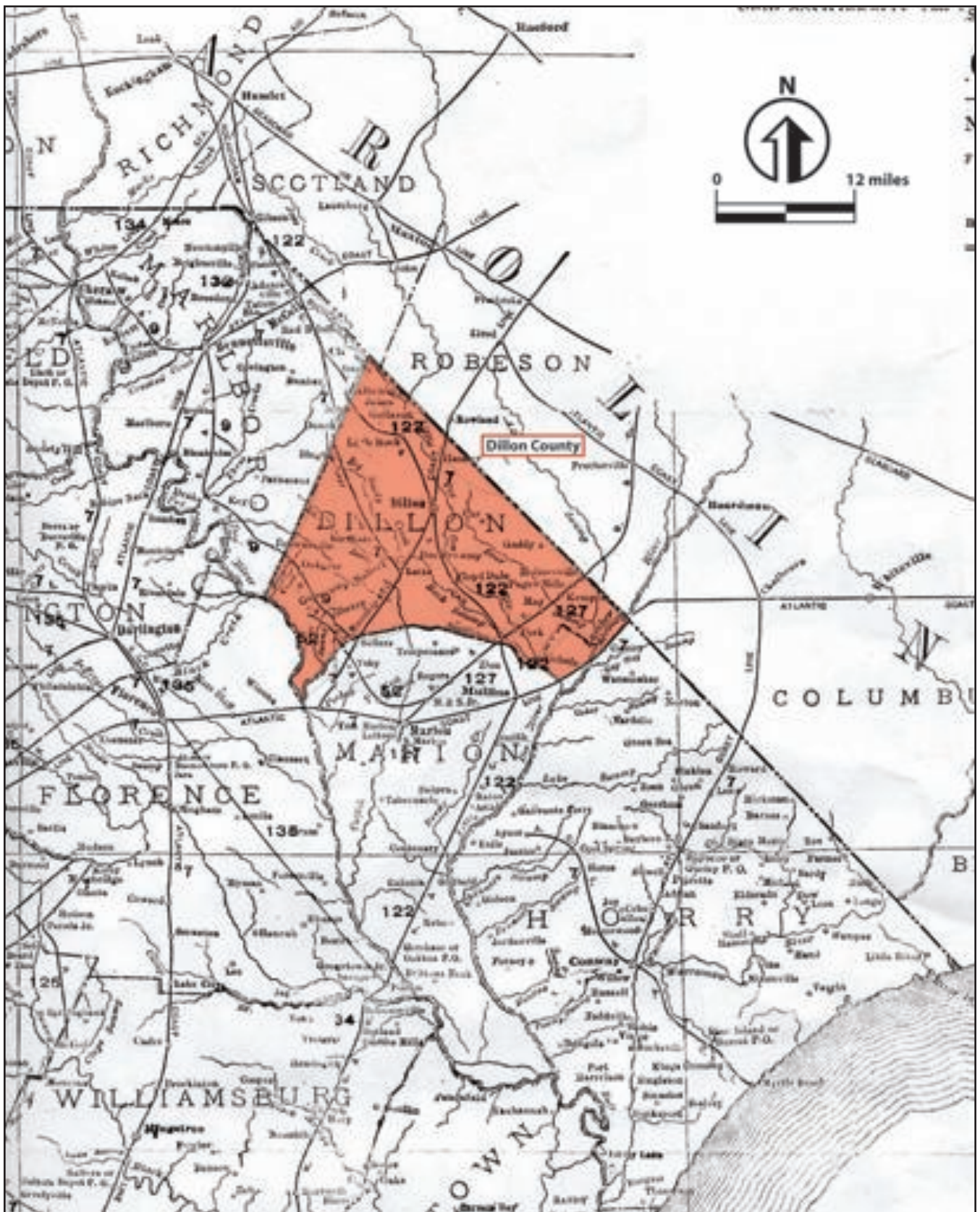


Figure 2.6. A portion of the 1914 Rand McNally map of South Carolina showing the development in Dillon County.

defense buildup during World War II would continue to fuel this migration from the country to the cities.

2.14 Tourism in the Pee Dee Region

While Horry County's sandy soil nourished South Carolina's most remunerative cash crops during the last half of the twentieth century, the sand on its beaches fed the state's number-one industry, tourism. The Grand Strand opened in 1900 when Conway Lumber Company established a weekend rail service to its newly completed employee beach resort, New Town (later Myrtle Beach). The next year, Atlantic Coast Lumber Company followed suit on Pawleys Island in Georgetown County. When Greenville textile magnate John T. Woodside laid out the streets of Myrtle Beach and built the Ocean Forest Hotel in 1926, resort developments at Garden City, Ocean Drive, Cherry Grove, and Atlantic Beach were well established.⁸² By the mid-1930s, the average family had access to an automobile, and highway service linking Myrtle Beach and the outside world was established.⁸³ One of the major tourist arteries in Dillon County was Highway 301, constructed in 1932. The route led from Baltimore, Maryland, to Sarasota, Florida, and crossed Dillon and Latta in Dillon County. As was common on new tourist highways, new motels and restaurants developed along the road to meet the needs of tourists.⁸⁴ In 1950 Alan Schafer, a prominent businessman from Little Rock, built a small diner on Highway 301 at the North Carolina border. From this modest beginning he developed South of the Border, a giant tourist complex.⁸⁵

2.15 Summary

Dillon County was influenced by the agricultural development of the Pee Dee region of South Carolina. Although the area was relatively unsettled in the beginning, the arrival of the railroad resulted in the creation of several towns and cities in the region that served as centers of commerce and trade and allowed farmers to send their crops to the market more easily. When farmers turned to tobacco and it became the primary cash crop in the 1890s, the region again changed. The county also changed with the introduction of the tourist industry, serving as a gateway to Myrtle Beach and the Grand Strand. However, Dillon County remained a region of small communities that focused on agriculture. Most of the major towns were associated with railroads and served as markets for farm goods.

⁸² Edgar, *South Carolina in the Modern Age* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1992), 56.

⁸³ Rogers, *The History of Horry County, South Carolina*, 506.

⁸⁴ Lloyd Johnson, "Highway 301," in *The South Carolina Encyclopedia*, edited by Walter Edgar (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 2006), 443.

⁸⁵ W.R. Braddy, "Dillon," in *The South Carolina Encyclopedia*, edited by Walter Edgar (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 2006), 263.

3.0 PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

3.1 NRHP Listed Properties

The Dillon County architectural survey universe currently contains four historic districts and 13 individual resources listed on the NRHP. Each of these resources is discussed below. The resources are presented in alphabetical order.

3.1.1 NRHP Listed Districts

Dillon Downtown Historic District. The Dillon Downtown Historic District is significant as an intact collection of buildings associated with the commercial growth and development of the town of Dillon, from circa 1903 to 1948. Sixty buildings contribute to the character of the historic district, while 15 are noncontributing (Figure 3.1). 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 was listed on the NRHP on January 24, 2003.⁸⁶ Figures 3.2 and 3.3 present views of the Dillon Downtown Historic District.

Latta Historic Districts #1 and #2 and Latta Downtown Historic District. The town of Latta in Dillon County contains three historic districts. Figure 3.4 provides a map of the three districts.

Latta Historic District #1 consists of approximately 55 properties constructed between circa 1890 and circa 1930. The district is primarily residential, with mostly one- and two-story frame residences with late Victorian-era details. The district contains several fine local interpretations of late Victorian-era construction styles. In addition, the district has examples of local usage of Neoclassical details and more sophisticated examples of the Neoclassical style. Early-twentieth-century bungalows illustrate the development of the area during the early part of the century. The district also contains Latta Public Library, Latta Methodist Church, Latta Baptist Church, and a few commercial buildings, most notably the Fairey Agency and Dr. L.H. Edwards' dentist office.⁸⁷ Figures 3.5 and 3.6 present views of Latta Historic District #1.

Latta Historic District #2 is a collection of late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century vernacular architecture. The district contains notable local examples of late Victorian-era architecture and a fine local example of the bungalow style. The district is a collection of 12 contributing properties and three noncontributing properties constructed between circa 1890 and circa 1930, including residences and a church.⁸⁸ Figures 3.7 and 3.8 present views of Latta Historic District #2.

The Latta Downtown Historic District is a collection of early-twentieth-century commercial architecture that illustrates Latta's role as a center of trade and commerce in Dillon County during the period from 1895 to 1928. Thirteen properties contribute to the character of

⁸⁶ SCDAH, "Dillon Downtown Historic District." National Register of Historic Places Inventory–Nomination Form, 2003. Ms. on file at SCDAH, Columbia.

⁸⁷ Suzanne Pickens Wylie and Pete Rogers, "Latta MRA." National Register of Historic Places Inventory–Nomination Form, 1984. Ms. on file at SCDAH, Columbia.

⁸⁸ Ibid.



Figure 3.1 Map of Dillon Downtown Historic District.



Figure 3.2 View of the McRae Building, 201 West Main Street (courtesy of SCDAH).



Figure 3.3 View of Dillon Theatre, 114 North MacArthur Avenue (courtesy of SCDAH).



Figure 3.4. Map of Latta Historic Districts #1 and #2 and Latta Downtown Historic District.



Figure 3.5 View of 320 Main Street in Latta Historic District #1 (courtesy of SCDAH).



Figure 3.6 View of Latta Public Library in Latta Historic District #1 (courtesy of SCDAH).



Figure 3.7 View of 408 Richardson Street in Latta Historic District #2 (courtesy of SCDAH).



Figure 3.8 View of 417 Richardson Street in Latta Historic District #2 (courtesy of SCDAH).

the historic district, with one noncontributing property.⁸⁹ Figures 3.9 and 3.10 present views of the Latta Downtown Historic District.

3.1.2 Individually Listed Properties

Joel Allen House (NRIS 74001848). Although no longer standing, this white-painted, heart-pine farmhouse was typical of the modest yet well built South Carolina upcountry house. From its construction, the house was owned by members of the Allen family, many of whom made important contributions to the work of the Southern Baptist Church. Built in 1857 by a local contractor, Solomon Sanderson, the Joel Allen House is a good example of a South Carolina upcountry farmhouse. The heart-pine weatherboarding, symmetrical façade, and interior floor plan of two rooms flanking a central hall were characteristic of many houses constructed during this period on the eastern seaboard. A front porch extended the width of the house. Supporting the porch were six square wooden columns set on brick piers independent of the porch. Late-nineteenth-century changes altered the façade of the farmhouse. The roof was raised so that the house could be enlarged from one and a half to two full stories. Following this addition, the original shingled roof was replaced by the present sheet-metal roof to provide drainage of rainwater. Foundation materials, sills, and floor joists of heavy timber were original at the time of nomination. Weatherboarding and interior woodwork were of sawn lumber, planed and finished by hand. At the time of nomination, five outbuildings, a smokehouse, a washhouse, a commissary, a stable, and a barn were noted as extant. The resource was listed on the NRHP on August 13, 1974.⁹⁰ Figure 3.11 provides a view of the Joel Allen House when it was listed in 1974.

Catfish Creek Baptist Church (NRIS Number 75001697). The first Catfish Creek Baptist Church, a branch of the Welsh Neck Church, was established by Welsh Baptists who migrated from Pennsylvania in 1735 and typifies the significant Baptist tradition in the South Carolina Pee Dee region. In 1802 another congregation, also taking the name Catfish, was formed farther upstream from the location of the original Catfish Church. This new congregation, the oldest active in Dillon County, constructed a log church building on this site. Later, a clapboard cypress building was built. In 1849 the cypress building became too small and the church needed a larger structure.

The present structure dates from 1883. It was constructed of pine and is 60 feet long and 40 feet wide. The main façade consists of a centrally placed, stilted arch entrance with two four-panel sliding doors that recess into the wall when opened. The side elevations have 24-pane rectangular windows identical to those of the façade. The interior has remained largely unchanged. The side pews are attached to the wainscoting. There has been the addition of an educational building, constructed in 1948. This property was listed on the NRHP on January 17, 1975.⁹¹ Figure 3.12 presents a view of Catfish Creek Baptist Church.

⁸⁹ Nancy Green Brigman, “Latta Downtown Historic District.” National Register of Historic Places Inventory–Nomination Form, 1997. Ms. on file at SCDAH, Columbia.

⁹⁰ SCDAH, “Joel Allen House.” National Register of Historic Places Inventory–Nomination Form, 1974. Ms. on file at SCDAH, Columbia.

⁹¹ SCDAH, “Catfish Creek Baptist Church.” National Register of Historic Places Inventory–Nomination Form, 1974. Ms. on file at SCDAH, Columbia.



Figure 3.9 View of Kornblut's Store, 103 East Main Street, in the Latta Downtown Historic District (courtesy of SCDAH).



Figure 3.10 View of the Parham Building, 118-120 East Main Street, in the Latta Downtown Historic District (courtesy of SCDAH).



Figure 3.11 View of the Joel Allen House (courtesy of SCDAH).



Figure 3.12 View of Catfish Creek Baptist Church (courtesy of SCDAH).

James W. Dillon House. The James W. Dillon House, a significant historic landmark in Dillon County, is representative of Victorian architecture. Built in 1890, this two-story, white frame house was the home of James W. Dillon, founder of the town and the individual for whom the county was named. A one-story veranda extends across the façade and three fourths of the southeast elevation. Other notable details include lattice work beneath the veranda's cornice, carved posts with cornice braces, scalloped shingles in gables, and an ornate front gable decorated with gingerbread trim, rectangular louvers, and an oval window with a sunburst design. In 1888 Dillon acquired 40 acres of land in what is now the city of Dillon. Simultaneously, the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company began plans for extending its rail line from Wilson, North Carolina, to the Pee Dee region of South Carolina. Dillon offered the railroad company 50 percent interest in his land if it would route the railroad through this 40-acre tract. After the contract was signed, a depot was established, and the proposed town of Dillon became a reality. In 1910, when Dillon County was formed from the upper section of Marion County, citizens of the new county voted to name it for James W. Dillon. The James W. Dillon House was listed on the NRHP on May 6, 1971.⁹² Figure 3.13 presents a view of the James W. Dillon House.

Dillon County Courthouse. The Dillon County Courthouse is the first and only courthouse to serve Dillon County, which was formed by an act of the state legislature on February 5, 1910, from the upper portion of Marion County. William Augustus Edwards, AIA, was the architect; J.A. Jones was the contractor. Built in 1911, the courthouse is a monumental brick and stone Neoclassical building with a central colossal Ionic portico in antis and two flanking wings. The composition of the building reflects its cross-axis plan, with central, axial entrances on all four elevations, and the offices in the four quadrants defined by the two axial halls. The courtroom is on the second floor, along the longitudinal axis, and furthers the architectural symbolism of the exterior. The elevations are unified by the discipline of the Ionic portico, which imposes its order on all elements of each elevation. Heraldic devices and tabernacle frames embellish the façade. The portico is executed in stone. Four massive, unfluted Ionic columns with pilaster responds feature Scamozzi Ionic capitals with festoons suspended from the volutes. The columns support a major entablature, also executed in stone. The portico is on a stone basement story, which girds the entire building. The walls are brick, with every sixth brick course recessed to simulate rustication. The Dillon County Courthouse was listed on the NRHP on October 30, 1981.⁹³ Figure 3.14 presents a view of the Dillon County Courthouse.

Early Cotton Press (NRIS Number 72001206). Located at Berry's Crossroads, the Early Cotton Press is significant in the field of rural industry and agriculture as the only remaining cotton press of its era that used mule power South Carolina. The press, constructed by Stephen Berry circa 1798, was located on the site of a former sawmill. It was later purchased and moved to its present location circa 1950. It remains in excellent condition. According to the NRHP nomination, the press is constructed of pegged and doweled oak, and a shingled roof is attached and covers a chiseled-oak screw 16 inches in diameter. All parts are hand-carved and, except for

⁹² SCDHAH, "James Dillon House." National Register of Historic Places Inventory–Nomination Form, 1971. Ms. on file at SCDHAH, Columbia.

⁹³ SCDHAH, "Dillon County Courthouse." National Register of Historic Places Inventory–Nomination Form, 1981. Ms. on file at SCDHAH, Columbia.



Figure 3.13 View of the James W. Dillon House (courtesy of SCDAH).



Figure 3.14 View of Dillon County Courthouse (courtesy of SCDAH).

several repairs, are the original materials. The Early Cotton Press was listed on the NRHP on November 15, 1972.⁹⁴ Figure 3.15 presents a view of the Early Cotton Press.

Hamer Hall. Hamer Hall, a Victorian or Queen Anne-style residence incorporating elaborate fretwork and decorative embellishments of the Eastlake style, was constructed circa 1890 by Robert Pickett Hamer Jr. Hamer was influential in the economic and political development of Dillon County. As a member of the South Carolina House of Representatives (1909–1910), he introduced the bill for the creation of Dillon County from portions of Marion and Marlboro counties in 1910. The two-story dwelling contains 14 rooms and has three large porches. The exterior walls are of solid brick construction, some 16 inches thick. On the left front corner is a turret with a pyramidal roof topped by a lightning rod. The roof of the main house is a combination of gable and hip modes with an off-center cross gable. Decorative star motifs are worked into the slate roof design. The one-story front piazza has very elaborate ornamentation fashioned with chisel, gouge, and lathe. A centrally recessed second-floor balcony also displays the decorative woodwork in a fanlight design. The one-over-one windows are surmounted by brick arches. The interior features include a solid walnut circular staircase, hand-carved newel post and balusters, and wainscoting in a herringbone pattern. Three barns, a windmill, and a water tank are located on the estate. Hamer Hall was listed on the NRHP on May 30, 1975.⁹⁵ Figure 3.16 presents a view of Hamer Hall.

John Hayes Farmstead. John Hayes (1764–1812) constructed the main building, built in the 1790s. Originally, the house is believed to have been a one-and-a-half-story, Federal-style raised cottage. It was remodeled to its present appearance in 1915 by John C. Hayes Jr. (1863–1942), grandson of the original owner. The 1915 remodeling transformed the house to the Craftsman style, featuring a wraparound porch with paired wood piers resting on brick pillars. The property also contains outbuildings including a sweet potato curing house, three barns, a smokehouse, a washhouse, and a pump house. The Johns Hayes Farmstead is an excellent example of a Pee Dee cotton farm. It remains in the Hayes family as a working farm, producing tobacco, corn, grains, and soybeans. This property was listed on the NRHP on October 4, 2005.⁹⁶ Figure 3.17 presents a view of the Johns Hayes Farmstead.

McMillan House (NRIS Number 84002042). Architectural historians argue that the McMillan House is the only example of the Second Empire style in the town of Latta as well as one of the best examples of its style in Dillon County. Built circa 1890, the two-and-a-half-story, frame, weatherboard residence with a mansard roof was the home of S.A. McMillan, one of Latta's prominent early businesspersons. This property was listed on the NRHP on May 17, 1984.⁹⁷ Figure 3.18 presents a view of the McMillan House.

⁹⁴ Dollie McGarth, "Early Cotton Press." National Register of Historic Places Inventory–Nomination Form, 1971. Ms. on file at SCDHAH, Columbia.

⁹⁵ SCDHAH, "Hamer Hall." National Register of Historic Places Inventory–Nomination Form, 1984. Ms. on file at SCDHAH, Columbia.

⁹⁶ SCDHAH, "John Hayes Farmstead, Dillon County." National Register of Historic Places Inventory–Nomination Form, 2005. Ms. on file at SCDHAH, Columbia.

⁹⁷ SCDHAH, "McMillan House." National Register of Historic Places Inventory–Nomination Form, 1984. Ms. on file at SCDHAH, Columbia.



Figure 3.15 View of the Early Cotton Press (courtesy of SCDAH).



Figure 3.16 View of Hamer Hall (courtesy of SCDAH).



Figure 3.17 View of Johns Hayes Farmstead (courtesy of SCDAH).



Figure 3.18 View of the left oblique of the McMillan House (courtesy of SCDAH).

Meekins Barn. The Meekins Barn, which is believed to have been constructed before 1935, is significant as an unusually intact example of a log tobacco barn. This method of construction was used in Marion and Dillon counties for flue-cured barns from the 1890s until the 1950s. The Meekins Barn is a large, five-“room” log barn with a metal-covered gable roof. Square wood posts support a metal shed roof on the façade. There is an arched firebox on the left elevation. The firebox supplied the heat for curing, and the heat was carried in metal flues through the lower part of the barn’s interior (hence the description “flue-cured”). There is a wood plank door on the façade and rear elevation. The foundation is brick but has been reinforced by concrete along the façade. Weatherboard has been added between the logs. The gable ends are also weatherboarded. The Meekins Barn was listed on the NRHP on August 3, 1984.⁹⁸ Figure 3.19 presents a view of the Meekins Barn.

St. Paul’s Methodist Church. St. Paul’s Methodist Church, constructed circa 1871, is an example of the transitional Italianate Victorian vernacular style that developed between the Greek Revival and Queen Anne periods. The church is situated on a low brick-pier foundation and is constructed of heart-pine weatherboarding. A bell tower with steeple dominates the exterior of the church. The single entrance to the church projects from the lower section of the bell tower and is covered with a gabled roof that is supported by turned wooden columns and delicate wooden brackets. The porch roof is embellished with imbricated shingles in its gable. The upper section of the tower is accentuated with pointed arched louvered vents on each of its sides with an overhanging octagonal spire above. The tower projects from the center of the gable in an unusual fashion and is flanked by 12-over-12-over-12 shuttered windows. Simple wooden pilasters further flank the windows and give the illusion of supporting the box cornice that extends around the building. The sides of the church are divided into six equal bays with pilasters employed to divide each bay. Other delicate exterior ornamentation includes cyma recta cornice brackets, a weathervane finish on the spire, and lightning rods along the crest of the roof. The interior is indicative of the rectangular meeting house with the exception of a square projecting narthex under the tower and a projecting chancel apse at the rear. Interior woodwork is characterized by beaded paneling arranged in a herringbone pattern. The ceiling, also of beaded paneling, is coved at the sides. Surrounding the church is the cemetery where many early church members are buried. St. Paul’s Methodist Church was listed on the NRHP on July 26, 1977.⁹⁹ Figure 3.20 presents a view of St. Paul’s Methodist Church.

Selkirk Farm. Selkirk Farm, built in 1858, was the home of Reverend James A. Cousar and has continuously been occupied by his descendants. The house is near the site of Reedy Creek Presbyterian Church, where Reverend Cousar had his first ministry. Reverend Cousar was noted for his work with black congregations, particularly in helping them organize new congregations and build their own churches. The original portion of Selkirk Farm was built by Case Cousar, Reverend Cousar’s slave. Six pieces of the original furniture made by Case are still in the house, as well as original mantels, wainscoting, and moldings. The house is a one-story clapboard Greek Revival cottage of heart pine. The front of the house is in its original condition except for the brick steps and concrete underpinning, which are twentieth-century additions. The

⁹⁸ SCDHAH, “Meekins Barn.” National Register of Historic Places Inventory–Nomination Form, 1984. Ms. on file at SCDHAH, Columbia.

⁹⁹ SCDHAH, “St. Paul’s Methodist Church.” National Register of Historic Places Inventory–Nomination Form, 1977. Ms. on file at SCDHAH, Columbia.



Figure 3.19 View of Meekins Barn (courtesy of SCDAH).



Figure 3.20 View of St. Paul's Methodist Church (courtesy of SCDAH).

pedimented porch with four square columns and low wooden railings frames the central two thirds of the façade. The house rests on brick foundation pillars, about three feet above the ground. Additions made in the rear of the house between 1880 and 1910 have almost doubled the depth of the structure. The property contains an antebellum cotton gin and a well. Selkirk Farm was listed on the NRHP on July 24, 1974.¹⁰⁰ Figure 3.21 presents a view of Selkirk Farm.

Smith Barn. Virtually unaltered since its construction in 1942 by J.L. King (this date and name are scratched in the chinking on the façade), the Smith Barn is an excellent example of the tobacco barns built in Marion and Dillon counties between circa 1895 and the 1950s. The Smith Barn is a five-“room” wooden barn with a metal-covered gable roof and a brick foundation. The walls up to the eaves are hewn timber and mortar chinking. The gable ends are weatherboarded and contain rectangular openings with wooden doors. Metal-roofed sheds supported by wooden posts are attached to the façade and left and right elevations. The façade and rear elevations have wood plank doors. There is a brick double-arched firebox on the left elevation. The original flues used for ventilation are still in place. The Smith Barn retains all of the basic characteristics of a traditional tobacco barn, a rapidly disappearing historic resource, and was the most intact barn identified in the two counties. The Smith Barn was listed on the NRHP on December 4, 1984.¹⁰¹ Figure 3.22 presents a view of the Smith Barn.

3.2 NRHP Eligible and Potentially Eligible Properties

SHPO has determined 16 individual resources eligible and one resource potentially eligible for the NRHP within the survey universe. Table 3.1 provides information on those resources.

Table 3.1 NRHP Eligible and Potentially Eligible Properties in Dillon County.

Survey Number	Name	Address	Nearby City	Eligibility	Reference
366-0023	John Hayes House	SC 38	Latta	Eligible	Cultural Resource Investigations for Section 7 of the SC 38/US 501 Widening Project
366-0022	Pineland Grange #549	1157 State Highway 38	Latta	Eligible	Cultural Resource Investigations for Section 7 of the SC 38/US 501 Widening Project
366-0024	Hatchell House	SR 219	Latta	Eligible	Cultural Resource Investigations for Section 7 of the SC 38/US 501 Widening Project
0025	F.L. Bethea House (part of the Bethea Rural Historic District)	Williamette Rd. at Int. w/ S-34	Dillon	Eligible	Cultural Resources Survey of the Dillon Industrial 69kV Project
0026	A.V. Bethea House (part of the Bethea Rural Historic District)	2547 Highway S-34	Dillon	Eligible	Cultural Resources Survey of the Dillon Industrial 69kV Project
0027	Union Grammar School	Piney Grove Road	Gaddy's Millpond	Eligible	Cultural Resources Survey of Two Proposed Telecommunications Sites
0028	Gaddy's Millpond General Store	Gaddys Mill Road and Piney Grove Road	Gaddy's Millpond	Potentially Eligible	Cultural Resources Survey of Two Proposed Telecommunications Sites
0037	Betha Tenant House	Highway S-34 and	Dillon	Eligible	I-73 Southern and Northern

¹⁰⁰ SCDHAH, “Selkirk Farm.” National Register of Historic Places Inventory–Nomination Form, 1974. Ms. on file at SCDHAH, Columbia.

¹⁰¹ SCDHAH, “Smith Barn.” National Register of Historic Places Inventory–Nomination Form, 1984. Ms. on file at SCDHAH, Columbia.

	(part of the Bethea Rural Historic District)	Williamette Road			Corridor Projects
0039	Bethea Barn (part of the Bethea Rural Historic District)	Highway S-34 and Williamette Road	Dillon	Eligible	I-73 Southern and Northern Corridor Projects
0043	Pleasant Hill School	1338 Skillet Road	Latta	Eligible	I-73 Southern and Northern Corridor Projects
0047	Dothan Methodist Church	Dothan Road and Bethel Road	Dillon	Eligible	I-73 Southern and Northern Corridor Projects
0049	Dothan Cemetery	Dothan Road and Bethel Road	Dillon	Eligible	I-73 Southern and Northern Corridor Projects
0080	Unidentified Residence	906 Dothan Road	Dillon	Eligible	I-73 Southern and Northern Corridor Projects
0090	Unidentified Residence	1163 Elsberry Road	Latta	Eligible	I-73 Southern and Northern Corridor Projects
0162	Unidentified Residence	Buck Swamp Road	Fork	Eligible	I-73 Southern and Northern Corridor Projects
0727-0727.06	Alford House and Outbuildings	1321 Cashua Ferry Road	Little Rock	Eligible	I-73 Southern and Northern Corridor Projects
1492	Unidentified Resource (part of the Bethea Rural Historic District)	651 Highway S-34	Dillon	Eligible	I-73 Southern and Northern Corridor Projects



Figure 3.21 View of Selkirk Farm (courtesy of SCDAAH).



Figure 3.22 View of Smith Barn (courtesy of SCDAAH).

3.3 Previous Architectural Surveys within the Survey Universe

Only a few cultural resources studies have been conducted within the survey universe. These studies are described below.

3.3.1 *Early Surveys in the Survey Area*

In the early 1970s, the Pee Dee Regional Government conducted a reconnaissance to identify potential historic resources in the counties of the Pee Dee region. Several historic buildings, structures, and sites were identified in Dillon County; however, none were officially recorded and no eligibility recommendations were made.

3.3.2 *Survey of 147 Tobacco Resources in Dillon County (1983)*

SCDAH historians conducted a reconnaissance of tobacco-related resources in Dillon County. The reconnaissance identified 147 tobacco-related resources, but the historians completed no survey cards and made no NRHP recommendations for these resources.

3.3.3 *An Intensive Archaeological and Architectural Survey of the I-95/SC Route 38 Interchange, Dillon County, South Carolina (1999)*

In 1999, New South Associates conducted a cultural resources survey in Dillon County regarding the widening of SC Route 38 in Marlboro and Dillon counties. They identified four architectural resources (0015–0018) in the survey universe, and none were determined eligible.¹⁰²

3.3.4 *Cultural Resources Investigations for Section 7 of the SC 38/US 501 Widening Project, Dillon and Marion Counties (2001)*

In 2001, TRC Garrow conducted cultural resources investigations in Dillon County as part of the planning of the widening of US Highway 501. They identified three architectural resources (0022–0024) in the survey universe: John Hayes House (366-0023), Pineland Grange #549 (366-0022), and Hatchell House (366-0024). All three of these resources were determined eligible for the NRHP.¹⁰³

3.3.5 *Cultural Resources Survey of the Dillon Industrial 69kV Project (2002)*

In 2002, Chicora Foundation, Inc., conducted a cultural resources survey in Dillon County. They identified two architectural resources (0025 and 0026) in the survey universe. The A.V. Bethea House (0025) and F.L. Bethea House (0026) were recommended eligible and were later placed in the Bethea Rural Historic District.¹⁰⁴

3.3.6 *Intensive Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Two Proposed Telecommunications Sites, Dillon County (2003)*

In 2003, Bland and Associates conducted a cultural resources assessment of two telecommunications sites in Dillon County. They identified two architectural resources (0027 and 0028) in the survey universe. Resource 0028 (Gaddy's Millpond General Store) was

¹⁰² Theresa M. Hamby, *An Intensive Archaeological and Architectural Survey of the I-95/S.C. Route 38 Interchange, Dillon County, South Carolina* (Stone Mountain, GA: New South Associates, 1999).

¹⁰³ Heather Mills, *Cultural Resources Investigations for Section 7 of the SC 38/US 501 Widening Project, Dillon and Marion Counties* (Columbia, SC: TRC Garrow, 2001).

¹⁰⁴ Michael Trinkley, Nicole Southerland, and Tom Covington, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Dillon Industrial 69kV Project* (Columbia, SC: Chicora Foundation, 2002).

recommended potentially eligible, and Resource 0027 (Union Grammar School) was recommended eligible.¹⁰⁵

3.3.7 Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the Dillon Frontage Road Project, Dillon County, South Carolina (2004)

In December 2003, Brockington and Associates, Inc., conducted an intensive cultural resources survey of the proposed Dillon Frontage Road project in Dillon County, South Carolina. These investigations entailed background research, architectural survey, and intensive archaeological survey. They identified two architectural resources (033 0029 and 033 0030) in the survey universe and one archaeological site (38DN130) in the area of potential effect. Resource 033 0029 is an early-twentieth-century tenant house; Resource 033 0030 is a mid-twentieth-century tobacco barn. Site 38DN130 is a late-nineteenth- to mid-twentieth-century domestic artifact scatter. Fletcher et al. recommended architectural resources 033 0029 and 033 0030 and archaeological site 38DN130 not eligible for the NRHP.¹⁰⁶

3.3.8 Historic Architectural Resources Survey, Archaeological Predictive Model, and Executive Summary for the Proposed I-73 Southern Corridor, Dillon, Marion, and Horry Counties, South Carolina (2007)

As part of the cultural resources survey of the Southern Corridor of the proposed I-73, Bailey et al. identified two historic architectural resources (0037 and 0039) that contribute to the Bethea Rural Historic District. The survey also established the Bethea Rural Historic District. As part of the *Cultural Resources Survey of the Dillon Industrial 69kV Project*, Trinkley and Southerland inventoried and assessed Historic Resources 0025 (F.L. Bethea House/Rosedale Plantation) and 0026 (A.V. Bethea House/Hillcrest Farms). At that time, these two resources were recommended eligible for the NRHP, and the SHPO concurred. The survey drew the resources' boundaries as the main houses and the immediate outbuildings. The earlier survey did not assess the resources as a potential historic rural landscape. The McLaurin House was outside the 2002 and current study areas, and thus it was not inventoried by either Trinkley et al. or the current project. This is a different McLaurin House from the one formally listed on the NRHP.¹⁰⁷

Because early alternates were located near these eligible historic resources and the property owner requested an on-site meeting, the South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) and SCDAH determined that a site visit was needed to establish the boundaries of the resources. In February 2006, David Kelly (SCDAH), Wayne Roberts (SCDOT), and Edward Salo (Brockington and Associates, Inc.) conducted a field visit and concluded that Rosedale Plantation, Hillcrest Farms, the McLaurin House, and other adjacent resources might constitute a rural historic district. Members of the Bethea family served as guides, showing the farms and several historic documents and photographs.

As part of the visit, Dr. Salo and Mr. Kelly drew a preliminary boundary for the potential district and took digital photographs to be used by the SHPO staff for review. The potential district contains three farms that were historically owned by the Bethea family. The three farms

¹⁰⁵ Bland and Associates, *Intensive Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Two Proposed Telecommunications Sites, Dillon County* (Macon, GA: Bland and Associates, 2003).

¹⁰⁶ Joshua Fletcher, David Baluha, Susannah Munson, and Ed Salo, *Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the Dillon Frontage Road Project, Dillon County, South Carolina* (Mt. Pleasant, SC: Brockington and Associates, 2004).

¹⁰⁷ Ralph Bailey, Dave Baluha, Inna Burns, Edward Salo, and Tom Whitley, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed I-73 Southern Corridor* (Mt. Pleasant, SC: Brockington and Associates, 2007).

illustrate the development of agriculture in the area from the 1840s to the present and convey the importance of the Bethea family in local and state history. The potential district also includes Resources 0037 (house) and 0039 (barn) that individually are not eligible, but are contributing elements to the potential district. To assist in disseminating the information regarding the potential new district, Brockington and Associates, Inc., historians prepared a PowerPoint presentation regarding the findings of the site visit to the Bethea farm for SHPO personnel to present at the ACT meeting in early March 2006.

After the visit, SHPO determined that the area does constitute a rural historic district encompassing the three homes (Rosedale Plantation, Hillcrest Farms, and the McLaurin House) associated with the Bethea family, outbuildings, tenant houses, and associated agricultural lands. The boundary of the district includes the main structures and adjacent outbuildings at Rosedale Plantation, Hillcrest Farms, and the McLaurin House; the cleared land and outlying structures associated with both Rosedale and Hillcrest southwest of SC Route 34 to Buck Swamp; the African American cemetery to the rear of the McLaurin House; the store and tenant house northeast of Rosedale Plantation along SC Route 34; and the cleared land across from Rosedale Plantation and northeast of SC Route 34 between the tree line and the highway. The individual elements of the Bethea Rural Historic District are being inventoried as part of the Dillon countywide architectural survey. The Bethea Rural Historic District contains several historic architectural resources, as described above; however, because the character of the district is based on its rural nature, and not on its individual buildings, we assessed the impacts of the alternates on the district as a whole and not on the individual resources.

3.3.9 Intensive Architectural Survey of the Three Proposed Alternates I-73 Northern Corridor (2007)

In 2006 and 2007, Brockington and Associates, Inc. conducted an intensive architectural survey of the Interstate (I-) 73 Northern Corridor, an approximately 20-mile-wide and 40-mile-long corridor that begins south of I-95 in Dillon County and ends at the North Carolina border in Marlboro County. This study area includes portions of Dillon and Marlboro counties. The three proposed Alternates for the northern section of the proposed I-73 are located within the Northern Corridor. This work was conducted for the South Carolina Department of Transportation through THE LPA GROUP, INC. and Wilbur Smith Associates to determine whether any known historic properties exist in or near the proposed three Alternates; to assess the potential for unidentified cultural resources to exist in or near the three proposed Alternates may have on any historic property; and, finally, to assess potential effects that construction of the three proposed Alternates may have on any historic property. Within one mile of Alternates 2a, 2b, and 3, Brockington and Associates, Inc., identified eight potentially eligible and 18 not-eligible sites, five NRHP-listed properties, and one resource previously determined eligible for the NRHP.¹⁰⁸

3.4 Historic American Building Survey Documentation within the Survey Universe

Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) documentation has been prepared for four historic resources in Dillon County. Nancy Pittenger and J. Tracy Power recorded a cotton press (HAER SC-11) located 0.25 miles west of the intersection of SC Routes 917 and 38, near Latta. It is the only known remaining cotton press of the late 1700s in South Carolina. It was moved from Berry's Crossroads to its present location in

¹⁰⁸ Ralph Bailey, Edward Salo, Jason Ellerbee, Inna Burns, and Kristina Lanphear, *Intensive Architectural Survey of the Three Proposed Alternates I-73 Northern Corridor* (Mt. Pleasant, SC: Brockington and Associates, 2007).

1950. The press was listed on the NRHP in 1972.

J. Tracy Power recorded the Old Brick Warehouse (HABS SC-620) at the corner of Main and Wine streets in Mullins for the HABS. The warehouse is the oldest known extant tobacco warehouse in the state and the first brick tobacco warehouse in Marion County.

Nancy Pittenger and Andrew W. Chandler recorded the Smith Tobacco Barn (HABS SC-594) located 0.25 miles south of secondary road 17-34 and 0.5 miles north of secondary road 17-155. The barn was constructed in 1942 by J.L. King and is an example of the tobacco barns constructed in Marion and Dillon counties between 1895 and the 1950s. It was listed on the NRHP in 1984. Jack E. Boucher photographed a tobacco barn (HABS SC-594-A) near Latta.

4.0 SURVEY RESULTS

Brockington and Associates, Inc., identified 1,514 historic architectural resources in the survey universe. These resources include buildings, structures, objects, and sites. The identified historic architectural resources are dispersed throughout the survey universe. These resources are presented on USGS quadrangles and Dillon County tax maps in Appendix B. We assessed all of the historic buildings included in the survey of Dillon County for NRHP eligibility.

Dillon County's architectural resources can be divided into several different categories. Residences, both grand and modest, commercial buildings, and religious institutions are only a few among many types of historic buildings found within the county limits. Other resources include sites, structures, and objects. Within these building types, differences in function, material, and style account for varying visual qualities. An examination of Dillon County's historic resources in reference to these types will provide the best basis for understanding the significance of the resources that remain. A majority of the buildings identified in this survey could not be clearly assigned a stylistic label such as Greek Revival, Craftsman, or Queen Anne. These buildings that have no identifiable academic style, however, can still be usefully categorized according to plan and the external clues as to how the interior space of the building is organized.

Many of the houses defy the nomenclature of style. This survey uses the descriptive terminology recommended by McAlester and McAlester to include these buildings in an analysis of the historic architectural resources in Dillon County.¹⁰⁹ These types include front-gable, gable-front and wing, massed-plan side-gable, hall-and-parlor, I-house, and pyramidal. This approach, which relies principally on plan rather than style, permits organization, categorization, and comparison, which is not possible with a reliance on academic styles.

The remainder of this section discusses the range of aboveground historic resources that we identified in the survey of Dillon County. It is organized by building type or function. Within the types, the discussion is organized both chronologically and, where applicable, by style or plan.

4.1 Residential Resources

By far, the greatest number of historic architectural resources we identified were residential structures. Of the 1,514 resources identified in the survey universe, nearly 1,000 are domestic resources. Most of these are single-family houses. This survey includes houses that date from the early nineteenth century nearly continuously through to the middle of the twentieth century. While many of the houses surveyed in Dillon County could not be assigned to a particular academic style, the buildings that were given stylistic designations are important in showing the area's uses and adaptations of national architectural types. The different styles represented in Dillon County will be discussed in this section. A discussion of the houses for which no stylistic designation could be given, broken down by house type, follows this section.

¹⁰⁹ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2003.

4.1.1 National Styles

Greek Revival. The Greek Revival style was the dominant style of American domestic architecture during the first half of the nineteenth century and is often associated with the splendor of antebellum plantations. Greek Revival houses usually feature symmetrical facades with central doorways surrounded by rectangular transoms and sidelights and porches with classical porch supports. Relatively few examples of the Greek Revival still exist within Dillon County. A notable example of the Greek Revival style is located at 3806 Sinclair Road (Resource 440). Figure 4.1 presents a view of Resource 440.

Italianate. The Italianate style was primarily a Victorian style, coming into favor in the years surrounding the Civil War and lasting until the turn of the century. Nationally, it was a flexible style capable of being used for both small-scale cottages and larger, more formal urban houses. Italianate houses generally are two or three stories tall with shallow roofs and wide overhanging eaves which often feature decorative brackets. The windows of Italianate houses are often round-headed with crowns, while roofs are often surmounted by a square cupola or tower. Dillon County has very few examples of Italianate structures; however, Resource 441 is an excellent example of the Italianate style in Dillon County (see Figure 4.2).

Queen Anne Revival. The Queen Anne style is often associated with the term Victorian. It is perhaps the most picturesque of the styles of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and can be the most irregular in plan. The surfaces of these houses were enlivened through a variety of means, including projecting bay windows, patterned shingles, spindles, and half-timbering. Queen Anne houses are most notable for their architectural details, where decorative work can appear at nearly any juncture or on nearly any surface. Roof lines of Queen Anne houses can be very complex, with multiple cross-gables often creating a jumbled appearance, while towers of various shapes rise above the roofs. One-story porches tend to appear on Queen Anne houses and often wrap around several sides of the house. The porches offer additional avenues for decoration, including elaborate turned work, decorative brackets, and single or grouped columns of varying sizes. The Queen Anne Revival style was most prominent between 1880 and 1910. Structures with elements of the Queen Anne Revival style are common throughout Dillon County. Notable examples include the Cook Funeral Home (Resource 329), located at 202 North Main Street in Lake View and an unidentified house at 407 East Harrison Street (Resource 1147) in Dillon. Figure 4.3 presents a view of Resource 329 and Figure 4.4 presents a view of Resource 1147.

Folk Victorian. This is a style that is applied to simpler folk houses built generally in the late nineteenth century that feature some of the decorative elements of the Italianate or Queen Anne styles. Like the folk forms on which they were based, the spread of Folk Victorian houses was based on the development of railroads. The railroad system made woodworking machinery widely available at local trade centers, where inexpensive Victorian detailing could be produced. With new access to pre-cut architectural detailing, homeowners updated older folk homes with fashionable Victorian porches and trim. Folk Victorian structures are located in both the rural and developed areas of Dillon County. Most examples of this style are folk house types that have been embellished with spindlework or jigsaw details. Notable Folk Victorian houses are located



Figure 4.1 Resource 440, an example of the Greek Revival style.



Figure 4.2 Resource 441, an example of the Italianate style.



Figure 4.3 Resource 329, an example of the Queen Anne Revival style.



Figure 4.4 Resource 1147, an example of the Queen Anne Revival style.

at 775 Arnette Road (Resource 569) and 3552 S-17 24 (Resource 770). Figure 4.5 presents a view of Resource 569 and Figure 4.6 presents a view of Resource 770.

Colonial Revival. Popular from 1880 to 1955, the Colonial Revival style grew out of the Queen Anne Revival style. By the turn of the twentieth century, however, Colonial Revival had moved from more rustic examples to draw inspiration from the higher Georgian style of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. This is a ubiquitous house style that is associated with a wide range of meanings. In the late nineteenth century, for a variety of reasons, architects and homeowners began to look to America's colonial history for inspiration. This was part of a wider cultural movement that sought to find meaning and value in the specifically American past. This style, which included both decorative arts and architecture, emerged in the face of sweeping changes in American society that included increasing urbanization, industrialization, and immigration, as well as a greater interest in the both sentimental and scientific study of history. The Colonial Revival style is common throughout Dillon County within both the rural and developed areas. Notable examples include Resources 805 (2532 Worship Street), 1135 (208 North 4th Avenue), and 1142 (402 East Main Street). Figure 4.7 presents a view of Resource 1142.

Neoclassical Revival. This style is clearly related in inspiration and motivation to the Colonial Revival style. It, too, was popular in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Whereas the Colonial Revival style drew upon eighteenth-century styles, especially Georgian, the Neoclassical style drew upon houses of the early and middle nineteenth century, particularly the early Classical Revival and Greek Revival styles. Most of the Neoclassical structures exist within the city of Dillon. A notable example of the style is at 601 East Main Street in Dillon (Resource 1188). The two-story, frame structure has monumental entry portico supported by paired, two-story classical columns. The strict symmetrical façade, double paneled doors with a transom window and sidelights, and paired classical columns are all characteristics of the Neoclassical Revival. Figure 4.8 presents a view of Resource 1188.

Craftsman. Craftsman style houses drew inspiration from the Arts and Crafts movement of the late nineteenth century. Occasionally they are mistaken for simple front- or side-gable folk houses. The difference is the presence of visible architectural details. These houses feature such elements as low-pitched roofs, often with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters, and decorative brackets or beams. Generally, these houses have projecting porches supported by wooden posts on brick or masonry piers. Most Craftsman houses are covered by either side- or front-gabled roofs; occasionally, there are hip or cross-gable roofs. This style was prominent from about 1890 to the early 1930s. Resource 547 at 1301 McDaniel Street near Bronson Crossroads has many of the defining details of the style; a view of this residence is presented in Figure 4.9.

Tudor Revival This style draws on the images of medieval England for its inspiration. The period of predominance for the Tudor Revival as a more or less accurate medieval style was relatively brief, lasting from the turn of the century to the late 1930s or early 1940s. Houses in this style tend to be one or one-and-a-half stories with cross-gabled roofs. They often have false half-timbering on the exterior walls, generally on the second half-story. Occasionally these houses will have multi-pane casement windows and relatively large chimney piles. In Dillon County, numerous examples of the Tudor Revival style are found in both rural and developed



Figure 4.5 Resource 569, an example of the Folk Victorian style.



Figure 4.6 Resource 770, an example of the Folk Victorian style.



Figure 4.7 Resource 1142, an example of the Colonial Revival style.



Figure 4.8 Resource 1188, an example of the Neoclassical Revival style.

areas. Notable examples of the Tudor Revival style include Resource 893 (1108 US Highway 301/501) and Resource 1150 (400 East Cleveland). Figure 4.10 presents a view of Resource 893.

Minimal Traditional. Particularly in the years after World War II, most American houses tended to lose the formal and recognized stylistic associations that characterized houses through the early twentieth century. McAlester and McAlester, however, define a national style under which many of the new suburban houses built between the 1930s and 1950s can be categorized. Their name for this group of houses is Minimal Traditional, which tend to be one-story, frame houses with a prominent off-center gable on the front elevation.¹¹⁰ Given the tight time frame within which they were built, they were often constructed in readily identifiable tracts or subdivisions. Unlike the earlier national styles that are predominately urban, Minimal Traditional houses are most prevalent in suburban areas. A good example of the Minimal Traditional style is Resource 928 at 911 West Calhoun Street; Figure 4.11 presents a view of this resource.

Ranch. The Ranch style originated in the 1930s and gained popularity during the next decade, becoming the dominant style of dwelling throughout the country until the 1970s. The popularity of ranch homes coincided with the county's dependence on automobiles. The car culture made it possible for suburban developments consisting of large lots to use ranch houses that maximized façade width. The style was based loosely on earlier Spanish Colonial precedents and Prairie-style modernism. Ranch style houses appear throughout Dillon County in both the rural and developed areas. 304 Johnson Drive (Resource 847) is an example of a ranch house outside the city limits of Dillon. Figure 4.12 presents a view of Resource 847.

4.1.2 Folk House Types

The foregoing discussion of national styles represented in Dillon County is useful in understanding the impact of broader cultural and artistic trends in the area. However, a majority of the houses in the Survey Universe could not be given any stylistic designation. Thus, most of the dwellings in Dillon County are left out of a stylistic analysis. In order to bring these houses into the analysis of the area's historic architectural story, the survey team drew upon folk housing types elaborated by McAlester and McAlester.¹¹¹ A discussion of these types is presented below.

Front-gable. These houses can have one or two stories with one to three bays across the façade. Craftsman and bungalow-influenced houses are the most prominent twentieth century examples of this pervasive type. Unlike the buildings described in the Craftsman section above, however, many of these buildings lack architectural details and, therefore, are included in this folk section. Based on the survey findings, front-gable houses are the most prevalent form of folk housing with Dillon County. An example of a front-gable house in Dillon County is presented in Figure 4.13.

¹¹⁰ McAlester and McAlester, 477-478.

¹¹¹ See discussion in McAlester and McAlester, 88-101.



Figure 4.9 Resource 377, an example of the Craftsman style.



Figure 4.10 Resource 745, an example of the Tudor Revival style.



Figure 4.11 Resource 928, an example of the Minimal Traditional style.



Figure 4.12 Resource 847, an example of the Ranch style.

Massed-plan side-gabled. These houses, which are at least two rooms wide and two rooms deep, became popular as a folk form after the Civil War. The house plan gained popularity after lightweight roof framing could span houses that were more than two rooms deep.¹¹² Historically, this form is very popular and common throughout Dillon County's rural and developed areas. An example of a massed-plan side-gabled house type is presented in Figure 4.14.

Gable-front and wing. These houses feature a front-gable section with a side-gabled wing at a right angle. A shed or hip roof porch was often added to the junction of the two wings. While these houses appear to have been altered over the years, the cross-gable sections often were built as a unit. Gable-front and wing houses are common throughout Dillon County's rural areas. An example of a gable-front and wing house in Dillon County is presented in Figure 4.15.

I-house. This house type was a popular folk form throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth century. These side-gable houses were two rooms wide with a central hallway and one room deep. Houses of this sort were quite popular throughout the South and drew upon notions of balance and symmetry from the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Relatively few examples of the I-house still exist within Dillon County. An example of an I-house is presented in Figure 4.16.

Hall-and-parlor. This type includes houses that have a simple side-gable roof covering a plan that is two rooms wide and one room deep. This was a traditional British form that was an early implant in the American colonies. This plan remained the basic housing form throughout the Southeast into the early twentieth century. Based on the survey findings, hall-and-parlor folk houses are common throughout the rural areas of Dillon County. An example of a hall-and-parlor house type is presented in Figure 4.17.

Pyramidal. This house type is square in plan and features four-sided hipped or pyramidal roofs. This plan and form became popular in the South in the early twentieth century. Pyramidal houses are relatively common within Dillon County's rural areas. An example of a pyramidal house type in Dillon County is presented in Figure 4.18.

4.2 Commercial Resources

Beginning in the nineteenth century, a number of commercial districts developed within the towns of Dillon County. This development coincided with the majority of the residential neighborhoods in the towns of Dillon, Lake View, and Little Rock.

Like houses, most commercial buildings adhere to a few particular forms. Many of the commercial buildings surveyed in Dillon County were part of commercial blocks. Constructed during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, these commercial blocks were made up of connected masonry or frame structures with little architectural detailing. While most commercial structures surveyed have little architectural details, simplified classical details such as door surrounds, lintels over windows, and decorative cornices are common. The commercial buildings were one- or two-story structures, often with more elaborate store fronts with plate-glass windows and central doors. The commercial blocks of Dillon and Lake View adhere to the

¹¹² McAlester and McAlester, 28.



Figure 4.13 Resource 1364, an example of a front-gable house.



Figure 4.14 Resource 561, an example of a massed-plan side-gable house.



Figure 4.15 Resource 994, an example of a gable-front and wing house.



Figure 4.16 Resource 687, an example of an I-house.



Figure 4.17 Resource 463, an example of a hall-and-parlor house.



Resource 4.18 Resource 746, an example of a pyramidal house.

common characteristics of typical nineteenth- and twentieth-century commercial structures. Other commercial buildings within the county were structures that were designed to be free standing and usually fell outside of the major commercial district.

4.3 Institutional Resources

Institutional buildings, including churches, government buildings, healthcare facilities, schools, and libraries, are vital to the health of a community. The survey universe contains buildings designed for many different institutional needs. These resources represent the systems that cement a civilization. Architecturally, institutional resources often represent the closest approximation to national, academic styles in rural areas; more money and effort is put into their design and construction than into other buildings.

Churches are usually the center of a community, and they can be its most architecturally elaborate buildings. Dillon County churches often show elements of national styles, some of which do not appear in the city's residences. Examples of Colonial Revival and Gothic Revival churches appear within the county; the Main Street Methodist Church (Resource 1140) in Dillon is a good example. Constructed in 1916, the brick church has an asymmetrical façade, arched stained glass windows, stone detailing, and gothic spires, all common attributes of Gothic Revival architecture. Figure 4.19 presents a view of the Main Street Methodist Church. Examples of Colonial Revival churches include the Lake View United Methodist Church (Resource 351) and the First Presbyterian Church in Dillon (Resource 1113).

Cemeteries, often related to churches, are an important tie to a community's history. Ninety cemeteries were surveyed within Dillon County.

Schools ensure continuity of knowledge from one generation to the next. The Dillon Graded School (Resource 986) dates to 1896 and is a good example of Victorian-era architecture. Figure 4.20 shows a view of the school. The other buildings associated with education in Dillon County are early twentieth-century buildings with Neoclassical or Craftsman detail or utilitarian buildings with little architectural ornament.

Government buildings are often symbolic of a community's civic and economic pride and aspirations. Project architectural historians surveyed eight structures related to local government processes.

4.4 Transportation Resources

The development of railroads in Dillon County began in the 1870s and played an important role in the economic development of the area. There are relatively few existing buildings associated with the railroads of Dillon County. Other transportation resources located within the survey universe are associated with the twentieth-century car culture, including bridges and service and gas stations.

4.5 Manufacturing Resources

In the last decades of the nineteenth century, Dillon County underwent industrial development that was primarily the result of the appearance of the railroad and its support to the area's agriculture. Manufacturing resources associated with the cotton and textile industry in Dillon County include the Hamer Cotton Mill, Minturn Cotton Gin, and McCormick Gin.



Figure 4.19 Resource 1140, the Main Street Methodist Church, an example of the Gothic Revival style.



Figure 4.20 Resource 986, the Dillon Graded School.

4.6 Data Gaps

All portions of the survey universe were accessible to the Architectural Historian. There were no data gaps in the survey.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 NRHP Listed Properties

5.1.1 Dillon Downtown Historic District

During the recent architectural survey, the project architectural historian reassessed Dillon Downtown Historic District to ensure that it still maintains its integrity. This historic resource has not been altered since its nomination to the NRHP. Therefore, we recommend no change to the NRHP eligibility or boundaries of Dillon Downtown Historic District

5.1.2 Latta Historic Districts #1 and #2 and Latta Downtown Historic District, Dillon County

During the recent architectural survey, the project architectural historian reassessed Latta Historic Districts #1 and #2 and Latta Downtown Historic District to ensure that these districts still maintain their integrity. These historic resources have not been altered since their nomination to the NRHP. Therefore, we recommend no change to the NRHP eligibility or boundaries of the districts.

5.1.3 Joel Allen House

During the recent architectural survey, the project architectural historian reassessed the Joel Allen House to ensure that it still maintains its integrity. This historic resource has not been altered since its nomination to the NRHP. Therefore, we recommend no change to the NRHP eligibility or boundaries of the Joel Allen House.

5.1.4 Catfish Creek Baptist Church

During the recent architectural survey, the project architectural historian reassessed Catfish Creek Baptist Church to ensure that it still maintains its integrity. This historic resource has not been altered since its nomination to the NRHP. Therefore, we recommend no change to the NRHP eligibility or boundaries of Catfish Creek Baptist Church.

5.1.5 James W. Dillon House

During the recent architectural survey, the project architectural historian reassessed the James W. Dillon House to ensure that it still maintains its integrity. This historic resource has not been altered since its nomination to the NRHP. Therefore, we recommend no change to the NRHP eligibility or boundaries of the James W. Dillon House.

5.1.6 Dillon County Courthouse

During the recent architectural survey, the project architectural historian reassessed the Dillon County Courthouse to ensure that it still maintains its integrity. This historic resource has not been altered since its nomination to the NRHP. Therefore, we recommend no change to the NRHP eligibility or boundaries of the Dillon County Courthouse.

5.1.7 Early Cotton Press

During the recent architectural survey, the project architectural historian reassessed the Early Cotton Press to ensure that it still maintains its integrity. This historic resource has not been

altered since its nomination to the NRHP. Therefore, we recommend no change to the NRHP eligibility or boundaries of the Early Cotton Press.

5.1.8 Hamer Hall

During the recent architectural survey, the project architectural historian reassessed Hamer Hall to ensure that it still maintains its integrity. This historic resource has not been altered since its nomination to the NRHP. Therefore, we recommend no change to the NRHP eligibility or boundaries of Hamer Hall.

5.1.9 John Hayes Farmstead

During the recent architectural survey, the project architectural historian reassessed the John Hayes Farmstead to ensure that it still maintains its integrity. This historic resource has not been altered since its nomination to the NRHP. Therefore, we recommend no change to the NRHP eligibility or boundaries of the John Hayes Farmstead.

5.1.10 McMillan House

During the recent architectural survey, the project architectural historian reassessed the McMillan House to ensure that it still maintains its integrity. This historic resource has not been altered since its nomination to the NRHP. Therefore, we recommend no change to the NRHP eligibility or boundaries of the McMillan House.

5.1.11 Meekins Barn

During the recent architectural survey, the project architectural historian reassessed the Meekins Barn to ensure that it still maintains its integrity. This historic resource has not been altered since its nomination to the NRHP. Therefore, we recommend no change to the NRHP eligibility or boundaries of the Meekins Barn.

5.1.12 St. Paul's Methodist Church

During the recent architectural survey, the project architectural historian reassessed St. Paul's Methodist Church to ensure that it still maintains its integrity. This historic resource has not been altered since its nomination to the NRHP. Therefore, we recommend no change to the NRHP eligibility or boundaries of St. Paul's Methodist Church.

5.1.13 Selkirk Farm

During the recent architectural survey, the project architectural historian reassessed Selkirk Farm to ensure that it still maintains its integrity. This historic resource has not been altered since its nomination to the NRHP. Therefore, we recommend no change to the NRHP eligibility or boundaries of Selkirk Farm.

5.1.14 Smith Barn

During the recent architectural survey, the project architectural historian reassessed the Smith Barn to ensure that it still maintains its integrity. This historic resource has not been altered since its nomination to the NRHP. Therefore, we recommend no change to the NRHP eligibility or boundaries of the Smith Barn.

5.2 NRHP Eligible Properties

5.2.1 Individual Resources

Resources 264–264.03, McCormick Gin/Longhorn Farm (0.25 mile SE of the intersection of State Line Road and Harlees Bridge Road). Constructed during the first decade of the 1900s, the McCormick Gin building is a rectangular-shaped, metal structure. The one-story building is covered by a metal gable roof and sits on a stuccoed masonry foundation. The façade of the building has stationary windows, a projecting hood, and large sliding doors. Figure 5.1 provides a view of Resource 264. Two storage buildings and a store are also located on the property (Figures 5.2–5.4). McCormick Gin was owned and operated by T.J. McCormick and his son. McCormick brought workers from Maxton, North Carolina, to work the land. The small store on the property sold groceries to local field hands. The McCormick Gin retains much of its integrity of feeling and materials and speaks to the importance of the cotton industry in Dillon County. We recommend Resources 264–264.03 eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C.

Resources 265–265.02, Love Home (3551 State Line Road). The Love Home was built in 1862 and is a two-story frame residence. The rectangular core is covered by a side-gable roof, and the exterior walls are sheathed in weatherboard siding. The front façade of the house is composed of a wraparound porch, a symmetrical arrangement of double-hung windows, square columns, and decorative brackets under the roofline. A porch with an entry portico projects from the side elevation. A brick interior chimney is located in the center of the house. Two frame outbuildings are also located on the property. Figures 5.5–5.7 provide views of the resources. The Love Home retains its original architectural integrity and conveys a strong sense of South Carolina’s built history; therefore, we recommend Resources 265–265.02 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Resource 272, Oakland School/Oakland United Methodist Church (E corner of Oakland Road and Bakers Mill Road). The Oakland School building located north of Oakland Crossroads now functions as the Oakland United Methodist Church. The two-story brick school was constructed circa 1920s. The rectangular core sits on a brick foundation and is covered with a hip roof of composition shingle. The front façade consists of a recessed arched entry porch, stained glass windows, a central hipped dormer, and double paneled doors. A decorative brick course and exposed rafter ends ornament the exterior of the building. Figure 5.8 provides a view of the resource. The Oakland School/Oakland United Methodist Church retains its original architectural integrity and conveys a strong sense of South Carolina’s built history; therefore, we recommend Resource 272 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Resource 433, Unidentified Residence (1524 Minturn Road). Constructed circa 1910s, Resource 433 is a two-story frame house that exemplifies the Neoclassical style. The rectangular core of the structure is covered by a hip roof of composition shingles and is sheathed in weatherboard siding. Two full-length porches are found on the front façade. Full-height square columns support the porches, while decorative wooden balustrades enclose the outdoor space. Two central doors are flanked by double-hung windows. A widow’s walk with a balustrade is found on the roof of the house. A one-story porch is located on the side elevation. Figure 5.9 provides a view of the structure. Resource 433 is a good example of a Neoclassical residence and



Figure 5.1 Resource 264, McCormick Gin/Longhorn Farm commercial building, view looking east.



Figure 5.2 Resource 264.01, McCormick Gin/Longhorn Farm storage building, view looking north.



Figure 5.3 Resource 264.02, McCormick Gin/Longhorn Farm commercial building, view looking north.



Figure 5.4 Resource 264.03, McCormick Gin/Longhorn Farm warehouse building, view looking east.



Figure 5.5 Resource 265, Love House, view looking east.



Figure 5.6 Resource 265.01, Love House outbuilding, view looking east.



Figure 5.7 Resource 265.02, Love House barn, view looking southeast.



Figure 5.8 Resource 272, Oakland United Methodist Church and Cemetery, view looking west.



Figure 5.9 Resource 433, unidentified house, view looking southwest.

retains its original architectural integrity; therefore, we recommend Resource 433 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Resources 440–440.03, D.C. Rodgers Home (3807 Sinclair Road). Constructed circa 1840s, the D.C. Rodgers Home is a two-story frame house with a hip roof. The rectangular core of the residence sits on a foundation of brick piers and is sheathed in synthetic siding. The front façade centers on a two-story entry portico with classical columns. The first floor has a wraparound porch, while a decorative balustrade encloses the second floor of the house. The central entry consists of a paneled door with a transom window and sidelights, and symmetrical double-hung windows allow light into the interior of the residence. Several additions have been added to the rear and side of the house. Three outbuildings associated with the site still maintain their architectural integrity and are located southeast of the main house. Figures 5.10–5.13 provide views of the resources. The D.C. Rodgers Home is a good example of a Greek Revival residence and retains its architectural integrity; therefore, we recommend Resources 440–440.03 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Resource 442, Unidentified Residence (3810 Sally Bennett Road, facing Highway 57). Resource 442 is a two-story Folk Victorian-style house constructed circa 1880s. A hip roof covers the rectangular core of the frame residence, which is sheathed in weatherboard siding. The front façade consists of a central bay projection, a pair of paneled doors surrounded by sidelights, a full-length porch supported by wooden posts, decorative brackets, and a machine-cut balustrade. Figure 5.14 provides a view of the resource. The house may have been relocated to its current site next to the Manning House from another location. Resource 442 conveys a strong sense of South Carolina’s built history and retains its integrity in materials and feeling; therefore, we recommend Resource 442 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Resources 498–498.01, Pee Dee Church and Cemetery (0.9 mile S of the intersection of Pee Dee Church Road and Bryant Road). The Pee Dee Church was organized by Duncan McIntire as a Presbyterian congregation in 1829. A log building was erected for the church one mile east of Campbell’s Bridge on the Little Pee Dee River before the present church was built in 1851. The one-story frame church sits on a brick pier foundation and has a front-gable roof. The rectangular core of the structure is sheathed in weatherboard siding. The main façade has central double doors with a transom window and flanking arched windows. Figures 5.15 and 5.16 provide views of the resources. The Pee Dee Church Cemetery dates to 1862 and has a good collection of nineteenth- and twentieth-century gravestones. Resources 498–498.01 retain their historical integrity and convey a strong sense of local history. We recommend Resources 498–498.01 eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C.

Resource 501, Unidentified Residence (0.2 mile NE of the intersection of Oakland Road and West Country Club Road). Resource 501 stands northeast of the intersection of Oakland Road and West Country Club Road in Dillon County. The one-story Victorian-style house probably dates to the 1890s. The frame residence has a rectangular core with projecting gables, a metal cross-gable roof, and a brick pier foundation. A hipped porch wraps around the front and side elevations, while replacement double-hung windows allow light into the interior of the house. The Victorian- or Queen Anne-style house has a highly decorative façade that includes decorative patterned shingles in the gables, turned columns with decorative brackets, a wooden



Figure 5.10 Resource 440, D.C. Rodgers Home, view looking east.



Figure 5.11 Resource 440.01, D.C. Rodgers Home (barn), view looking west.



Figure 5.12 Resource 440.02, D.C. Rodgers Home (barn), view looking northwest.



Figure 5.13 Resource 440.03, D.C. Rodgers Home (barn), view looking northeast.



Figure 5.14 Resource 442, unidentified residence, view looking east.



Figure 5.15 Resource 498, Pee Dee Church, view looking west.



Figure 5.16 Resource 498.01, Pee Dee Church Cemetery, view looking west.

balustrade, and a spindlework frieze. Figure 5.17 provides a view of the resource. Resource 501 exemplifies Victorian-era architecture and retains its integrity in materials and feeling; therefore, we recommend Resource 501 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Resource 504, Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company Building (300 Martin Luther King Boulevard). The Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company building was constructed circa 1930s on the north side of Dillon. The two-story Moderne-style commercial building has a rectangular core, a stucco exterior, and a stucco foundation. The building includes Moderne details like flat wall surfaces, horizontal windows, and a flat roof. Stone veneer decorates the front elevation and entrance, while brick quoins ornament the second floor. The entrance to the building has been reconfigured and includes a shed porch with metal supports, a set of original double doors with a transom window, and a single glazed door. Paired two-over-two double-hung windows are found on the side façades. A metal addition projects from the north elevation. Figure 5.18 provides a view of the resource. The Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company Building is a good example of Modern architecture, and conveys a sense of Dillon County's commercial history. We recommend Resource 504 eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C.

Resources 554–554.04, Unidentified Residence (0.25 mile NW of the intersection of Gaddys Mill Road and Horace Road). Constructed circa 1900s, Resource 554 is a one-story Queen Anne-style residence. The U-shaped core of the house is covered by a composition shingle cross-gable roof and rests on a foundation composed of brick piers with infill. A porch covered by a hip roof wraps around the front and side elevations of the house. The porch is supported by round Doric columns and enclosed by a turned balustrade. A front gable is centered between two entries, each with a transom window. The gables of the house are ornamented with imbricated shingles, and a porte cochere extends from the northwest façade. The house has four frame outbuildings, all of which date to the same period of construction. Figures 5.19–5.23 provide views of the resources. Resources 554-554.01 retain their original architectural integrity and convey a strong sense of South Carolina's built history; therefore, we recommend Resources 554–554.04 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Resource 665, Page's Mill Pond/Mill Building (N. Main Street on Page's Mill Pond). James Ford originally owned the area known as Page's Mill during the mid eighteenth century. The Ford family continued to own the property throughout the nineteenth century, and in 1792, Major William Ford constructed a pond and gristmill on the tract of land, which became known as Ford's Mill. Ford later sold the property to his brother Jesse, who added a cotton gin to the property. In 1870 the family sold the property to Joseph Nicholas Page. Page opened a large general store on the site, and the area soon became known as Page's Mill. In 1873 the old mill washed away, and when it was rebuilt, major repairs to the milldam were necessary. The existing mill building dates to 1873 and is a one-story frame structure with rectangular core. The mill is covered by a front-gable metal roof and sheathed in shiplap siding. The front façade consists of a gable entry porch with a wrought-iron enclosure, exposed rafter ends, and decorative brackets under the roofline. A porch on the west elevation is supported by square posts and includes a wrought-iron gate and wooden balustrade. Figure 5.24 provides a view of the resource. Resource 665 is important to the history of Lake View and the development of Dillon County. The site retains its integrity of feeling and materials and conveys a sense of South Carolina's history. We recommend Resource 665 eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C.



Figure 5.17 Resource 501, unidentified residence, view looking southeast.



Figure 5.18 Resource 504, Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company Building, view looking northeast.



Figure 5.19 Resource 554, unidentified residence, view looking east.



Figure 5.20 Resource 554.01, unidentified outbuilding, view looking north.



Figure 5.21 Resource 554.02, unidentified kitchen building, view looking north.



Figure 5.22 Resource 554.03, unidentified outbuilding, view looking northeast.



Figure 5.23 Resource 554.04, unidentified barn, view looking northeast.



Figure 5.24 Resource 665, Page's Mill Pond (mill building), view looking northwest.

Resources 714–714.02, Unidentified Residence (0.5 mile NE of the intersection of High Hill Road and Bermuda Road). Constructed circa 1890, Resource 714 is a good example of the Folk Victorian style. The one-story frame house has a foundation composed of brick piers and a side-gable roof. The rectangular core is sheathed in weatherboard siding. The symmetrical façade consists of a central paneled door with a transom window and sidelights, double-hung windows, a full-length porch with a hip roof, square posts with lacelike brackets, and a wooden balustrade. Two brick chimneys are located on the interior of the residence. Two barns, located northeast of the main house, and a pecan orchard retain their original integrity and contribute to the historic setting of the property. Figures 5.25–5.27 provide views of the resources. Resources 714–714.02 convey a sense of South Carolina’s built history; therefore, we recommend Resources 714–714.02 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Resources 746–747, Kemper School and Teacherage (724 Kemper Church Road). The Kemper School was constructed circa 1900. The one-story brick school has a rectangular core and a side-gable roof. A front hip projection is located on the north elevation. There are two recessed, arched entries containing double paneled doors with fanlights on the front elevation. A brick belt course ornaments the façade, while double-hung windows allow light into the interior of the building. The Kemper Teacherage is located northeast of the Kemper School and functioned as a home for the school’s teachers. The one-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival residence has a rectangular core that sits on a brick foundation and is covered by a hip roof with lower cross gables. Synthetic siding sheathes the exterior. The front façade consists of a wraparound porch supported by square columns, decorative shingles in the centered gable, a glazed and paneled door with pilasters, and double-hung windows. Figures 5.28 and 5.29 provide views of the resources. The Kemper School and Teacherage retain their architectural integrity and convey a sense of South Carolina’s built history. We recommend Resources 746–747 eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C.

Resources 754–754.01, Reedy Creek Presbyterian Church and Cemetery (Across from 4106 SC Highway 9). Reedy Creek Presbyterian Church was organized in 1841 by a commission authorized by the Harmony Presbytery. The congregation met in private homes until Elias Alford donated land for a church building in 1844. The site was located across from the Alford family home. Shortly after the donation of land, the first church building was constructed; this building was used until 1902, when the congregation completed the present church. In 1875, Springville Academy moved from Manning’s Crossroads to a site beside the church. The school, renamed Reedy Creek School, burned on March 12, 1877, only to be rebuilt and used until 1914. The Carpenter Gothic-style church is a one-story frame building with a rectangular core. Weatherboard siding covers the exterior of the church, which sits on a brick pier foundation. A front-gable roof made of composition shingle covers the church. A gable porch supported by wooden posts marks the main entrance. Carpenter Gothic details such as decorative cross-bracing in the gable, a tower, stained-glass windows, a machine-cut balustrade, brackets, and an open rake under the porch gable, ornament the exterior façades. An addition is located on the rear of the church. A cemetery associated with the congregation is located northeast of the church and dates to 1849. A wrought-iron fence encloses the site, which includes a variety of gravestones, including four obelisks. Figures 5.30 and 5.31 provide views of the resources. Resources 754-754.01 retain their integrity of materials and workmanship, and the site is an



Figure 5.25 Resource 714, unidentified residence, view looking northeast.



Figure 5.26 Resource 714.01, unidentified barn, view looking northeast.



Figure 5.27 Resource 714.02, unidentified horse barn, view looking northeast.



Figure 5.28 Resource 746, Kemper School, view looking south.



Figure 5.29 Resource 747, Kemper Teacherage, view looking north.



Figure 5.30 Resource 754, Reedy Creek Presbyterian Church, view looking north.



Figure 5.31 Resource 754.01, Reedy Creek Presbyterian Church Cemetery, view looking northeast.

excellent example of a rural Carpenter Gothic-style church and cemetery. We recommend Resources 754–754.01 eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C.

Resources 755–755.02, *Elias Alford House (4106 Highway 9)*. The Elias Alford House is located directly across Highway 9 from Reedy Creek Presbyterian Church. Constructed circa 1840s, the house is a one-story frame residence with a side-gable roof made of composition shingle. Synthetic siding covers the rectangular core. A wraparound porch with a hip roof is supported by turned posts and a spindle-work frieze. A centered gable marks double front doors with sidelights and a transom window. Double-hung windows allow light into the interior of the residence. A porch covered by an awning and a projecting bay decorate the side elevation. The house has numerous rear additions. The residence is associated with the Alford family and the adjacent Reedy Creek Presbyterian Church. Two outbuildings stand on the site; a barn dating to the early 1900s and a school building that was used as the Reedy Creek School during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Figures 5.32-5.34 provide views of the resources. Resources 755–755.02 convey a sense of the local built history; therefore, we recommend Resources 755–755.02 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Resources 770–770.19, *Unidentified Residence (3552 S-17-24)*. Resource 770 is a two-story frame Folk Victorian house constructed circa 1870s. The rectangular core is covered by a side-gable composition shingle roof and is sheathed in weatherboard siding. The symmetrical façade has a two-story porch covered by a hip roof, wooden posts with decorative brackets, a machine-cut balustrade, central doors on both the first and second floors, and six-over-six double-hung windows. A one-story bay projection is located on the side elevation. Additions have been added to the rear of the residence. There are nineteen outbuildings associated with Resource 770, including agricultural buildings, barns, and a tenant house. Figures 5.35-5.37 provide a view of the main house and two supporting outbuildings. Resources 770–770.19 convey a sense of local architectural history and retain historic materials; therefore, we recommend Resources 770–770.19 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Resources 773–773.05, *Unidentified Residence (E corner of Prospect Drive and Sinclair Road)*. Resource 773 is a one-and-a-half-story house with a rectangular core sheathed in weatherboard siding. The residence has a brick foundation and a side-gable composition shingle roof. The symmetrical façade has a pedimented gable porch with square columns and a balustrade, a central glazed door with sidelights and a transom window, and double-hung windows. Two bay projections extend from the side elevations. Ornate vents decorate the gables. A projection on the rear of the house includes a porch. There are five historic outbuildings associated with the resource. Figures 5.38–5.40 provide a view of the main house and two supporting outbuildings. Resources 773–773.05 retain their original architectural integrity and convey a strong sense of South Carolina’s built history; therefore, we recommend Resources 773–773.05 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Resource 855, *Stewart Heights Elementary School (1001 West Calhoun Street)*. Constructed in 1962, Stewart Heights Elementary School originally opened its doors to grades one through six. The Modern-style school is a one-story, frame building with brick veneer sheathing and a flat roof. The brick school has an irregular core that stretches horizontally across the site. Horizontal metal windows and simple brick pilasters mark the exterior of the school. Decorative concrete



Figure 5.32 Resource 755, Elias Alford House, view looking southwest.



Figure 5.33 Resource 755.01, Elias Alford House (barn), view looking southwest.



Figure 5.34 Resource 755.02, Elias Alford House (school), view looking west.



Figure 5.35 Resource 770, unidentified residence, view looking north.



Figure 5.36 Resource 770.01, unidentified agricultural building, view looking south.



Figure 5.37 Resource 770.02, unidentified barn, view looking west.



Figure 5.38 Resource 773, unidentified residence, view looking southwest.



Figure 5.39 Resource 773.02, unidentified outbuilding, view looking southeast.



Figure 5.40 Resource 773.03, unidentified outbuilding, view looking southeast.

screens ornament the front entry, while a series of arches covers the walkways leading to the school. Figure 5.41 provides a view of the resource. The Stewart Heights Elementary School retains its original architectural integrity and conveys a strong sense of Dillon County's local history. We recommend Resource 855 eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C.

Resources 986–986.01, Dillon Graded School/J.V. Martin Junior High School (301 N. 3rd Avenue). The historic Dillon Graded School opened for local students in 1896 and is currently still in use as part of J.V. Martin Junior High School. The two-story masonry school has a brick foundation and brick exterior walls. A hip roof made of composition shingle covers the rectangular core of the building. The Victorian-era school has a central brick tower projecting from the front façade. The tower includes brick arches, decorative brackets under the roofline, and a round window. Double-hung windows and decorative window surrounds ornament the façade, while a two-story gable projection extends from the front elevation. A one-story wing constructed in 1897 stands adjacent to the school. Figure 5.42 provides a view of the resource. Resources 986–986.01 are important to Dillon's local history as well as South Carolina's architectural history. We recommend Resources 986–986.01 eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C.

Resources 987-987.01, Dillon Graded School/J.V. Martin Junior High School (301 N. 3rd Avenue). While the Dillon Graded School opened in 1896, the central Neoclassical building, known as Dillon High School, was constructed in 1912. The two-story brick building has a U-shaped core and a flat roof. The main façade facing North 3rd Avenue is dominated by a full-height porch with a pediment supported by square classical columns. Two side wings project from the central bay and are ornamented by arched entries and classical pilasters. On the interior of the building, the first floor originally consisted of classrooms, while the second floor functioned as an auditorium. The auditorium was later divided into classrooms and a library. In 1936, a gymnasium, an auditorium, a home economics department, and two science laboratories were added. In 1957, a new brick wing was constructed to house classrooms, a band room, and school district offices. After a new high school opened in Dillon in 1970, the Dillon High School became J.V. Martin Junior High School, serving grades eight and nine. It was named in memory of Mr. J.V. Martin, a superintendent for the school system for 29 years. On November 8, 1980, a central portion of the school burned. After the fire, renovations to improve the building were completed in 1983. Senator Barack Obama visited the school during the 2008 presidential campaign. On February 24, 2009, President Obama highlighted the school during his speech to the first joint session of Congress. Figure 5.43 provides a view of the resource. Resources 987-987.01 retain their architectural history and are important to Dillon County's local history. We recommend Resource 987-987.01 eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C.

Resource 1101, United States Post Office (300 West Main Street). Located on West Main Street in Dillon, the United States Post Office was constructed circa 1950s. The one-story, Neoclassical building has brick exterior walls, a hip roof of composition shingle, and a brick foundation. A full-height entry portico dominates the front entrance and has slender classical columns supporting a triangular pediment. Classical pilasters, a door surround, flat lintels, and a stone cornice ornament the exterior. Brick quoins mark the corners of the building. Some of the building's original windows have been replaced. Figure 5.44 provides a view of the resource. Resource 1101 is a good example of a Neoclassical government building, and is important to



Figure 5.41 Resource 855, Stewart Heights Elementary School, view looking southeast.



Figure 5.42 Resource 986, Dillon Graded School/J.V. Martin Junior High School, view looking northwest.



Figure 5.43 Resource 987, Dillon Graded School/J.V. Martin Junior High School, view looking northeast.



Figure 5.44 Resource 1101, United States Post Office, view looking southeast.

Dillon's local history. We recommend Resource 1101 eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C.

Resources 1110–1110.01, Unidentified Residence (111 Cleveland Street). Located on 111 Cleveland Street, Resource 1110 dates to the 1920s. The two-story frame residence has a rectangular core sheathed in shingle siding and is covered by a side-gable roof made of composition shingle. The symmetrical façade has Arts and Crafts-influenced details, such as exposed rafter ends, overhanging eaves, low brick balustrades, and lattice in the gable ends. Double-hung windows allow light into the interior of the structure. A one-story frame garage stands adjacent to the main house. Figures 5.45 and 5.46 provide views of the resources. Resources 1110–1110.01 retain their historical integrity and provide a sense of Dillon's local architecture; therefore, we recommend Resources 1110–1110.01 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Resources 1282–1282.01, East Elementary School (901 East Harrison Street). East Elementary School dates to 1926. The two-and-a-half-story school has a brick exterior and a brick foundation. The T-shaped core is covered by a cross-gable roof of composition shingle. The symmetrical front façade consists of three front-gable projections, double-hung windows, bay windows with metal roofs, a portico at the entry with paired round columns, decorative brickwork, and central Palladian windows. Decorative urns ornament the gables, while two brick chimneys stand on the ends of the building. Large arched windows are located on the rear of the school. Two modern auxiliary buildings stand adjacent to the school, while a historic auxiliary building is located to the rear of the school. Figures 5.47 and 5.48 provide views of the resources. Resources 1282–1282.01 retain their architectural integrity and provide a sense of Dillon's County's social history. We recommend Resource 1282–1282.01 eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C.

Resource 1399, South Dillon School (900 Patriot Street). Constructed in 1954, the South Dillon School may have been constructed as an equalization school for African American high school students. The architecture of the one-story building utilized modern design and materials. The rectangular core of the school stretches horizontally across the site and has a brick veneer exterior and a flat roof. Facing Patriot Street, the front façade consists of metal windows, a covered walkway at the main entrance, simplified brick piers, and a massive brick pier that showcases the school's name near the central entrance. Figure 5.49 provides a view of the school. The South Dillon School retains its historical integrity and provides a sense of Dillon's history and development. We recommend Resource 1399 eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C.

5.2.2 Districts Recommended Eligible

During the present survey, we encountered areas that are concentrations of significant historic architectural resources. Sometimes these areas coincide with designed spaces or neighborhoods, and sometimes they are small parts of a larger whole. We defined boundaries for these districts to include all the linked resources while excluding intrusions as much as possible. We identified two districts that we recommend eligible for the NRHP. These districts are shown in Figure 5.50.



Figure 5.45 Resource 1110, unidentified residence, view looking east.



Figure 5.46 Resource 1110.01, unidentified garage, view looking northeast.



Figure 5.47 Resource 1282, East Elementary School, view looking south.



Figure 5.48 Resource 1282.01, East Elementary School, view looking north.



Figure 5.49 Resource 1399, South Dillon School, view looking northeast.



Figure 5.50 Map of Dillon County showing the approximate location of the proposed Main Street Residential Historic District and the proposed 14th Avenue Residential Historic District.

Main Street Residential Historic District, Dillon, South Carolina. The proposed Main Street Historic District is located in central Dillon, South Carolina. The proposed district includes 109 contributing properties. The period of significance for this district is 1880 to 1959, which represents the period of the town's growth and economic prosperity. The Main Street Residential Historic District is a strong collection of late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century residential and institutional structures that are associated with the development of the town of Dillon.

The surviving buildings in the Main Street Residential Historic District were built during the period between 1880 and 1959. The contributing structures are typical residential and institutional buildings of the period. These structures made up the central core of the town and are good examples of late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century residential and institutional architecture. Main Street Methodist Church, located at 401 E. Main Street, exemplifies Dillon's religious architecture from the period. Constructed in 1916, the one-story church has an irregular core covered by a cross-gable roof. The Gothic Revival building has three towers each with its own entry, pointed arched windows, stained glass windows, brick buttresses, and limestone detailing. Designed by Charlotte architect Oliver D. Wheeler, the church was originally constructed in 1914 but burned to the ground seven months after its completion. Wheeler duplicated his original design, and construction on the current church finished in 1916. A second Gothic Revival church, St. Barnabas Episcopal Church, is located within the district.

The remaining Main Street Residential Historic District is composed of residential house types popular in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The most prominent architectural style in the district is Colonial Revival. Popular in the United States between 1890 and 1955, Colonial Revival architecture was the dominant style throughout the country during the first half of the twentieth century. Based on the early English Georgian and Adam styles as well as Dutch colonial buildings and Queen Anne architecture, Colonial Revival style freely combined details from colonial precedents and eclectic and classical styles. Examples of the Colonial Revival style within the district include Resource 1141 at 408 East Harrison Street and Resource 1170 at 511 East Washington Street. Figure 5.51 provides a view of Resource 1170.

The Main Street Residential Historic District also includes examples of the Craftsman style. Popular during the first half of the twentieth century, Craftsman architecture drew inspiration from the Arts and Crafts style. Resource 1178, located at 511 East Cleveland Street, and Resource 1193, located at 609 East Harrison Street, both demonstrate characteristics of Craftsman architecture.

Popular in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the Queen Anne style also appears in the district. Resources 1147 and 1152 exemplify Queen Anne architecture.

Other styles included in the district are Tudor Revival, Minimal Traditional, Neoclassical Revival, Arts and Crafts, Greek Revival, and Italianate. Folk housing forms such as front-gable, wing-and-gable, and pyramidal houses are also found within the district.

Located in central Dillon County, Dillon, South Carolina, was established in the late 1800s. As the need arose in northeastern South Carolina for a north-south rail line to connect to Wilmington, North Carolina, a local Little Rock merchant, James W. Dillon, and his son Thomas purchased 50 acres five miles east of Little Rock and established a small railroad depot. As construction on the railroad began in 1886, settlers followed, and the town of Dillon took shape. While construction of the railroad was under way, Little Rock physician John H. David instructed railroad engineers to plot a circle one mile in diameter near the depot. Within this circle, engineers planned wide streets and square blocks forming the center of the town. After the creation of Dillon County in 1910, the town of Dillon became the seat of county government.



Figure 5.51 Resource 1170, 511 Washington Street, view looking south.

The commercial growth of Dillon during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries led to the construction of residential and institutional buildings within the town's central core. The buildings of Dillon's Main Street Residential District symbolize the growth of the town's political and economic prominence during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Main Street Residential Historic District is eligible for the NRHP under **Criterion A** for its association with the early development of Dillon and **Criterion C** for its assortment and quality of nineteenth- and twentieth-century residential and institutional buildings. The district is **locally significant**. The proposed Main Street Residential Historic District represents the development of the town through 1959. Its period of significance spans from 1880 to 1959.

14th Avenue Residential Historic District, Dillon, South Carolina. The proposed 14th Avenue Residential Historic District is located in central Dillon, South Carolina. Ten resources maintain a high level of integrity and contribute to the district. The period of significance for this district is 1900 to 1959, which represents the period of the town's growth. The 14th Avenue Residential Historic District is a strong collection of early-twentieth-century residential structures that are associated with the development of the town of Dillon.

The surviving buildings in the 14th Avenue Residential Historic District were built during the period between 1900 and 1959. The contributing resources are typical residential buildings of the period. These buildings are part of the central core of the town and are excellent examples of early-twentieth-century American architecture.

The district is composed of house types popular in the early twentieth century. The most prominent architectural style in the district is the Craftsman style. Popular during the first half of the twentieth century, Craftsman architecture drew inspiration from the Arts and Crafts style. Resource 1376 at 401 South 14th Avenue and Resource 1387 at 602 South 12th Avenue demonstrate characteristics of the Craftsman style. Figure 5.52 provides a view of Resource 1376.

Popular in the United States between 1890 and 1955, Colonial Revival architecture was the dominant style throughout the country during the first half of the twentieth century. Based on the early English Georgian and Adam styles as well as Dutch colonial buildings and Queen Anne architecture, the Colonial Revival style freely combined details from colonial precedents and eclectic and classical styles. The 14th Avenue Residential Historic District contains examples of Colonial Revival architecture, including Resource 1386 at 408 South 14th Avenue, Resource 1389 at 511 14th South Avenue, and Resource 1390 at 509 South 14th Avenue.

One Queen Anne-style house appears in the district. Resource 1381 is a one-story frame house with a rectangular core. The façade displays Queen Anne details such as a wraparound porch, hip roof with lower cross gables, decorative shingles, machine-cut ornamentation, and classical columns. One folk house with a pyramidal form also appears within the district.

Located in central Dillon County, Dillon, South Carolina, was established in the late 1800s. As the need arose in northeastern South Carolina for a north-south rail line to connect to Wilmington, North Carolina, a local Little Rock merchant, James W. Dillon, and his son Thomas purchased 50 acres of land five miles east of Little Rock and established a small railroad depot. As construction on the railroad began in 1886, settlers followed, and the town of Dillon took shape. While construction of the railroad was under way, Little Rock physician John H. David instructed railroad engineers to plot a circle one mile in diameter near the depot. Within this circle, engineers planned wide streets and square blocks forming the center of the town. After the creation of Dillon County in 1910, the town of Dillon became the seat of county government.



Figure 5.52 Resource 1376, 401 14th Avenue, view looking north.

The growth of Dillon during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries led to the construction of residential buildings within the town's central core. The residences of Dillon's 14th Avenue Residential Historic District symbolize the growth of the town's political and economic prominence within the area. The 14th Avenue Residential Historic District is eligible for the NRHP under **Criterion A** for its association with the early development of Dillon and **Criterion C** for its assortment and quality of twentieth-century residential buildings. The district is **locally significant**. The 14th Avenue Residential Historic District represents the town's twentieth-century development. Its period of significance spans from 1900 to 1959.

5.3 Recommendations for Future Consideration

5.3.1 Endangered Areas

When considering dangers to the historic character of a neighborhood or area, three basic threats must be considered. The most obvious is demolition of existing historic architectural resources. Destruction of historic buildings or their removal from an area removes character and leaves only voids. The second threat is construction of new structures that are visually incompatible with existing resources. These intrusions stand in stark contrast to the historic character of the streets on which they are built. The third and least obvious threat comes from historically inappropriate alterations and additions to historic architectural resources. Often small, these changes eventually can completely change a building and obscure its historic qualities. When enough historic resources are destroyed or altered, an area's historic character is lost.

5.3.2 Areas That May Be Eligible in the Future

In this report, we did not recommend certain areas eligible either because of alterations that adversely affect the historic character or because the area is not of sufficient age at this time. Changes to historic character usually occur as a result of the three threats listed above, but these changes can be reversed. Enclosed porches can be opened, synthetic sidings can be removed, and new construction can be compatible with existing designs. An area that currently lacks sufficient historic character to be eligible could become eligible in the future. In addition, as a neighborhood grows older, its historic character becomes more significant simply because of its age. Much of the survey universe was built later in the twentieth century. The historical value of these neighborhoods and houses will continue to increase with time.

5.3.3 Areas That May Warrant Protection or Special Attention

We identified no areas that may warrant special attention or protection.

5.4 Recommendations for Preservation Planning and Public Education

5.4.1 Preservation Planning: Establish a County Staff Position

Given the breadth of Dillon County's historic resources, the existing programs to preserve those resources, and the potential for additional work in the area of historic preservation and education, we recommend that the city create the new staff position of Preservation Planner within the zoning office.

The preservation work Dillon County has already undertaken demonstrates the knowledge and effectiveness of the city's zoning staff and historic commission. A great deal more can be done, however, if a staff person is devoted to historic preservation. The city's

Preservation Planner duties could include the following work, which would expand on the current preservation activities already undertaken in Dillon County.

Cultural Resource Management:

- Participate in historic site surveys
- Identify cultural resources eligible for the NRHP and local Preservation Overlay District status
- Perform administrative tasks for the historic commission (currently completed by city zoning staff), including preliminary design review, preparation for hearings, and enforcement
- Consult with city agencies and others on compliance with federal, state, and local historic preservation legislation

Enhance Public Understanding:

- Provide guidance to Dillon County citizens on federal and local historic preservation tax incentives
- Meet with neighborhood organizations on the uses of historic preservation in community planning
- Deliver written and oral presentations to professionals and lay organizations on historic preservation and the work of the Design and Preservation Commission

Encourage Economic Development

- Participate in Dillon County's multifaceted economic development strategy
- Promote rehabilitation of historic properties, particularly in the Dillon Downtown Historic District, to continue the revitalization that has begun in that area
- Promote heritage tourism to Dillon County through programs such as the NRHP's Online Travel Itinerary, which creates self-guided tours to historic places listed on the NRHP, based on text and photographs supplied by the city (for example, see Charleston's tour at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/travel/charleston/>)

5.4.2 Recommendations for Public Education

There are countless ways to present history to the public; below are some suggestions that focus on the city's cultural resources, previously neglected subjects, or public accessibility to historical information.

Oral History of Historically African American Neighborhoods. There is a dearth of primary sources relating to the history of Dillon County's African American population. A project to compile oral history interviews of residents in the city's historically African American neighborhoods would significantly add to the available primary sources and help further the work of uncovering this neglected area of the city's history. Such interviews could be the basis of a book that chronicles life in the city's African American neighborhoods throughout the city's history.

Architectural History Publication. Dillon County's historic architecture conveys the story of the city's development and enriches its appearance. The preservation of these resources could be

complemented with a book that chronicles the city's architectural history, complete with historic and contemporary photographs.

Electronic Availability of Historical Resources. In our electronic age, the Internet is the first place many people look when they begin a search for information. The city could publish electronic versions of narrative histories written in conjunction with this project as well as historical context statements completed for environmental assessments and other research funded with state and local tax dollars.

Historical Markers and Plaques. Historical markers and plaques are a simple way to recognize and raise awareness of locally important historic resources. An inventory of existing markers would be a good foundation for determining what sites to mark in the future.

5.5 Survey Summary

During the course of the historic architectural survey of Dillon County, we identified 1,514 historic architectural resources. Brockington and Associates, Inc., recommends two eligible historic districts and 24 individually eligible properties.

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APPENDIX A: COMPILED INVENTORY

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
262		unidentified house	767 State Line Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1850s	Not Eligible
263		unidentified store building	.4 mile SE of the intersection of State Line Rd & Hartlees Bridge Rd		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
264	McCormick Gin/ Longhorn Farm	commercial building	.15 mile SE of the intersection of State Line Rd & Harlees Bridge Rd		Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Vacant/Not In Use	1900s	Eligible
264.01	McCormick Gin/ Longhorn Farm	storage building	.2 mile SE of the intersection of State Line Rd & Hartlees Bridge Rd		Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Vacant/Not In Use	1930s	Eligible
264.02	McCormick Gin/ Longhorn Farm	commercial building	.1 mile SE of the intersection of State Line Rd & Hartlees Bridge Rd		Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Vacant/Not In Use	1910s	Eligible
264.03	McCormick Gin/ Longhorn Farm	warehouse building	SE corner of State Line Road & Hartlees Bridge Road		Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Vacant/Not In Use	1910s	Eligible
265	Love Home	house	3551 State Line Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1862	Eligible
265.01	Love Home	outbuilding	3551 State Line Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Domestic	1910s	Eligible
265.02	Love Home	barn	3551 State Line Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1890s	Eligible
266		unidentified cemetery	.5 mile SW of the intersection of Harlees Bridge Rd & State Line Rd		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1837	Not Eligible
267		unidentified house	.75 mile SE of the intersection of Saw Mill Rd & Oakland Rd		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1903s	Not Eligible
267.01		unidentified barn	.75 mile SE of the intersection of Saw Mill Rd & Oakland Rd		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1930s	Not Eligible
268		unidentified house	2465 Oakland Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1890s	Not Eligible
269		unidentified house	S corner of Oakland Road & Saw Mill Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1890s	Not Eligible
270		unidentified structure	N corner of Oakland Road & Saw Mill Road		Dillon	Unknown	Vacant/Not In Use	1890s	Not Eligible
271		unidentified store	N corner of Bakers Hill Road & Oakland Road		Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1920s	Not Eligible
272	Oakland United Methodist Church		E corner of Oakland Road & Bakers Mill Road		Dillon	Religion	Religion	1920s	Eligible
272.01	Oakland United Methodist Church Cemetery		E corner of Oakland Road & Bakers Mill Road		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1941	Not Eligible
273	State Line Church Cemetery		.5 mile NW of the intersection of Bakers Mill Rd & Oakland Rd		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1904	Not Eligible
274	Baker's Cemetery		.35 mile NW of the intersection of Oakland Rd & State Line Rd		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	early 20th C.	Not Eligible
275	Lake View Music Company Hillsboro 308 A.F.M. Building	unidentified commercial building	.1 mile N of the intersection of Main St & Richard Temple Blvd	Lake View	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1930s	Not Eligible
276			.05 mile NW of the intersection of Peachtree St & Main St	Lake View	Dillon	Social	Social	1930s	Not Eligible
277		unidentified house	.1 mile NW of the intersection of Peachtree St & Main St	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
278		unidentified house	110 Peachtree Street	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
279		unidentified house	112 Peachtree Street	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
280		unidentified house	204 Peachtree Street	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1890s	Not Eligible
281		unidentified storage building	.1 mile SW of the intersection of Peachtree St & Main St	Lake View	Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1890s	Not Eligible
282		unidentified house	304 Peachtree Street	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
283		unidentified house	306 Peachtree Street	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
284		unidentified house	404 North Main Street	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
285	Townsend's Furniture Company	unidentified commercial building	102 Richard Temple Boulevard	Lake View	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1920s	Not Eligible
286	Townsend's Furniture Company	unidentified commercial building	102 Richard Temple Boulevard	Lake View	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1890s	Not Eligible
287		Townsend's Jewelry & Lake View Holiness Church	104 & 106 Richard Temple Boulevard	Lake View	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Religion	1890s	Not Eligible
288		Denise's' Flowers & Gifts	204 Richard Temple Boulevard	Lake View	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1880s	Not Eligible
289		Mayberry Video/ ZZ Beauty Spot/ Nancy's Beauty Sal	Richard Temple Boulevard	Lake View	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1900s	Not Eligible
290		unidentified house	310 Richard Temple Boulevard	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
291		unidentified house	312 Richard Temple Boulevard	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
291.01		unidentified garage	314 Richard Temple Boulevard	Lake View	Dillon	Transportation	Transportation	1950s	Not Eligible
292		unidentified house	.15 mile NE of the intersection of Richard Temple Blvd & SC Hwy 9	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
293		unidentified house	322 Richard Temple Boulevard	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
293.01		unidentified garage	322 Richard Temple Boulevard	Lake View	Dillon	Transportation	Transportation	1950s	Not Eligible
294		unidentified house	200 Junius Street	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1890s	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
295		unidentified house	206 Junius Street	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
296		unidentified house	309 Hickory Street	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
297		unidentified house	600 US Hwy 9	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
298		unidentified house	1009 SC Hwy 9	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
299	Elvington House	house	1529 West 3rd Street	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
299.01	Elvington House	tenant house	1529 West 3rd Street	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Vacant/Not In Use	1920s	Not Eligible
300	4 Points Grocery		the intersection of SC Hwy 9 & SC Hwy 41	Lake View	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1920s	Not Eligible
301		unidentified house	706 SC Hwy 41	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
302		unidentified house	919 SC Hwy 41	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
303		unidentified house	.05 mile N of the intersection of Richard Temple Blvd & Rogers Dr.	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
304		unidentified house	1304 SC Hwy 41	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
305		unidentified house	.15 mile NW of the intersection of Rogers Dr. & Richard Temple Blvd	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
306		unidentified house	533 Rogers Drive	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
307	Lake View American Legion		1830 SC Hwy 41	Lake View	Dillon	Social	Social	1930s	Not Eligible
308	United States Post Office		211 Richard Temple Boulevard	Lake View	Dillon	Government	Government	1950s	Not Eligible
309	Lake View Farm Center		207 Richard Temple Boulevard	Lake View	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1920s	Not Eligible
310		Bullocks ABC	203 Richard Temple Boulevard	Lake View	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1900s	Not Eligible
311		Sadie's Beauty Shop	308 North Main Street	Lake View	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1930s	Not Eligible
312		Majestic Fashions & Florist	304 North Main Street	Lake View	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1920s	Not Eligible
313		unidentified commercial building	302 North Main Street	Lake View	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1920s	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
314		unidentified garage	300 North Main Street	Lake View	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1930s	Not Eligible
315	Hayes TrueValue Hardware		301 North Main Street	Lake View	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1920s	Not Eligible
316	Central Pharmacy/Regal Drugs		303 North Main Street	Lake View	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1920s	Not Eligible
317		Super Dollar Plus	305 North Main Street	Lake View	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1920s	Not Eligible
318		Bargains	307 North Main Street	Lake View	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Vacant/Not In Use	1900s	Not Eligible
319		Aimee's Beauty Salon & LakeView Barber Shop	309 & 311 North Main Street	Lake View	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1890s	Not Eligible
320		Cutz by "Craig"	313 North Main Street	Lake View	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1890s	Not Eligible
321		Natalles Looking Glass	213 North Main Street	Lake View	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1920s	Not Eligible
322		Family Dollar	113 West 1st Avenue	Lake View	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1950s	Not Eligible
323		unidentified commercial building	SE corner of N Kemper Street & W 2nd Avenue	Lake View	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1900s	Not Eligible
324		unidentified commercial building	106 West 1st Avenue	Lake View	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Vacant/Not In Use	1900s	Not Eligible
325		Cooke Assoc. Inc. of Lake View & unknown	SW corner of N Main Street & W 1st Avenue	Lake View	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1900s	Not Eligible
326		unidentified house	204 North Kemper Street	Lake View	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1940s	Not Eligible
327		World Finance Corporation	107 North Main Street	Lake View	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1920s	Not Eligible
328		LakeView Cleaners/Town Office/Lake View Police/ Fire	301 & 205 North Main Street	Lake View	Dillon	Government	Government	1920s	Not Eligible
329	Cook's Funeral Home		202 North Main Street	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Commerce/Trade	1890s	Not Eligible
330	First Baptist Church	educational building	104 East 1st Avenue	Lake View	Dillon	Religion	Religion	1954	Not Eligible
331		unidentified house	205 East 2nd Avenue	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
332		unidentified house	109 North Main Street	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
333		unidentified house	108 North Main Street	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
334		unidentified house	NE corner of N Walnut Street & SC Hwy 9	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
335		unidentified house	103 South Walnut Street	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
335.01		unidentified garage	103 South Walnut Street	Lake View	Dillon	Transportation	Transportation	1930s	Not Eligible
336	Purina Chows		SE corner of S Walnut Street & Richard Temple Boulevard	Lake View	Dillon	Industry	Industry	1930s	Not Eligible
337		unidentified house	502 SC Hwy 9	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
338		unidentified church	.05 mile S of the intersection of Old Kemper Rd & W 8th Ave	Lake View	Dillon	Religion	Religion	1940s	Not Eligible
339	Hilltop Inn		W corner of Old Kemper Road & W 8th Avenue	Lake View	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1930s	Not Eligible
340	Old Bethlehem Art of Safety Holiness Church		.05 mile W of the intersection W 8th Ave & Old Kemper Ave	Lake View	Dillon	Religion	Religion	1930s	Not Eligible
341	Lake View Cemetery		.2 mile S of the intersection of Old Kemper Rd & W 8th Ave	Lake View	Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1910s	Not Eligible
342	Shady Grove Baptist Church		801 Old Kemper Road	Lake View	Dillon	Religion	Religion	1930s	Not Eligible
343		unidentified house	923 Old Kemper Road	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
344		unidentified cemetery	.4 mile SW of the intersection of Old Kemper Rd & W 8th Ave	Lake View	Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	unknown	Not Eligible
345		unidentified house	938 Old Kemper Road	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
345.01		unidentified barn	938 Old Kemper Road	Lake View	Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1910s	Not Eligible
346		unidentified house	309 SC Hwy 9	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
346.01		unidentified outbuilding	309 SC Hwy 9	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
347		unidentified house	100 South Walnut Street	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
348		unidentified house	104 South Walnut Street	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
349		unidentified house	108 South Walnut Street	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
350		unidentified house	109 South Walnut Street	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
351	Lake View United Methodist Church		203 West 3rd Avenue	Lake View	Dillon	Religion	Religion	1950s	Not Eligible
352		unidentified house	202 South Walnut Street	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
353		unidentified house	200 South Walnut Street	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
354		unidentified house	308 South Walnut Street	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
355		unidentified house	402 South Walnut Street	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
356		unidentified house	311 South Walnut Street	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
357		unidentified house	502 South Kemper Road	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
358		unidentified house	408 South Kemper Road	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
359		unidentified house	108 West 7th Street	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
360		unidentified house	309 South Kemper Road	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
361		unidentified house	302 South Kemper Road	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1890s	Not Eligible
362		unidentified house	308 South Kemper Road	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
363		unidentified house	209 South Kemper Road	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
364		unidentified house	202 South Kemper Road	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
365		unidentified house	109 South Kemper Road	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
366		unidentified house	108 South Kemper Road	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
367		unidentified house	201 SC Hwy 9	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
368		unidentified house	.05 mile E of the intersection of SC Hwy 9 & South Kemper St	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
369		unidentified house	108 SC Hwy 9	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
370	Phillips 66 Station		109 SC Hwy 9	Lake View	Dillon	Transportation	Transportation	1950s	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
371		unidentified house	202 SC Hwy 9	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
372		unidentified house	SW corner of Main Street & W 5th Ave	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
373		unidentified house	308 South Main Street	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
374		unidentified house	309 South Main Street	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
375		unidentified house	402 South Main Street	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
376		unidentified house	503 South Main Street	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
377		unidentified house	510 South Main Street	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
378	Lake View Pentecostal Holiness Church		SE corner of E 7th Street & S Ford Street	Lake View	Dillon	Religion	Religion	1915	Not Eligible
379	Union AME Church Cemetery		W corner of S Kemper Road & SC Hwy 9	Lake View	Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1944	Not Eligible
380		unidentified house	202 East Third Street	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
381		unidentified house	707 East 7th Street	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
382	Lake View Gas Company-Exxon		103 4th Avenue	Lake View	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1930s	Not Eligible
383		unidentified house	.1 mile SW of the intersection of S Kemper St & W 8th Ave	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
384		unidentified cemetery	.05 mile S of the intersection of Grain Bin Rd & Tobacco Bin Rd	Lake View	Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	unknown	Not Eligible
385	Elvington Cemetery		.1 mile N of the intersection of Grain Bin Rd & Old Kemper Rd	Lake View	Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	unknown	Not Eligible
386		unidentified house	1265 Old Kemper Road	Kemper	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
387		unidentified house	435 Cooktown Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
387.01		unidentified barn	455 Cooktown Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Not Eligible
388		unidentified house	2721 SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
389		unidentified house	2731 SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
389.01		unidentified barn	2731 SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1910s	Not Eligible
389.02		unidentified barn	2731 SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
390		unidentified house	2752 SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
391	Piney Grove Baptist Church		152 Piney Grove Road		Dillon	Religion	Religion	1859	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
391.01	Piney Grove Baptist Church Cemetery		152 Piney Grove Road .1 mile S of the intersection of Piney Grove Rd & Gaddy's Mill Rd		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1872	Not Eligible
392	Union High School		2756 Gaddy's Mill Road		Dillon	Education	Vacant/Not In Use	1890	Not Eligible
393		unidentified house	.1 mile W of the intersection of Gaddy's Mill Rd & Piney Grove Rd		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
394	Union United Methodist Church		.2 mile W of the intersection of Gaddy's Mill Rd & Piney Grove Rd		Dillon	Religion	Religion	1905	Not Eligible
395	Blue Lodge No. 142		2729 Gaddy's Mill Road		Dillon	Social	Social	1892	Not Eligible
396		unidentified house			Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
397		unidentified commercial building	2816 Gaddy's Mill Road		Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1890s	Not Eligible
398		unidentified house	.15 mile NE of the intersection of Gaddy's Mill Rd & Piney Grove Rd		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1890s	Not Eligible
399	Gaddy's Mill Pond	Dam	.2 mile NE of the intersection of Gaddy's Mill Rd & Piney Grove Rd		Dillon	Industry	Industry	1890s	Not Eligible
400		unidentified commercial building	.1 mile SE of the intersection of Road 300 & Gaddy's Mill Road		Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1910s	Not Eligible
401		unidentified house	2148 Road 300		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
401.01		unidentified barn	2148 Road 300		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1910s	Not Eligible
402	Benjamin Arnette's House		E corner of Road 300 & Brenwood Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1915	Not Eligible
402.01		unidentified barn	E corner of Road 300 & Brenwood Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1915	Not Eligible
402.02		unidentified barn	E corner of Road 300 & Brenwood Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1915	Not Eligible
402.03		unidentified barn	E corner of Road 300 & Brenwood Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1910	Not Eligible
403		unidentified house	1615 Road 300		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
404		unidentified house	1260 Road 300		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
404.01		unidentified barn	1260 Road 300		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1930s	Not Eligible
405		unidentified house	930 Road 300		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
406		unidentified agricultural building	2030 Road 300		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1910s	Not Eligible
407	Bullock Cemetery		.15 mile NW of the intersection of S-17 30 & Barrentine Road		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	unknown	Not Eligible
408	Townsend Cemetery		W corner of Poplar Creek Road & Finn Road		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1886	Not Eligible
409	Arnette House		.1 mile E of the intersection of Finn Road & Poplar Creek Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1880s	Not Eligible
410		unidentified cemetery	.15 mile SE of the intersection of Poplar Creek Road & Finn Road		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1889	Not Eligible
411		unidentified house	1261 Carolwood Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
412	Arnette Cemetery		.1 mile E of the intersection of Jay Drive & Lupo Road		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	early 20th C.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
413	Old Arnette House		.5 mile NE of the intersection of Brenwood Road & Road 300		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1880s	Not Eligible
414		unidentified house	.3 mile NE of the intersection of Gaddy's Mill Road & Road 300		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
415		unidentified house	near intersection of Gaddy's Mill Road and Clearview Loop Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
416		unidentified barn	3253 Gaddy's Mill Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1900s	Not Eligible
417		unidentified house	3253 Gaddy's Mill Road		Dillon	Domestic	Unknown	1890s	Not Eligible
418		unidentified house	.1 mile N of the intersection of Lupo Road & Finn Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
419		unidentified house	.1 mile NE of the intersection of Fin Road & S-17 30		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
420	Zion Hill AME Church		.45 mile NE of the intersection of Weitus Road & Pleasant Hill Road		Dillon	Religion	Religion	1960s	Not Eligible
420.01	Zion Hill AME Church Cemetery		.45 mile NE of the intersection of Weitus Road & Pleasant Hill Road		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1889	Not Eligible
421		unidentified house	1753 Weitus Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
422		unidentified house	.3 mile NE of the intersection of Weitus Road & Pleasant Hill Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
423		unidentified house	2283 Pleasant Hill Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
424		unidentified cemetery	.05 mile SE of the intersection of Pleasant Hill Road & Johnny Drive		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	unknown	Not Eligible
425	Grantham Cemetery		.2 mile NW of the intersection of Pleasant Hill Road & Johnny Drive		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1861	Not Eligible
426		unidentified house	1944 Pleasant Hill Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1890s	Not Eligible
427		unidentified house	1905 Pleasant Hill Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
428		unidentified cemetery	.35 mile SW of the intersection of Johnny Drive & Pleasant Hill Road		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	unknown	Not Eligible
429	Curtis Cemetery		.4 mile S of the intersection of SC Hwy 22 & Nes Drive		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1898	Not Eligible
430		unidentified house	.25 mile SE of the intersection of Beaver Creek Drive & SC Hwy 22		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1880s	Not Eligible
430.01		unidentified tenant house	.1 mile SE of the intersection of Beaver Creek Drive & SC Hwy 22		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
431		unidentified house	.2 mile SE of the intersection of SC Hwy 9 & Gallavon Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
432		unidentified house	1629 Minturn Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
433		unidentified house	1524 Minturn Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Eligible
434		unidentified house	1813 Minturn Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
435	Minturn School	Minturn Community Center	.25 mile N of the intersection of Minturn Road & McSwain Drive	Minturn	Dillon	Social	Social	1914	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
436	Minturn Cotton Gin Company	gin and office	1925 Cotton Gin Road	Minturn	Dillon	Industry	Industry	1900s	Not Eligible
436.01	Minturn Cotton Gin Company	general store	1925 Cotton Gin Road	Minturn	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Vacant/Not In Use	1890s	Not Eligible
436.02	Minturn Cotton Gin Company	processing & storage facility	1925 Gin Road	Minturn	Dillon	Industry	Industry	1900s	Not Eligible
436.03	Minturn Cotton Gin Company	storage facility	1925 Cotton Gin Road	Minturn	Dillon	Industry	Industry	1900s	Not Eligible
437		unidentified house	2006 Cotton Gin Road	Minturn	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
438		unidentified cemetery	.25 mile SE of Sinclair Crossroads on Sinclair Road	Minturn	Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1845	Not Eligible
439		unidentified house	4117 Sinclair Road	Minturn	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1860s	Not Eligible
440		unidentified house	3807 Sinclair Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1840s	Eligible
440.01		unidentified barn	3807 Sinclair Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1840s	Eligible
440.02		unidentified barn	3807 Sinclair Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1880s	Eligible
440.03		unidentified barn	3807 Sinclair Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1880s	Eligible
441		Manning House	3810 Sally Bennett Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1870s	Not Eligible
441.01		unidentified barn	3810 Sally Bennett Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1910s	Not Eligible
441.02		unidentified barn	3810 Sally Bennett Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1910s	Not Eligible
441.03		unidentified outbuilding	3810 Sally Bennett Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1950s	Not Eligible
441.04		unidentified outbuilding	3810 Sally Bennett Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	2000s	Not Eligible
442		unidentified house	3810 Sally Bennett Road ☐ (facing Hwy 57)		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1880s	Eligible
443		unidentified house	3916 Sally Bennett Road .3 mile NE of the intersection of Sally Bennett Road & Sinclair Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
444		unidentified house	2310 Cottingham Drive		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
445		unidentified house	2310 Cottingham Drive		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1890s	Not Eligible
446	New Zion AME Zion Church Cemetery		.1 mile E of the intersection of Heustess Road & Cottingham Drive		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1900	Not Eligible
447		unidentified house	5231 Judson Street		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1890s	Not Eligible
447.01		unidentified barn	5231 Judson Street		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1890s	Not Eligible
448		unidentified house	4817 Judson Street		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
449		unidentified house	4371 Judson Street		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
450		unidentified house	4037 Judson Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
451		unidentified house	3460 SC Hwy 57		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
452		unidentified house	2663 Bakers Mill Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	early 19th C.	Not Eligible
453		unidentified tenant house	W corner of Bakers Mill Road & McNeil Farm Road		Dillon	Domestic	Unknown	1800s	Not Eligible
454	Fairview United Methodist Church		.3 mile NW of the intersection of Bakers Mill Road & McNeil Farm Road		Dillon	Religion	Religion	1912	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
454.01	Fairview United Methodist Church Cemetery		.3 mile NW of the intersection of Bakers Mill Road & McNiell Farm Road		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1941	Not Eligible
455	Carolina Presbyterian Church		4446 S-17 26		Dillon	Religion	Religion	1850s	Not Eligible
455.01	Carolina Presbyterian Church Cemetery		4446 S-17 26		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1852	Not Eligible
455.02	Church	educational building	4446 S-17 26		Dillon	Religion	Religion	1950s	Not Eligible
456		unidentified house	3814 Hwy 57		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1860s	Not Eligible
457		unidentified house	.25 mile S of the intersection of SC Hwy 57 & Carolina Cemetery Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
458	Leland Grove Freewill Baptist Cemetery		.25 mile SW of the intersection of SC Hwy 57 & Bakers Mill Road		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1933	Not Eligible
459		unidentified house	4546 SC Hwy 57		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
460		unidentified house	4229 Glassdrum Drive		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
460.01		unidentified barn	4229 Glassdrum Drive		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1910s	Not Eligible
460.02		unidentified barn	4229 Glassdrum Drive		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Not Eligible
460.03		unidentified barn	4229 Glassdrum Drive		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1930s	Not Eligible
460.04		unidentified barn	4229 Glassdrum Drive		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1910s	Not Eligible
461		unidentified house	.25 mile N of the intersection of Glassdrum Dr. & Cameron Drive		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
462		McInnis House	.2 mile NE of the intersection of Parrish Mill Rd & County Line Rd		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1878	Not Eligible
463		unidentified house	.1 mile N of the intersection of County Line Road & Cottingham Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1890s	Not Eligible
464	Pee Dee Chapel Cemetery (Baptist Church)		.3 mile E of the intersection of Pee Dee Chapel Rd & County Line Rd		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1890	Not Eligible
465		unidentified cemetery	.3 mile E of the intersection of Pee Dee Chapel Rd & County Line Rd		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1903	Not Eligible
466		unidentified cemetery	.45 mile N of the intersection of Oakland Road & St Luke's Road		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1896	Not Eligible
467	McRea Cemetery		.7 mile S of the intersection of Oakland Road & St. Luke's Road		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1919	Not Eligible
468	Hopewell Cemetery		.2 mile NW of the intersection of Buck Swamp Road & SC Hwy 41		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1870	Not Eligible
469		McDuffy Family Cemetery	E corner of SC Hwy 41 & Buck Swamp Road		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1908	Not Eligible
470	Mason Cemetery		.4 mile SE of the intersection of Buck Swamp Rd & Mason Cemetery Rd		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1921	Not Eligible
471		unidentified house	2016 S-17 72		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
472		unidentified building	.05 mile E of the intersection of Ira Road & SC Hwy 41	Fork	Dillon	Domestic	Unknown	1910s	Not Eligible
472.01		unidentified outbuilding	.05 mile E of the intersection of Ira Road & SC Hwy 41	Fork	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
473		unidentified house	1814 Ira Road	Fork	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
474	Hopewell United Methodist Church		1806 Ira Road	Fork	Dillon	Government	Government	1870s	Not Eligible
475	Fork High School		.1 mile S of the intersection of S-17 73 & SC Hwy 41	Fork	Dillon	Education	Vacant/Not In Use	1900s	Not Eligible
476		unidentified house	.05 mile NW of the intersection of Zack Road & SC Hwy 41	Fork	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
477	Bobby G. Perritte Grocery		4124 SC Hwy 57	Fork	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1930s	Not Eligible
478	United States Post Office Thomas Harrelson		4014 SC Hwy 57	Fork	Dillon	Government	Government	1880s	Not Eligible
479	Cemetery		.25 mile SE of the intersection of Old River Road & Hagood Drive	Fork	Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1882	Not Eligible
480		unidentified house	N corner of Old River Road & Calhoun Farm Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1880s	Not Eligible
481	Little Pee Dee State Park	manager's house	1298 State Park Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1951	Not Eligible
482		unidentified tenant house	.2 mile N of the intersection of State Park Road & Joann Branch Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
483		unidentified house	703 State Park Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
484		unidentified house	688 June Scott Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
485		unidentified house	N corner of Hayestown Road & Fork Chapel Drive		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1880s	Not Eligible
486	Hayestown Pentecostal Holiness Church		.2 mile W of the intersection of Hayestown Road & June Scott Road		Dillon	Religion	Religion	1910s	Not Eligible
486.01	Hayestown Pentecostal Holiness Church	auxiliary building	.2 mile W of the intersection of Hayestown Road & June Scott Road		Dillon	Religion	Religion	1950s	Not Eligible
487		unidentified house	2246 Hayestown Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
487.01		unidentified barn	2246 Hayestown Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Not Eligible
487.02		unidentified barn	2246 Hayestown Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Not Eligible
488	Bermuda Cemetery		the intersection of State Park Road & Lester Jackson Hwy		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1864	Not Eligible
489	Bermuda Baptist Church		713 Lester Jackson Hwy		Dillon	Religion	Religion	1910s	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
490		unidentified house	N corner of Lester Jackson Hwy & Stephens Drive		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
490.01		unidentified outbuilding	N corner of Lester Jackson Hwy & Stephens Drive		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
491		unidentified house	.15 mile W of the intersection of Lester Jackson Hwy & Stephens Drive		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1890s	Not Eligible
492	Billy Pittman's Grocery		the intersection of Lester Jackson Hwy & Bermuda Road		Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1910s	Not Eligible
493		unidentified house	641 Bermuda Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
494		unidentified house	2434 Stoneridge Drive		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
495		unidentified house	SE corner of Bermuda Road & Neta Drive		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
496		unidentified Quonset hut	S corner of Bermuda Road & Stephens Drive		Dillon	Government	Unknown	1940s	Not Eligible
497		unidentified commercial building	NW corner of Bermuda Road & Stephens Drive		Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Vacant/Not In Use	1950s	Not Eligible
498	Pee Dee Church		.9 mile S of the intersection of Pee Dee Church Road & Bryant Road		Dillon	Religion	Religion	1851	Eligible
498.01	Pee Dee Church Cemetery		.9 mile S of the intersection of Pee Dee Church Road & Bryant Road		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1862	Eligible
499	Wallace Cemetery		.85 mile NW of the intersection of Oakland Road & Oscar Drive		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	no date	Not Eligible
500	Price Cemetery		.15 mile E of the intersection of Oakland Road & Oscar Drive		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1928	Not Eligible
501		unidentified house	.2 mile NE of in the intersection of Oakland Road & W County Club Rd		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1890s	Eligible
502		McCayhan Cemetery	.35 mile W of the intersection of Oakland Road & Vicksburg Drive		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	unknown	Not Eligible
503		unidentified house	1005 S-17 693	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
504	Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company		300 Martin Luther King Boulevard	Dillon	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1930s	Eligible
505		unidentified house	.25 mile S of the intersection of Martin Luther King Blvd & SC Hwy 9	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1890s	Not Eligible
506	St. Stephan's Methodist Church		N corner of North 1st Avenue & West Jackson Street	Dillon	Dillon	Religion	Religion	1957-1958	Not Eligible
507	Heart of Dillon Motel		811 US Hwy 301 North	Dillon	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1960s	Not Eligible
508	Dillon Body Shop		1304 US Hwy 301 North	Dillon	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1940s	Not Eligible
509		unidentified house	1613 US Hwy 301 North	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
510		unidentified house	1617 US Hwy 301 North	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
511	Hodges BBQ Grill		1800 US Hwy 301 North	Dillon	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1930s	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
512	Stratford Bridge		S corner of US Hwy 301 N & Kentyre Rd		Dillon	Transportation	Transportation	1930s	Not Eligible
513		County Ranger Office	corner of US Hwy 301 North & Sandy Ridge Road		Dillon	Social	Government	1920s	Not Eligible
514	Palmer Motel		2318 US Hwy 301 North		Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1960s	Not Eligible
515	Dixie Dream Motel		2337 US Hwy 301 North		Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1960s	Not Eligible
516		unidentified house	.15 mile NE of the intersection of Faithful Road & Oakland Road	Hamer	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
517	Charles Craft Plant	main building	2948 Faithful Road	Hamer	Dillon	Industry	Industry	1900s	Not Eligible
517.01	Charles Craft Plant	warehouse	2948 Faithful Road	Hamer	Dillon	Industry	Industry	1900s	Not Eligible
518	Faithful Few Apostolic Church		3008 Faithful Road	Hamer	Dillon	Religion	Religion	1950s	Not Eligible
519		Hamer Hall	149 State Line Road	Hamer	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Listed
520	Hazy Grove Baptist Church		3136 Hazy Grove Road	Hamer	Dillon	Religion	Religion	1957	Not Eligible
520.01	Hazy Grove Baptist Church Cemetery		3136 Hazy Grove Road	Hamer	Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1893	Not Eligible
521	Hamilton Cemetery		off of 3344 US Hwy 301 North		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	early 20th C.	Not Eligible
522	Budget Motel		3215 US Hwy 301 North		Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1960s	Not Eligible
523	unidentified service station	Guaranteed Title Loans	2627 US Hwy 301 North	Hamer	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1930s	Not Eligible
524		unidentified house	.1 mile SW of the intersection of US Hwy 301 N & Elkins Road	Hamer	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
525		unidentified house	.3 mile S of the intersection of US Hwy 301 N & Elkins Road	Hamer	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
526		unidentified house	2474 US Hwy 301 North		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
526.01		unidentified house	2474 US Hwy 301 North		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
526.02		unidentified house	2470 US Hwy 301 North		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
526.03		unidentified house	2472 US Hwy 301 North		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
527	Evergreen Perpetual Cemetery		NE corner of US Hwy 301 N & Britt Drive		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1958	Not Eligible
528		unidentified house	2205 Kentyre Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
529	Miller's Convenience Store		2318 Kentyre Road		Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1950s	Not Eligible
530		unidentified house	2333 Kentyre Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
530.01		barn	2333 Kentyre Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Not Eligible
531	Kentyre Presbyterian Church		2904 Kentyre Road		Dillon	Religion	Religion	1874	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
531.01	Kentyre Presbyterian Church Cemetery		2904 Kentyre Road		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1876	Not Eligible
532		unidentified house	2953 Kentyre Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
533		unidentified house	3069 Kentyre Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
534		unidentified house	1964 McCormick Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
535		unidentified house	.65 mile SE of Five Forks Crossroads on Old Hamer Road		Dillon	Domestic	Vacant/Not In Use	1900s	Not Eligible
536	St. Matthew's Church Cemetery		.4 mile NE of Five Forks Crossroads on Elkins Road		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1890	Not Eligible
537	Mt. Zion Baptist Church		809 Elkins Road		Dillon	Religion	Religion	1940s	Not Eligible
537.01	Mt. Zion Baptist Church Cemetery		809 Elkins Road		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1887	Not Eligible
538	Bethel Presbyterian Church		.25 mile N of Kentyre Road & Gwen Drive		Dillon	Religion	Religion	1870s	Not Eligible
538.01	Bethel Presbyterian Church Cemetery		.25 mile N of the intersection Kentyre & Gwen Road		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1904	Not Eligible
539		unidentified house	.6 mile NW of the intersection of Old Hamer Road & Timberland Drive		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1896	Not Eligible
540		unidentified house	1424 S-17 35		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1890s	Not Eligible
540.01		unidentified outbuilding	1424 S-17 35		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1910s	Not Eligible
540.02		unidentified outbuilding	1424 S-17 35		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1890s	Not Eligible
540.03		unidentified outbuilding	1424 S-17 35		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1910s	Not Eligible
540.04		unidentified outbuilding	1424 S-17 35		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1910s	Not Eligible
541		unidentified house	1777 Old Hamer Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
542	Pleasant Hill Baptist Church		1785 Old Hamer Road		Dillon	Religion	Religion	1906	Not Eligible
542.01	Pleasant Hill Baptist Church educational building		1785 Old Hamer Road		Dillon	Religion	Religion	1957	Not Eligible
542.02	Pleasant Hill Baptist Church Cemetery		1785 Old Hamer Road		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1880	Not Eligible
543	Arnette Company Gas & Grocery Store		NW of the intersection of Old Hamer Road & Pleasant Hill Road		Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1926	Not Eligible
544		unidentified house	2319 Oliver Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
545		unidentified house	.1 mile NE of the intersection of Michael Drive & McLellan Drive		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
546		unidentified house	1420 Pearlie Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
547		unidentified house	1301 McDaniel Street		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
548		unidentified house	.25 mile NE of the intersection of Perlie Road & Mt Calvary Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
549	Mt. Cavalry Baptist Church Cemetery	unidentified cemetery	SW corner of the intersection of Mt Cavalry Road & Pearlie Road		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1902	Not Eligible
550		unidentified house	405 Mt Calvary Road		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1889	Not Eligible
551		unidentified house	424 Bermuda Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1890s	Not Eligible
552		unidentified house	.15 mile SW of the intersection of Pleasant Hill Road & Price Drive		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
552.01		unidentified auxiliary building	.15 mile SW of the intersection of Pleasant Hill Drive & Price Drive		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
553		unidentified house	1606 off Gaddy's Mill Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1890s	Not Eligible
554		unidentified house	.25 mile NW of the intersection of Gaddy's Mill Road & Horace Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Eligible
554.01		unidentified kitchen building	.25 mile NW of the intersection of Gaddy's Mill Road & Horace Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Eligible
554.02		unidentified wash room	.25 mile NW of the intersection of Gaddy's Mill Road & Horace Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Eligible
554.03		unidentified post office & general store	.25 mile NW of the intersection of Gaddy's Mill Road & Horace Road		Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Domestic	1900s	Eligible
554.04		unidentified barn	.25 mile NW of the intersection of Gaddy's Mill Road & Horace Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Eligible
555		unidentified house	.35 mile SE of the intersection of Gaddy's Mill Road & Horace Road		Dillon	Domestic	Vacant/Not In Use	1910s	Not Eligible
556		unidentified house	1954 Gaddy's Mill Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
557		unidentified house	2015 Gaddy's Mill Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
558		unidentified house	2055 Gaddy's Mill Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
559		unidentified house	2112 Gaddy's Mill Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
560		unidentified house	.3 mile SW of the intersection of Bill Road & Furman Road		Dillon	Domestic	Vacant/Not In Use	1900s	Not Eligible
561		unidentified house	.35 mile NE of the intersection of Bill Road & SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Domestic	Vacant/Not In Use	1910s	Not Eligible
562	Sanders Cemetery	unidentified house	.15 mile S of the intersection of Arnette Road & Nancy Drive		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1893	Not Eligible
563		unidentified house	334 Arnette Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
563.01		unidentified outbuilding	334 Arnette Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
564		unidentified house	733 S-17 58		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
564.01		unidentified barn	733 S-17 58		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1930s	Not Eligible
564.02		unidentified barn	733 S-17 58		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1940s	Not Eligible
565		unidentified house	370 Arnette Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
565.01		unidentified barn	370 Arnette Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1930s	Not Eligible
565.02		unidentified barn	370 Arnette Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Not Eligible
566	Regan Cemetery		.2 mile N of Gaddy Crossroad on Arnette Road		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1888	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
567		unidentified house	562 Arnette Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
567.01		unidentified barn	562 Arnette Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1930s	Not Eligible
567.02		unidentified barn	562 Arnette Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1940s	Not Eligible
567.03		unidentified barn	562 Arnette Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1930s	Not Eligible
568		unidentified house	2400 Harvet Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1890s	Not Eligible
569		unidentified house	775 Arnette Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1890s	Not Eligible
569.01		unidentified garden house	775 Arnette Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1890s	Not Eligible
569.02		unidentified outbuilding	775 Arnette Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1890s	Not Eligible
569.03		unidentified barn	775 Arnette Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1890s	Not Eligible
569.04		unidentified tenant house	775 Arnette Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
569.05		unidentified barn	775 Arnette Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1930s	Not Eligible
569.06		unidentified outbuilding	775 Arnette Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1890s	Not Eligible
570		unidentified house	776 Arnette Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
570.01		unidentified barn	776 Arnette Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1930s	Not Eligible
570.02		unidentified barn	776 Arnette Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1930s	Not Eligible
570.03		unidentified tenant house	776 Arnette Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
570.04		unidentified garage	776 Arnette Road		Dillon	Transportation	Transportation	1940s	Not Eligible
570.05		unidentified outbuilding	776 Arnette Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
571		unidentified cemetery	.5 mile N of the intersection of Mt Calvary Road & Perlie Road		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1826	Not Eligible
572	VFW		.15 mile W of the intersection of SC Hwy 9 & Mt Calvary Road	Dillon	Dillon	Social	Social	1950s	Not Eligible
573	American Legion		.3 mile E of the intersection of SC Hwy 9 & Mt Calvary Road	Dillon	Dillon	Social	Social	1940s	Not Eligible
574		unidentified house	.35 mile E of the intersection of SC Hwy 9 & Mt Calvary Road	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
575		unidentified house	2009 SC Hwy 9	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
576		unidentified house	2005 SC Hwy 9	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
577		unidentified house	2001 SC Hwy 9	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
578		unidentified house	1943 SC Hwy 9	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
579	Riverside Cemetery		NE corner of Cemetery Road & SC Hwy 9	Dillon	Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	early 20th C.	Not Eligible
580	St. Mary's Cemetery		.3 mile E of the intersection of St Mary's Drive & McQueen Drive	Dillon	Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	mid 20th C.	Not Eligible
581	Greenlawn Cemetery		1252 SC Hwy 57 South	Dillon	Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1920s	Not Eligible
582	Pleasant Grove Baptist Church Cemetery		1625 SC Hwy 57 South	Dillon	Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1876	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
583		unidentified house	.5 mile E of the intersection of Ashpole Swamp Rd & Bear Swamp Rd		Dillon	Domestic	Vacant/Not In Use	1910s	Not Eligible
584		unidentified house	1110 Ashpole Swamp Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
585		unidentified house	1046 Ashpole Swamp Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
586		unidentified house	.125 mile E of the intersection of Ashpole Swamp Rd & Bear Swamp Rd		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
587		unidentified house	345 Bear Swamp Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
588		unidentified house	350 Bear Swamp Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
589	Spivey's Cemetery		.25 mile SE of the intersection of Fair Bluff Road & Bear Swamp Road		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	unknown	Not Eligible
590		unidentified house	.5 mile N of the intersection of Bear Swamp Road & Fair Bluff Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
590.01		unidentified barn	.5 mile N of the intersection of Bear Swamp Road & Fair Bluff Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Not Eligible
591	Bass Farms Tack & Supply		.125 mile NE of the intersection of SC Hwy 41 & Bear Swamp Road		Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1950s	Not Eligible
592	State Line Sports Bar & Grill		.125 mile NE of the intersection of SC Hwy 41 & Bear Swamp Road		Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1950s	Not Eligible
593		unidentified house	321 Fair Bluff Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
594	State Line Farm	unidentified barn	317 Fair Bluff Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1910s	Not Eligible
595		unidentified house	1640 South Bear Swamp Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
596		unidentified barn	.125 mile SE of the intersection of Oven Bottom Road & Old Page Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Not Eligible
597		unidentified barn	.25 mile E of the intersection of Oven Bottom Road & Old Page Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Not Eligible
598		unidentified house	1914 South Bear Swamp Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
598.01		unidentified outbuilding	1914 South Bear Swamp Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Not Eligible
598.02		unidentified barn	1914 South Bear Swamp Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Not Eligible
599		unidentified house	1980 South Bear Swamp Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
599.01		unidentified shed	1980 South Bear Swamp Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1940s	Not Eligible
599.02		unidentified barn	1980 South Bear Swamp Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1910s	Not Eligible
600		unidentified house	.25 mile S of the intersection of Garris Road & Oven Bottom Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
600.01		unidentified barn	.25 mile S of the intersection of Garris Road & Oven Bottom Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Vacant/Not In Use	1940s	Not Eligible
601		unidentified barn	.5 mile SE of the intersection of Truett Loop Road & Bear Swamp Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Not Eligible
602		unidentified barn	.5 mile SE of the intersection of Truett Loop Road & Bear Swamp Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Not Eligible
603		unidentified house	747 Truett Loop		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
603.01		unidentified barn	747 Truett Loop		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1930s	Not Eligible

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603.02		unidentified barn	747 Truett Loop		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1940s	Not Eligible
603.03		unidentified house	747 Truett Loop		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1930s	Not Eligible
604	Bear Swamp Baptist Church		541 North Bear Swamp Road		Dillon	Religion	Religion	1780-1810s	Not Eligible
604.01	Bear Swamp Baptist Church Cemetery		541 North Bear Swamp Road		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1870	Not Eligible
604.02	Bear Swamp Baptist Church	gazebo	541 North Bear Swamp Road		Dillon	Landscape	Landscape	1940s	Not Eligible
605		unidentified cemetery	.5 mile S of the intersection of Bear Swamp Road & Oven Bottom Road		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1830	Not Eligible
606		unidentified house	.125 mile S of the intersection of Bear Swamp Road & Garris Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
606.01		unidentified barn	.125 mile S of the intersection of Bear Swamp Road & Garris Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1940s	Not Eligible
607		unidentified house	.125 mile NE of the intersection of Bear Swamp Road & Truett Loop Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
608		unidentified house	2041 SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1870s	Not Eligible
608.01		unidentified barn	2041 SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Not Eligible
608.02		unidentified barn	2041 SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Eligible
609		unidentified house	2036 Bear Swamp Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
610		unidentified house	.25 mile N of the intersection of SC Hwy 9 & Rattlesnake Place		Dillon	Domestic	Vacant/Not In Use	1900s	Not Eligible
611		unidentified cemetery	NE corner of Rattlesnake Place & SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1840	Not Eligible
612		unidentified house	1228 Rattlesnake Place		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
613		unidentified house	2441 SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
614		unidentified house	SW corner of Hwy 9 & Ayers Loop		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
615	Johnson Cemetery		.25 mile W of the intersection of SC Hwy 9 & Stroud Road		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1852	Not Eligible
616		unidentified house	948 Racetrack Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
616.01		unidentified barn	948 Race Track Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Not Eligible
617		unidentified house	867 Race Track Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
618		unidentified barn	.25 mile SE of the intersection of Racetrack Road & Ayers Loop		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
619		unidentified barn	.25 mile SE of the intersection of Racetrack Road & Ayers Loop		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1910s	Not Eligible
620		unidentified house	755 Race Track Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
621	Hayes House		641 Race Track Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
622		unidentified house	.5 mile SE of the intersection of Racetrack Road & Jones Drive		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
623		unidentified house	.125 NW of the intersection of Race Track Road & Jones Drive		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
624		unidentified house	823 Jones Drive		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
625		unidentified house	752 Bascus Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
625.01		unidentified barn	752 Bascus Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Not Eligible
626		unidentified house	451 Fordtown Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
627		unidentified house	.25 mile SE of the intersection of Lovell Road & Fordtown Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
627.01		unidentified barn	.25 mile SE of the intersection of Lovell Road & Fordtown Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1930s	Not Eligible
628		unidentified cemetery	.5 mile SW of the intersection of Lovell Road & Fordtown Road		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	unknown	Not Eligible
629	Miller Cemetery		S corner of Fordtown Road & SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1879	Not Eligible
630		unidentified house	.5 mile SE of the intersection of SC Hwy 9 & Fordtown Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
631		unidentified house	.125 mile W of the intersection of SC Hwy 9 & Bascus Street		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
631.01		unidentified barn	.125 mile W of the intersection of SC Hwy 9 & Bascus Street		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Not Eligible
632	Cook Cemetery		SE corner of Fordtown Road & Old Mullins Road		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1895	Not Eligible
633	Hayes Cemetery		.25 mile SW of the intersection of Old Mullins Road & Gusta Drive		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1877	Not Eligible
634		unidentified house	2309 Old Mullins Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
635	Ford's Grocery		2443 Old Mullins Road		Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1950s	Not Eligible
636		unidentified house	.25 mile S of the intersection of Old Mullins Rd & Kemper Church Rd		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
636.01		unidentified barn	.25 mile S of the intersection of Old Mullins Rd & Kemper Church Rd		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1940s	Not Eligible
636.02		unidentified barn	.25 mile S of the intersection of Old Mullins Rd & Kemper Church Rd		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1910s	Not Eligible
636.03		unidentified barn	.25 mile S of the intersection of Old Mullins Rd & Kemper Church Rd		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1930s	Not Eligible
636.04		unidentified barn	.25 mile S of the intersection of Old Mullins Rd & Kemper Church Rd		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1910s	Not Eligible
637		unidentified house	.125 mile N of the intersection of Old Mullins Road & Barfield Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
637.01		unidentified barn	.125 mile N of the intersection of Old Mullins Road & Barfield Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Vacant/Not In Use	1920s	Not Eligible
637.02		unidentified barn	.125 mile N of the intersection of Old Mullins Road & Barfield Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Vacant/Not In Use	1920s	Not Eligible

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637.03		unidentified outbuilding	.125 mile N of the intersection of Old Mullins Road & Barfield Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Vacant/Not In Use	1930s	Not Eligible
637.04		unidentified barn	.125 mile N of the intersection of Old Mullins Road & Barfield Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Not Eligible
637.05		unidentified barn	.125 mile N of the intersection of Old Mullins Road & Barfield Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Not Eligible
638		unidentified house	.125 mile NE of the intersection of Old Mullins Rd & Rabbit Island Rd		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
638.01		unidentified barn	2762 Old Mullins Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1940s	Not Eligible
638.02		unidentified barn	2762 Old Mullins Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Not Eligible
639		unidentified house	.25 mile E of the intersection of Brooks Road & Rabbit Island Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
640		unidentified barn	.5 mile S of the intersection of Old Mullins Road & Allen Bridge Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Not Eligible
640.01		unidentified barn	.5 mile S of the intersection of Old Mullins Road & Allen Bridge Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Not Eligible
640.02		unidentified barn	.5 mile S of the intersection of Old Mullins Road & Allen Bridge Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Not Eligible
640.03		unidentified barn	.5 mile S of the intersection of Old Mullins Road & Allen Bridge Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Not Eligible
641		unidentified house	W of the intersection of Old Mullins Road & Julian Jones Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
642		unidentified house	2005 Cooktown Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
643		Cook & Cook Used Cars	2005 Cooktown Road		Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Vacant/Not In Use	1940s	Not Eligible
644		unidentified house	.125 mile NE of the intersection of Old Mullins Road & Hayes Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
644.01		unidentified barn	.125 mile NE of the intersection of Old Mullins Road & Hayes Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1910s	Not Eligible
644.02		unidentified barn	.125 mile NE of the intersection of Old Mullins Road & Hayes Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1910s	Not Eligible
644.03		unidentified barn	.125 mile NE of the intersection of Old Mullins Road & Hayes Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1910s	Not Eligible
644.04		unidentified barn	.125 mile NE of the intersection of Old Mullins Road & Hayes Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1930s	Not Eligible
644.05		unidentified barn	.125 mile NE of the intersection of Old Mullins Road & Hayes Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1910s	Not Eligible
645		unidentified house	300 Bascus Street		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
646		unidentified house	.25 mile S of the intersection of Bascus Street & South Main Street		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible

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646.01		unidentified barn	.25 mile S of the intersection of Bascus Street & South Main Street		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1930s	Not Eligible
647		unidentified house	.5 mile SE of the intersection of Hwy 9 & South Main Street		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
648		unidentified house	.125 mile NE of the intersection of Garris Road & SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
649		unidentified house	.125 mile NE of the intersection of Garris Road & SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
649.01		unidentified barn	.125 mile NE of the intersection of Garris Road & SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Agriculture	Vacant/Not In Use	1910s	Not Eligible
649.02		unidentified barn	.125 mile NE of the intersection of Garris Road & SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Agriculture	Vacant/Not In Use	1910s	Not Eligible
649.03		unidentified barn	.125 mile NE of the intersection of Garris Road & SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1910s	Not Eligible
650	Hayes Cemetery		.25 mile E of the intersection of Garvin Drive & SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	unknown	Not Eligible
651		unidentified house	826 Garvin Drive		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1890s	Not Eligible
651.01		unidentified barn	826 Garvin Drive		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1910s	Not Eligible
652		unidentified house	.5 mile E of the intersection of SC Hwy 9 & Brewers Drive		Dillon	Domestic	Vacant/Not In Use	1910s	Not Eligible
653		unidentified house	1483 Oven Bottom Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
654		unidentified house	1269 Oven Bottom Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
655		unidentified house	1381 Oven Bottom Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
656		unidentified house	.25 mile SW of the intersection of Fordtown Road & Oven Bottom Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
657		unidentified house	.25 mile SE of the intersection of Fordtown Road & Oven Bottom Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1890s	Not Eligible
658		unidentified house	.25 mile NE of the intersection of Fordtown Road & SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
659		unidentified house	.25 mile NE of the intersection of SC Hwy 41 & Road 30		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
660		unidentified house	1 mile NE of the intersection of SC Hwy 41 & Road 30		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
660.01		unidentified barn	1 mile NE of the intersection of SC Hwy 41 & Road 30		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1930s	Not Eligible
661		unidentified commercial building	505 SC Hwy 41		Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Vacant/Not In Use	1940s	Not Eligible
662		unidentified house	124 SC Hwy 41		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
663		unidentified house	.75 mile SW of the intersection of Road 30 & Road 300		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
663.01		unidentified barn	.75 mile SW of the intersection of Road 30 & road 300		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Not Eligible
664		unidentified house	128 State Road 30		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910	Not Eligible
664.01		unidentified outbuilding	128 State Road 30		Dillon	Domestic	Transportation	1930s	Not Eligible
665	Page's Mill Pond	mill building	North Main Street on Page's Mill Pond	Lake View	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Landscape	1873	Eligible
666		unidentified house	105 Page's Mill Pond Road	Lake View	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
667	Roger's Cemetery		.5 mile N of Road 30 & Little Mill Loop	Lake View	Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	unknown	Not Eligible
668		unidentified house	412 Road 300		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
669		unidentified house	449 Road 300		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
670		unidentified house	.5 mile E of the intersection of Road 300 & Road 30		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
671		unidentified house	935 Road 300		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
672		unidentified cemetery	.125 mile SW of the intersection of Road 300 & Nobles Road		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	unknown	Not Eligible
673		unidentified barn	.5 mile NE of the intersection of Road 300 & Nobles Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1910s	Not Eligible
674		unidentified house	1155 Road 300		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
674.01		unidentified barn	1155 Road 300		Dillon	Agriculture	Vacant/Not In Use	1930s	Not Eligible
675		unidentified house	.5 mile NW of the intersection of Nobles Road & Road 300		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
676	Elvington Cemetery		1 mile SE of the intersection of Nobles Road & Road 300		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1876	Not Eligible
677		unidentified house	733 3rd Street		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
677.01		unidentified barn	733 3rd Street		Dillon	Agriculture	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
678		unidentified house	712 3rd Street		Dillon	Domestic	Vacant/Not In Use	1910s	Not Eligible
679		Flowers House	.25 mile S of the intersection of Kemper Church Road & SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
680		unidentified barn	.25 mile SE of the intersection of Hayestown Road & SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1910s	Not Eligible
681		unidentified house	.125 mile SE of the intersection of Hayestown Road & SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
682		unidentified house	2112 SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
682.01		unidentified barn	2112 SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1930	Not Eligible
682.02		unidentified barn	2112 SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1940s	Not Eligible
682.03		unidentified barn	2112 SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Not Eligible
683		unidentified house	2375 SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
684		unidentified agricultural structure	N of Rabbit Island Road & SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
685		unidentified house	2307 SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
685.01		unidentified barn	2307 SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Not Eligible
685.02		unidentified barn	2307 SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1940s	Not Eligible
685.03		unidentified barn	2307 SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Not Eligible
685.04		unidentified barn	2307 SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Not Eligible
686		unidentified house	410 Rabbit Island Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
687		unidentified house	.125 mile N of the intersection of Rabbit Island Rd & High Hill Rd		Dillon	Domestic	Vacant/Not In Use	1900s	Not Eligible
687.01		unidentified barn	.125 mile N of the intersection of Rabbit Island Rd & High Hill Rd		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1940s	Not Eligible
688		unidentified barn	.75 mile E of the intersection of Grain Bin Rd & Rabbit Island Rd		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Not Eligible
689		unidentified house	.5 mile SW of the intersection of SC Hwy 9 & High Hill Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
690		unidentified house	238 High Hill Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
690.01		unidentified barn	238 High Hill Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1930s	Not Eligible
691		unidentified house	.75 mile SW of the intersection of High Hill Road & SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
692		unidentified house	1 mile SW of the intersection of High Hill Road & SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
693		unidentified house	438 High Hill Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
694		unidentified house	869 Rabbit Island Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
694.01		unidentified barn	869 Rabbit Island Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1930s	Not Eligible
695		unidentified cemetery	1152 Rabbit Island Road		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1854	Not Eligible
696		unidentified house	1179 Rabbit Island Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
697		unidentified house	SW corner of SC Hwy 41 & Arthur Drive	Kemper	Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1930s	Not Eligible
697.01		unidentified barn	SW corner of SC Hwy 41 & Arthur Drive	Kemper	Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1930s	Not Eligible
698		unidentified outbuilding	2238 SC Hwy 41	Kemper	Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1930s	Not Eligible
698.01		unidentified outbuilding	2238 SC Hwy 41	Kemper	Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Not Eligible
699		unidentified building	W corner of Hwy 41 & Kemper Church Road	Kemper	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
700		unidentified house	671 Kemper Church Road	Kemper	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
701		unidentified house	.25 mile N of the intersection of Kemper Church Road & SC Hwy 41	Kemper	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
702		unidentified house	520 Kemper Church Road	Kemper	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
703		unidentified house	2070 SC Hwy 41		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
704	Elvington Cemetery		2624 SC Hwy 41		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1881	Not Eligible
705		unidentified house	249 Bermuda Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
705.01		unidentified barn	249 Bermuda Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1930s	Not Eligible
706		unidentified house	2441 Bermuda Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible

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707		unidentified house	2323 Bermuda Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
708		unidentified house	2238 Bermuda Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
709		unidentified house	2238 Bermuda Road		Dillon	Domestic	Unknown	1910s	Not Eligible
710		unidentified house	2226 Bermuda Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
711		unidentified cemetery	.35 mile S of the intersection of Bermuda Road & High Hill Road		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1867	Not Eligible
712		unidentified house	2199 Bermuda Road		Dillon	Domestic	Vacant/Not In Use	1910s	Not Eligible
713	The Rogers Company	gas station/ garage/ feed store	NE corner of Bermuda Road & High Hill Road		Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1950s	Not Eligible
713.01	The Rogers Company	unidentified outbuilding	NE corner of Bermuda Road & High Hill Road		Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Unknown	1940s	Not Eligible
714		unidentified house	.5 mile NE of the intersection of High Hill Road & Bermuda Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1890s	Eligible
714.01		unidentified barn	.5 mile NE of the intersection of High Hill Road & Bermuda Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1890s	Eligible
714.02		unidentified horse barn	.5 mile NE of the intersection of High Hill Road & Bermuda Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1890s	Eligible
715	Hayes High Hill Cemetery		.125 mile SE of the intersection of Rabbit Island Rd & High Hill Rd		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	unknown	Not Eligible
716	Hayestown Cemetery		.125 mile E of the intersection of Hayestown Road & Parsonage Road		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1884	Not Eligible
717		unidentified house	.75 mile SW of the intersection of Hayestown Road & Parsonage Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
718		unidentified house	1 mile W of the intersection of Hayestown Road & Parsonage Road		Dillon	Domestic	Vacant/Not In Use	1910s	Not Eligible
719		unidentified house	.75 mile W of the intersection of Hayestown Road & Parsonage Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
720		unidentified cemetery	.25 mile NE of the intersection of Parsonage Road & Joann Branch Road		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	unknown	Not Eligible
721		unidentified house	2053 Joann Branch Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
722	Ray Cemetery		.25 mile E of the intersection of Joann Branch Road & Parsonage Road		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1867	Not Eligible
723		unidentified cemetery	1 mile SE of the intersection of Joann Branch Road & Parsonage Road		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1871	Not Eligible
724		unidentified house	2712 SC Hwy 41		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
725	BBQ House		.125 mile SE of the intersection of SC Hwy 41 & Bermuda Road		Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1940s	Not Eligible
726		unidentified house	.25 mile NE of the intersection of Old River Road & SC Hwy 41	Squires	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
728	Fork Baptist Church		1923 Old River Road	Squires	Dillon	Religion	Religion	1916	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
728.01	Buck Swamp Church/Fork Baptist Cemetery		1923 Old River Road	Squires	Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1878	Not Eligible
729		unidentified house	.125 mile SE of the intersection of Old River Road & Moore Road	Squires	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
730		unidentified house	.25 mile S of the intersection of Old River Road & Moore Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
731		unidentified house	SE corner of Proctor Road & 1st Loop Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
731.01		unidentified barn	SE corner of Proctor Road & 1st Loop Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Not Eligible
732		unidentified barn	1391 Old River Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
733		unidentified cemetery	.25 mile NE of the intersection of Clint Drive & Old River Road		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1868	Not Eligible
734		unidentified house	.25 mile NE of the intersection of Clint Drive & Old River Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
735		unidentified house	2158 Clint Place		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
736		unidentified house	1178 Old River Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
737		unidentified house	.75 mile E of the intersection of Buck Swamp Road & Crawford Court		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
738		unidentified cemetery	.125 mile NW of the intersection of Rabbit Island Rd & Old Mullins Rd		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1892	Not Eligible
739	Meares Cemetery		.25 mile S of the intersection of Meares Road		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1853	Not Eligible
740		unidentified house	553 Meares Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
740.01		unidentified stable	553 Meares Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1910s	Not Eligible
740.02		unidentified barn	553 Meares Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Not Eligible
740.03		unidentified outbuilding	553 Meares Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1910s	Not Eligible
741		unidentified house	1205 Kemper Church Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
741.01		unidentified garage	1205 Kemper Church Road		Dillon	Transportation	Transportation	1940s	Not Eligible
741.02		unidentified barn	1205 Kemper Church Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1910s	Not Eligible
741.03		unidentified barn	1205 Kemper Church Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1910s	Not Eligible
742		unidentified house	734 Clay Hill Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
742.01		unidentified barn	734 Clay Hill Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1900s	Not Eligible
743		unidentified house	.125 mile E of the intersection of Cooktown Road & Rabbit Island Road	Kemper	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
744		unidentified house	.125 mile W of the intersection of Cooktown Road & Arthur Drive	Kemper	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
745		unidentified house	854 Kemper Church Road	Kemper	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
746	Kemper Teacherage		724 Kemper Church Road	Kemper	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1890s	Eligible
747	Kemper School	The Crisis Closet	.125 mile NE of the intersection of Kemper Church Road & SC Hwy 41	Kemper	Dillon	Social	Social	1900s	Eligible
748	South of the Border Hotel		I-95/ US 301-501		Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1960s	Not Eligible

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749	South of the Border		I-95/ US 301-501		Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1960s	Not Eligible
750	Hot Tamale Restaurant	South of the Border	I-95/ US 301-501		Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1960s	Not Eligible
751		unidentified house	1059 McSwain Drive		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
752	Alford Cemetery		SE corner of Minturn Road & McSwain Drive		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1861	Not Eligible
753		unidentified house	1321 Cashua Ferry Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
754	Reedy Creek Presbyterian Church		4106 SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Religion	Religion	1841	Eligible
754.01	Reedy Creek Presbyterian Church Cemetery		4106 SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1849	Eligible
755		unidentified house	4106 SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1850s	Eligible
755.01		unidentified barn	4106 SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1900s	Eligible
755.02		unidentified community building (school)	4106 SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Education	Vacant/Not In Use	1850s	Eligible
756	Ramsey Cemetery		SW corner of Cashua Ferry Road & Bayridge Drive		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1909	Not Eligible
757		unidentified house	.5 mile W of the intersection of Cashua Ferry Road & Minturn Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1890s	Not Eligible
758		unidentified house	3655 SC Hwy 34		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
759		unidentified house	3671 SC Hwy 34		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
760		unidentified house	.5 mile NE of the intersection of SC Hwy 34 & Free States Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1880s	Not Eligible
761	Pine Hill AME Church		2258 Centerville Road		Dillon	Religion	Religion	1908	Not Eligible
761.01	Pine Hill AME Church Cemetery		2258 Centerville Road		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1908	Not Eligible
762	Coleman Farm	house	1 mile NW of the intersection of Centerville Road & SC Hwy 34		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1880s	Not Eligible
762.01	Coleman Farm	unidentified barn	1 mile NW of the intersection of Centerville Road & SC Hwy 34		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1910s	Not Eligible
762.02	Coleman Farm	tractor building	1 mile NW of the intersection of Centerville Road & SC Hwy 34		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1940s	Not Eligible
763		unidentified house	2159 Free States Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
764		unidentified cemetery	.25 mile NW of the intersection of Free States Road & Pelt Road		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1860	Not Eligible
765	McDowell House		114 Higgins Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
766		unidentified house	2651 Higgins Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
766.01		unidentified stable	2651 Higgins Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1930s	Not Eligible
766.02		unidentified silos	2651 Higgins Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1940s	Not Eligible
766.03		unidentified barn	2651 Higgins Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1940s	Not Eligible

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767		unidentified house	.5 mile SW of the intersection of Grassy Bay Road & Missionary Drive		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
767.01		unidentified barn	5 mile SW of the intersection of Grassy Bay Road & Missionary Drive		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1910s	Not Eligible
768		unidentified tenant house	.5 mile S of the intersection of Grassy Bay Road & Missionary Drive		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
769		unidentified house	2333 Eli Branch		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
770		unidentified house	3552 S-17 24		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1870s	Eligible
770.01		unidentified agricultural building	3552 S-17 24		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1890s	Eligible
770.02		unidentified barn	3552 S-17 24		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Eligible
770.03		unidentified agricultural building	3552 S-17 24		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1930s	Eligible
770.04		unidentified house	3552 S-17 24		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Eligible
770.05		unidentified agricultural building	3552 S-17 24		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1930s	Eligible
770.06		unidentified barn	3552 S-17 24		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Eligible
770.07		unidentified outbuilding	3552 S-17 24		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1910s	Eligible
770.08		unidentified outbuilding	3552 S-17 24		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1900s	Eligible
770.09		unidentified privy	3552 S-17 24		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Eligible
770.10		unidentified barn	3552 S-16 24		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1900s	Eligible
770.11		unidentified barn	3552 S-17 24		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Eligible
770.12		unidentified barn	3552 S-17 24		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Eligible
770.13		unidentified out building	3552 S-17 24		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Eligible
770.14		unidentified agricultural building	3552 S-17 24		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Eligible
770.15		unidentified barn	.25 mile W of the intersection of Gallavon Road & S-17 24		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Eligible
770.16		unidentified tenant house	.25 mile W of the intersection of Gallavon Road & S-17 24		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Eligible
770.17		unidentified barn	.25 mile W of the intersection of Gallavon Road & S-17 24		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Eligible
770.18		unidentified shed	.25 mile W of the intersection of Gallavon Road & S-17 24		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Eligible
770.19		unidentified agricultural building	.25 mile W of the intersection of Gallavon Road & S-17 24		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Eligible
771		unidentified house	3125 SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
771.01		unidentified outbuilding	3125 SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1900s	Not Eligible
771.02		unidentified agricultural building	3125 SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1910s	Not Eligible
771.03		unidentified barn	3125 SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1940s	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
771.04		unidentified garage	3125 SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Transportation	Transportation	1930s	Not Eligible
772		unidentified house	3052 SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
772.01		unidentified outbuilding	3052 SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Not Eligible
772.02		unidentified barn	3052 SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Not Eligible
773		unidentified house	E corner of Prospect Drive & Sinclair Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1870s	Eligible
773.01		unidentified silos	E corner of Prospect Drive & Sinclair Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1940s	Eligible
773.02		unidentified outbuilding	E corner of Prospect Drive & Sinclair Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1870s	Eligible
773.03		unidentified outbuilding	E corner of Prospect Drive & Sinclair Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1870s	Eligible
773.04		unidentified outbuilding	E corner of Prospect Drive & Sinclair Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Eligible
773.05		unidentified garage	E corner of Prospect Drive & Sinclair Road		Dillon	Transportation	Transportation	1940s	Eligible
774	James Hamer House	unidentified house	1253 SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Listed
774.01	James Hamer House	unidentified barn	1253 SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1910s	Listed
774.02	James Hamer House	unidentified agricultural building	1253 SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1900s	Listed
774.03	James Hamer House	unidentified agricultural building	1253 SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1910s	Listed
774.04	James Hamer House	unidentified barn	1253 SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1910s	Listed
774.05	James Hamer House	unidentified barn	1253 SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1910s	Listed
774.06	James Hamer House	unidentified commissary building	1253 SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Vacant/Not In Use	1910s	Listed
774.07	James Hamer House	unidentified agricultural building	1253 SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1910s	Listed
774.08	James Hamer House	unidentified agricultural building	1253 SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1910s	Listed
774.09	James Hamer House	unidentified house	1253 SC Hwy 9		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Listed
775	Harley's Store		corner of Harlees Bridge Road & Oakland Road		Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	est. 1938	Not Eligible
776		unidentified house	2307 Harlees Bridge Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
777	Beulah Baptist Church Cemetery		2331 Harlees Bridge Road		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1915	Not Eligible
778		unidentified house	1932 Hwy 9		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
779	Roper's Cemetery		.5 mile NW of the intersection of SC Hwy 9 & Scotland Road		Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1846	Not Eligible
780		unidentified house	Bunker Hill Rd		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
781		unidentified house	1415 Scotland Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
781.01		unidentified agricultural building	1415 Scotland Road		Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1930s	Not Eligible
782		unidentified house	1657 Wix Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
782.01		unidentified barn	1657 Wix Road	Dillon	Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1910s	Not Eligible
782.02		unidentified barn	1657 Wix Road	Dillon	Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1920s	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
783		unidentified house	1542 Wix Road		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
784		unidentified house	1321 SC Hwy 34	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
785		unidentified house	400 Stewart Street		Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
786		Wallace House	1225 Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
787		unidentified house	1244 Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
788	Hamilton Cemetery		.5 mile N of the intersection of Main Street & Enterprise Road	Dillon	Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1852	Not Eligible
789		Camp House	1231 SC Hwy 34	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
790	South Carolina National Guard Armory		1119 SC Hwy 34	Dillon	Dillon	Government	Government	1950s	Not Eligible
791		unidentified house	1033 SC Hwy 34	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
792	Cottingham Packing Company		.5 mile E of the intersection of SC Hwy 34 & S-17 481	Dillon	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1940s	Not Eligible
793	Maple Junior High School		901 9th Street	Dillon	Dillon	Education	Education	1910s	Not Eligible
793.01	Maple Junior High School		901 9th Street	Dillon	Dillon	Education	Education	1920s	Not Eligible
794	St. Paul Methodist Church		.25 mile NE of the intersection of SC Hwy 9 & Harlees Bridge Road	Little Rock	Dillon	Religion	Religion	1871	Listed
794.01	St. Paul Methodist Church Cemetery		.25 mile NE of the intersection of SC Hwy 9 & Harlees Bridge Road	Little Rock	Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1871	Listed
795		unidentified house	1729 Harlees Bridge Road	Little Rock	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1870s	Not Eligible
796		unidentified house	S corner of SC Hwy 9 & Windmill Avenue	Little Rock	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1880s	Not Eligible
796.01		unidentified outbuilding	S corner of SC Hwy 9 & Windmill Avenue	Little Rock	Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1900s	Not Eligible
797		unidentified house	N corner of Windmill Avenue & Worship Street	Little Rock	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1880s	Not Eligible
797.01		unidentified outbuilding	N corner of Windmill Avenue & Worship Street	Little Rock	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
797.02		unidentified barn	N corner of Windmill Avenue & Worship Street	Little Rock	Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1940s	Not Eligible
798		unidentified house	1415 Windmill Avenue	Little Rock	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1870s	Not Eligible
798.01		unidentified garage	1415 Windmill Avenue	Little Rock	Dillon	Transportation	Transportation	1910s	Not Eligible
798.02		unidentified outbuilding	1415 Windmill Avenue	Little Rock	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
799		unidentified house	.125 mile SW of the intersection of Windmill Avenue & Worship Street	Little Rock	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1870s	Not Eligible
800		unidentified house	N corner of Windmill Avenue & Federal Street	Little Rock	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
801		unidentified house	1402 Windmill Avenue	Little Rock	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1890s	Not Eligible
801.01		unidentified outbuilding	1402 Windmill Avenue	Little Rock	Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1880s	Not Eligible
802		unidentified house	1404 Windmill Avenue	Little Rock	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1880s	Not Eligible
803		unidentified house	1410 Windmill Avenue	Little Rock	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1880s	Not Eligible
804		unidentified house	1414 Windmill Avenue	Little Rock	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1960s	Not Eligible
805		unidentified house	2532 Worship Street	Little Rock	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1870s	Not Eligible
806	Little Rock Baptist Church		2522 Worship Street	Little Rock	Dillon	Religion	Religion	1880s	Not Eligible
806.01	Little Rock Baptist Church Cemetery		2522 Worship Street	Little Rock	Dillon	Funerary	Funerary	1904	Not Eligible
807		unidentified house	S corner of Little Rock Street & Eula Street	Little Rock	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
808		unidentified house	1510 Little Rock Street	Little Rock	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
809		unidentified house	1417 Little Rock Street	Little Rock	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1890s	Not Eligible
810		unidentified house	1415 Little Rock Street	Little Rock	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1890s	Not Eligible
811		unidentified storage/ warehouse building	S corner of Little Rock Street & Federal Street	Little Rock	Dillon	Agriculture	Agriculture	1910s	Not Eligible
812		unidentified house	2504 Federal Street	Little Rock	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
813		unidentified commercial building	NW of the intersection of Harlee Bridge Road & Federal Street	Little Rock	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Vacant/Not In Use	1900s	Not Eligible
814	Schaefer Distribution Company		SW of the intersection of Harlee Bridge Road & Federal Street	Little Rock	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Vacant/Not In Use	1910s	Not Eligible
815		unidentified commercial building	.25 mile SW of the intersection of Harlees Bridge Road & Federal Street	Little Rock	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Vacant/Not In Use	1890s	Not Eligible
816		Southern States Company	2731 Harlees Bridge Road	Little Rock	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1920s	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
817	United States Post Office		N corner of Harlees Bridge Road & Federal Street	Little Rock	Dillon	Government	Government	1930s	Not Eligible
818	Little Rock Machine Shop		W corner of Harlees Bridge Road & Worship Street	Little Rock	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1920s	Not Eligible
819		unidentified commercial building	corner of Worship & Harlees Bridge Road	Little Rock	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Vacant/Not In Use	1900s	Not Eligible
820		unidentified commercial building	corner of SC Hwy 9 & Harlees Bridge Road	Little Rock	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Vacant/Not In Use	1920s	Not Eligible
821		unidentified commercial building	corner of SC Hwy 9 & Harlees Bridge Road	Little Rock	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Vacant/Not In Use	1930s	Not Eligible
822		unidentified house	.125 mile SE of the intersection of SC Hwy 9 & Harlees Bridge Road	Little Rock	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
823		Williams Produce	.25 mile SE of the intersection of SC Hwy 9 & Harlees Bridge Road	Little Rock	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1910s	Not Eligible
824		unidentified house	.25 mile SE of the intersection of SC Hwy 9 & Harlees Bridge Road	Little Rock	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
825		unidentified house	1510 Blackwell Avenue	Little Rock	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
826		unidentified house	1503 Blackwell Avenue	Little Rock	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
827		unidentified house	1505 Whittaker Street	Little Rock	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
828	Whittaker School	Whittaker Head Start	2326 Worship Street	Little Rock	Dillon	Education	Education	1950s	Not Eligible
829		unidentified house	S corner of Worship Street & Morson Avenue	Little Rock	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
830	Mt. Pleasant Baptist Missionary Church		2301 Worship Street	Little Rock	Dillon	Religion	Religion	1915	Not Eligible
831	McCoy's Chapel UMC		.075 mile NW of the intersection of McCoy Chapel Rd & Morson Ave	Little Rock	Dillon	Religion	Religion	est. 1901	Not Eligible
832	Morning Glory Lodge		.1 mile NW of the intersection of McCoy Chapel Road & Morson Avenue	Little Rock	Dillon	Social	Social	1940s	Not Eligible
833		unidentified house	2416 McCoy's Chapel Road	Little Rock	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
834		unidentified house	1801 Stafford Court	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
835		unidentified house	1807 BJ Court	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
836		unidentified house	1806 BJ Court	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
837		The Pines	413 Lakeside Court	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
838		unidentified house	E corner of Reaves Avenue & Joan Circle	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
839		unidentified house	N of the intersection of Reaves Avenue & Forest Drive	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
840		unidentified house	250 ft. SE of the intersection of Lee Circle & Reaves Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
840.01		unidentified outbuilding	250 ft. SE of the intersection of Lee Circle & Reaves Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
841		unidentified house	600 ft. SE of the intersection of Lee Circle & Reaves Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1960s	Not Eligible
841.01		unidentified guest house	600 ft. SE of the intersection of Lee Circle & Reaves Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1960s	Not Eligible
842		unidentified house	341 Lee Circle	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1960s	Not Eligible
843		unidentified house	324 Lee Circle	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1960s	Not Eligible
844		unidentified house	320 Lee Circle	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
845		unidentified house	318 Lee Circle	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1960s	Not Eligible
846		unidentified house	310 Lee Circle	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1960s	Not Eligible
847		unidentified house	304 Johnson Drive	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
848		unidentified house	312 Johnson Drive	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1960s	Not Eligible
849		unidentified house	321 Johnson Drive	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1960s	Not Eligible
850		unidentified house	327 Johnson Drive	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1960s	Not Eligible
851		unidentified house	200 ft. SE of the intersection of Johnson Drive & Maple Drive	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1960s	Not Eligible
851.01		unidentified outbuilding	200 ft. SE of the intersection of Johnson Drive & Maple Drive	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1960s	Not Eligible
852	James W. Dillon House		1108 West Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1890	Listed
853		unidentified house	406 Stewart Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
853.01		unidentified outbuilding	406 Stewart Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
854		unidentified house	404 Stewart Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
855	Stewart Heights Elementary		1001 West Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Education	Education	1950s	Eligible
856		unidentified house	1004 Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
857		unidentified house	1000 James Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
857.01		unidentified garage	1000 James Street	Dillon	Dillon	Transportation	Transportation	1950s	Not Eligible
858		unidentified house	1001 James Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
858.01		unidentified outbuilding	1001 James Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
859		unidentified house	914 James Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
860		unidentified house	908 James Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
861		unidentified house	906 James Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
862		unidentified house	1105 Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
863		unidentified house	1111 West Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
864		unidentified house	1113 West Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
865		unidentified house	1039 McKenzie Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
866		unidentified house	410 North 11th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
867		unidentified house	407 North 11th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
868		unidentified house	505 West Jackson Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
869		unidentified house	61North 5th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
870		unidentified house	306 West Jackson Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
871		unidentified house	300 ft. SW of the intersection of MLK Jr. Blvd & W Madison Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
872		unidentified house	708 North 5th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
873		unidentified house	NW corner of Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard & W Madison Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
874		unidentified house	801 North 5th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
875		unidentified house	803 North 5th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
876		unidentified house	904 Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
877		unidentified house	902 Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
878		unidentified house	306 Cypress Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
879		unidentified house	1006 Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
880		unidentified house	1007 Pine Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
881		unidentified house	1106 Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
882		unidentified house	150 ft. NE of the intersection of MLK Boulevard & Gum Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
883		unidentified house	200 ft. N of the intersection of Gum Street & Pine Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
884		unidentified house	1102 Pine Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
885		unidentified house	1104 Pine Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
886		unidentified house	1106 Pine Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
887		unidentified house	1108 Pine Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
888		unidentified house	1110 Pine Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
889		unidentified house	1112 Pine Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
890		unidentified house	1111 Pine Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	19440s	Not Eligible
891		unidentified house	1113 Pine Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
892		unidentified house	305 Gum Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
893		Dillon Insurance Agency	1108 US Hwy 301/501	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Commerce/Trade	1950s	Not Eligible
894		Mrs. Georgia Psychic Reader Law Offices of Timothy	1102 US Hwy 301/ 501	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Commerce/Trade	1940s	Not Eligible
895		Ammons	1101 US Hwy 301/ 501	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Commerce/Trade	1940s	Not Eligible
896		unidentified house	1013 US Hwy 301/ 501	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
897		unidentified house	400 ft. N of the intersection of US Hwy 301/ 501 & W Monroe Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
898		unidentified house	909 US Hwy 301/ 501	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
898.01		unidentified garage	909 US Hwy 301/ 501	Dillon	Dillon	Transportation	Transportation	1950s	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
899	New Bethel Apostolic Church		1406 Lincoln Street	Dillon	Dillon	Religion	Religion	1950s	Not Eligible
900		unidentified house	701 Mr. Daniel Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
901		unidentified house	203 Cedar Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
902		unidentified house	204 Cedar Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
903		unidentified house	1410 Plum Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
904		unidentified house	223 Cherry Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
905		unidentified house	221 Cherry Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
906		unidentified house	217 Cherry Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
907		unidentified house	215 Cherry Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
908		unidentified house	213 Cherry Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
909		unidentified house	214 Cherry Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
910		unidentified house	216 Cherry Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
911		unidentified house	218 Cherry Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
912		unidentified house	220 Cherry Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
913		unidentified house	1304 Sycamore Drive	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
914		unidentified house	947 West Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
915		unidentified house	945 West Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
916		unidentified house	943 West Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
917		unidentified house	939 West Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
918		unidentified house	940 West Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
919		unidentified house	946 West Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
920		unidentified house	929 West Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
921		unidentified house	930 West Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
922		unidentified house	928 West Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
923		unidentified house	924 West Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
924		unidentified house	922 West Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
925		unidentified house	918 West Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
926		unidentified house	917 West Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
927		unidentified house	915 West Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
928		unidentified house	911 West Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
929		unidentified house	909 West Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
930		unidentified house	903 West Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
931		unidentified house	SE of the intersection of Stewart Street & W Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
932		unidentified house	100 ft. NE of the intersection of Stewart Street & W Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
933		unidentified house	110 Stewart Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
934		unidentified house	108 Stewart Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
935		unidentified house	104 Stewart Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
			250 ft. NE of the intersection of Stewart Street & W						
936		unidentified house	Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
937		unidentified house	107 Stewart Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
938		unidentified house	207 Stewart Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
939		unidentified house	208 Stewart Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
940		unidentified house	214 Stewart Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
941		unidentified house	213 Stewart Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
942		unidentified house	219 Stewart Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
943		unidentified house	225 Stewart Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
944		unidentified house	227 Stewart Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
945		unidentified house	228 Stewart Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
946		unidentified house	226 Stewart Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
947		unidentified house	224 Stewart Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
948		unidentified house	920 West Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
949		unidentified house	908 West Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
950		unidentified house	N of the intersection of W Main Street & McLeod Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
951		unidentified house	W of the intersection of W Main Street & South Carolina Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
952		unidentified house	108 South Carolina Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	194s	Not Eligible
953		unidentified house	110 South Carolina Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
954		unidentified house	114 South Carolina Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
954.01		unidentified garage	114 South Carolina Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Transportation	Transportation	1950s	Not Eligible
955		unidentified house	118 South Carolina Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
956		unidentified house	120 South Carolina Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
957		unidentified house	119 South Carolina Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
958		unidentified house	115 South Carolina Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
959		unidentified house	107 South Carolina Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
960		unidentified house	908 McLeod Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
961		unidentified house	111 South Carolina Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
962		unidentified house	123 South Carolina Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
963		The Greater New Life Deliverance Church	intersection of SC Hwy 34 & West Hampton Street	Dillon	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Religion	1920s	Not Eligible
964		unidentified house	700 West Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
965		unidentified house	702 West Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
966		unidentified house	708 West Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
967		unidentified house	714 West Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
968		unidentified house	116 North Carolina Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
969		unidentified house	112 North Carolina Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
970		unidentified house	108 North Carolina Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
971		unidentified house	718 West Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
972		unidentified house	716 West Main Street 250 ft. NW of the intersection of W Main Street & N	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
973		unidentified house	11th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
974		unidentified house	706 West Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
975		unidentified commercial building	700 West Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1930s	Not Eligible
976		unidentified house	206 North 11th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
977		unidentified house	713 West Cleveland Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
978		unidentified house	309 North 9th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
979		unidentified house	207 North 9th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
980		unidentified commercial building	208 North 9th Street	Dillon	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Vacant/Not In Use	1950s	Not Eligible
981		unidentified house	108 North 9th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
982		unidentified house	107 North 9th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
983	The Feed & Farm Store		505 West Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1955	Not Eligible
984		unidentified house	201 North 5th Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
985		unidentified house	411 West Cleveland Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
986	Dillon Graded School	J.V. Martin Jr. High School	301 North 3rd Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Education	Education	1896	Eligible
986.01	Dillon Graded School	J.V. Martin Jr. High School	301 North 3rd Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Education	Education	1896	Eligible
987	Dillon High School	J.V. Martin Jr. High School	301 North 3rd Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Education	Education	1912	Eligible
987.01	Dillon High School	J.V. Martin Jr. High School	301 North 3rd Street	Dillon	Dillon	Education	Education	1957	Eligible
988		unidentified house	307 West Roosevelt Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
989		unidentified house	605 North 3rd Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
990		unidentified house	608 North 3rd Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
991		William J. Ford Jr., CPA	211 North 3rd Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Commerce/Trade	1900s	Not Eligible
992		unidentified house	205 North 3rd Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
993		Braddy Insurance	300 West Harrison Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
994		unidentified house	511 North 1st Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
995		unidentified house	507 North 1st Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
996		unidentified house	505 North 1st Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
997		unidentified commercial building	E corner of North 1st Avenue & West Roosevelt Street	Dillon	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1910s	Not Eligible
998	Dillon Provision Company Inc.		408 North 1st Avenue 200 ft. NE of the intersection of W Washington Street	Dillon	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1900s	Not Eligible
999		unidentified building	& N 3rd Avenue 200 ft. S of the intersection of N 3rd Avenue & W	Dillon	Dillon	Unknown	Commerce/Trade	1920s	Not Eligible
1000		unidentified house	Washington Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
1001		House of Thomas Funeral Home	300 North 3rd Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Funerary	1920s	Not Eligible
1002		The Florist & Gift Shoppe	301 North 1st Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Commerce/Trade	1890s	Not Eligible
1003		unidentified house	S corner of North 1st Avenue & West Washington Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1004		Forest Land Services Inc.	310 North 1st Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Commerce/Trade	1940s	Not Eligible
1005		unidentified house	211 North 1st Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1006		unidentified house	207 North 1st Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1007	Trinity Behavioral Care		204 North 3rd Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Health Care	Health Care	1950s	Not Eligible
1008		unidentified warehouse	N corner of East Jefferson Street & North Railroad Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Industry	Industry	1940s	Not Eligible
1009	The Dillon Co. Certified Feed & Garden Supply		NE corner of North Railroad Avenue & East Roosevelt Street	Dillon	Dillon	Industry	Industry	1930s	Not Eligible
1010		unidentified commercial building	101 East Washington Street	Dillon	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1940s	Not Eligible
1011	Pate's Cleaners		101 East Jefferson Street	Dillon	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1968	Not Eligible
1012	St. Louis Catholic Church	sanctuary	207 East Roosevelt Street	Dillon	Dillon	Religion	Religion	1939	Not Eligible
1012.01	St. Louis Catholic Church	parsonage center	205 East Roosevelt Street	Dillon	Dillon	Religion	Religion	1940s	Not Eligible
1012.02	St. Louis Catholic Church	religious education center	207 East Roosevelt Street	Dillon	Dillon	Religion	Religion	1940s	Not Eligible
1013		unidentified house	507 North Fourth Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1014		unidentified house	509 North 4th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1015		Generations Daycare Center	501 North 4th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Education	1920s	Not Eligible
1016		unidentified house	308 East Roosevelt Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1016.01		unidentified garage	308 East Roosevelt Street	Dillon	Dillon	Transportation	Transportation	1940s	Not Eligible
1017		unidentified house	910 North 10th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1018		unidentified house	901 North 10th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1019		unidentified house	810 North 10th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1020		unidentified house	808 North 10th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1021		unidentified house	603 East Madison Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1022		unidentified house	608 East Madison Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1023		unidentified house	604 East Madison Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1024		unidentified house	600 East Madison Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
1025		unidentified house	603 East Jackson Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1026		unidentified house	600 East Jackson Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1027		unidentified house	711 North 10th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1028		unidentified duplex	710 North 8th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1029		Nordick Chiropractic & Rehabilitation Center	504 East Jackson Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1030		unidentified house	506 East Jackson Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1031		unidentified house	509 East Roosevelt Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1031.01		unidentified guest house/ apartment	605 North 10th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1032		unidentified duplex	505 East Roosevelt Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1033		unidentified house	501 East Roosevelt Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1034		unidentified house	411 East Roosevelt Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1034.01		unidentified garage	411 East Roosevelt Street	Dillon	Dillon	Transportation	Transportation	1950s	Not Eligible
1035		unidentified house	407 East Roosevelt Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1036		unidentified house	405 East Roosevelt Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1037		American Red Cross-McLeod Medical	400 East Jackson Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Health Care	1950s	Not Eligible
1038		Carl H. Faulk House	408 East Jackson Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1039		unidentified house	703 West Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1040		unidentified house	771 West Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1041		unidentified house	611 South 9th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1042		unidentified house	609 South 9th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1043		unidentified house	607 South 9th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1044		unidentified house	605 South 9th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1045		unidentified house	603 South 9th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1046		unidentified house	601 South 9th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1047	Mt. Herman Church of God		508 South 9th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Religion	Religion	1950s	Not Eligible
1048		unidentified house	304 South 9th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1049		unidentified house	300 South 9th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1050		unidentified house	511 South 9th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1890s	Not Eligible
1051		unidentified house	508 West Hampton Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1052		unidentified house	506 West Hampton Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1053		unidentified house	504 West Hampton Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1054		unidentified house	502 West Hampton Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1055		unidentified house	500 West Hampton Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1056		unidentified house	505 West Hampton Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1057		unidentified house	205 South 9th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1058		unidentified house	510 West Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1059		unidentified house	508 West Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible

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1060		unidentified house	410 West Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1061		unidentified house	406 West Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1062		unidentified house	404 West Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1063		unidentified house	505 West Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1064		unidentified house	510 South 5th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1890s	Not Eligible
1065		unidentified house	406 West Dargan Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1066		unidentified house	204 South 3rd Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1066.01		unidentified garage	204 South 3rd Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Transportation	Transportation	1940s	Not Eligible
1067		unidentified house	305 West Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1068		unidentified house	307 West Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1069		unidentified house	311 South 5th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1070		unidentified house	306 South 3rd Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1071		unidentified house	302 South 3rd Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1072		unidentified house	400 South 3rd Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1890s	Not Eligible
1072.01		unidentified garage	400 South 3rd Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Transportation	Transportation	1940s	Not Eligible
1073		unidentified house	402 South 3rd Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
1074		unidentified house	406 South 3rd Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
1075		unidentified house	407 South 5th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1076		unidentified house	405 South 5th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1077		unidentified house	403 B South 5th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1078		unidentified house	403 A South 5th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1079		unidentified house	401 South 5th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
1080		unidentified house	307 West Dargan Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1081		unidentified house	501 South 5th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
1082		Pioneer Products/Bethea Distributing	300 West Earl Street	Dillon	Dillon	Industry	Industry	1920s	Not Eligible
1083		unidentified house	400 South 1st Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1084		unidentified house	401 South 3rd Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1085		unidentified house	407 South 3rd Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1086		unidentified house	409 South 3rd Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1890s	Not Eligible
1087		unidentified house	310 South 1st Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1088		unidentified house	207 West Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1089		unidentified house	211 South 3rd Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1090		unidentified house	209 South 3rd Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1091		unidentified house	207 South 3rd Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1092		unidentified house	205 South 3rd Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Religion	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1093		Dillon County Probation & Parole/Curry & Byrd Law	103 South 3rd Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Government	1930s	Not Eligible
1094	Masonic Temple, Mackey Lodge 77		105 South 3rd Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Social	Social	1958	Not Eligible

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1095		Charcoal Grille	107 North 1st Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1950s	Not Eligible
1096		Glenn Manning Law Firm	106 North 3rd Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1950s	Not Eligible
1097	Moore's Department Store	Inc.	220 West Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Education	1920s	Not Eligible
1098		TLA Thrift Shop	218 West Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1930s	Not Eligible
1099		Dillon Adult Education	214 West Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Education	1930s	Not Eligible
1100		unidentified commercial building	212 West Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1930s	Not Eligible
1101	United States Post Office		300 West Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Government	Government	1950s	Eligible
1102		unidentified house	204 North 1st Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
1103		Wholesale Appliances/ Lance's Place	207 West Main Street & 201 South 1st Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1940s	Not Eligible
1104		unidentified house	304 South Railroad Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1105		CSX Railroad building	S corner of South Railroad Avenue & West Hampton Street	Dillon	Dillon	Transportation	Transportation	1910s	Not Eligible
1106		railroad warehouse	E corner of South Railroad Avenue & West Dargan Street	Dillon	Dillon	Transportation	Transportation	1930s	Not Eligible
1107		railroad Warehouse	E corner of South Railroad Avenue & West Hudson Street	Dillon	Dillon	Transportation	Transportation	1930s	Not Eligible
1108		Freita Sign Company	304/ 302 South 2nd Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1959	Not Eligible
1109		unidentified commercial building	120 East Hampton Street	Dillon	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Vacant/Not In Use	1920s	Not Eligible
1110		unidentified house	111 East Cleveland Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Eligible
1110.01		unidentified garage	111 East Cleveland Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Eligible
1111		unidentified house	100 East Washington Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1112		unidentified house	207 North 4th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1112.01		unidentified garage	207 North 4th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Transportation	Transportation	1950s	Not Eligible
1113	First Presbyterian Church		200 East Harrison Street	Dillon	Dillon	Religion	Religion	1992	Not Eligible
1114		Kozy Kountry Kitchen	215 East Hampton Street	Dillon	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1940s	Not Eligible
1115		unidentified house	182 South 4th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Vacant/Not In Use	1930s	Not Eligible
1116		unidentified house	307 East Hampton Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1117		unidentified house	309 East Hampton Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible

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1118		unidentified house	311 East Hampton Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1119	Bethel AME Church		201 South 4th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Religion	Religion	1940s	Not Eligible
1119.01	Bethel AME Church	parsonage	201 South 4th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Religion	Religion	1978	Not Eligible
1120		unidentified house	311 East Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1121		unidentified house	310 East Hampton Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1122		unidentified house	209 East Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1123		unidentified house	208 South 4th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1124		unidentified house	202 South 4th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1125		unidentified house	805 East Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1126		unidentified house	807 East Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1127		unidentified house	907 East Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1128		unidentified house	909 East Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1129		unidentified house	211 East Cleveland Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1130		unidentified house	305 North 4th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1131	First Baptist Church		400 North 4th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Religion	Religion	1954	Not Eligible
1132		unidentified house	301 North 6th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1133		unidentified house	300 North 4th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1134		unidentified house	310 East Washington Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
1135		unidentified house	208 North 4th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1136		unidentified house	311 East Harrison Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1137		unidentified house	310 East Cleveland Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1138	Pope's Furniture		315 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1960s	Not Eligible
1139		Napa Auto Parts	305 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Vacant/Not In Use	1930s	Not Eligible
1140	Main Street Methodist Church		401 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Religion	Religion	1916	Contributes to Eligible District
1141		unidentified house	408 East Harrison Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Contributes to Eligible District
1141.01		unidentified garage	408 East Harrison Street	Dillon	Dillon	Transportation	Transportation	1950s	Contributes to Eligible District
1142		unidentified house	402 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Contributes to Eligible District
1143		unidentified house	406 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1144		unidentified house	410 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Contributes to Eligible District

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1145		unidentified house	403 East Harrison Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1146		unidentified house	405 East Harrison Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1147		unidentified house	407 East Harrison Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
1147.01		unidentified garage	407 East Harrison Street	Dillon	Dillon	Transportation	Transportation	1950s	Contributes to Eligible District
1147.02		unidentified garage	407 East Harrison Street	Dillon	Dillon	Transportation	Domestic	1940s	Contributes to Eligible District
1148		unidentified house	408 East Cleveland Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Contributes to Eligible District
1148.01		unidentified garage	408 East Cleveland Street	Dillon	Dillon	Transportation	Transportation	1950s	Not Eligible
1149		unidentified house	404 East Cleveland Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Contributes to Eligible District
1150		unidentified house	400 East Cleveland Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Contributes to Eligible District
1151		unidentified house	401 East Cleveland Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
1152		unidentified house	407 East Cleveland Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Contributes to Eligible District
1152.01		unidentified garage	407 East Cleveland Street	Dillon	Dillon	Transportation	Domestic	1940s	Contributes to Eligible District
1153		unidentified house	408 East Washington Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Contributes to Eligible District
1154		unidentified house	400 East Washington Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Contributes to Eligible District
1155		unidentified house	401 East Washington Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1156		unidentified house	407 East Washington Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Contributes to Eligible District

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
1157		unidentified house	411 East Washington Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Contributes to Eligible District
1158		unidentified house	400 West Jefferson Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Contributes to Eligible District
1159		unidentified house	404 East Jefferson Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Contributes to Eligible District
1160		unidentified house	408 East Jefferson Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
1160.01		unidentified garage	408 East Jefferson Street	Dillon	Dillon	Transportation	Transportation	1940s	Contributes to Eligible District
1161		unidentified house	411 East Jefferson Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1162		unidentified house	407 East Jefferson Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1163		unidentified house	509 North 8th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1164		unidentified house	404 East Roosevelt Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1165		unidentified house	400 East Roosevelt Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1165.01		unidentified garage	400 East Roosevelt Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1166	Harmon Field		North 8th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Recreation	Religion	1924	Not Eligible
1167		unidentified house	500 East Jefferson Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
1168		unidentified house	504 East Jefferson Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1169		Kannadey House	510 East Jefferson Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Contributes to Eligible District
1170		unidentified house	511 East Washington Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
1171		unidentified house	509 East Washington Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
1172		unidentified house	505 East Washington Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
1173		unidentified house	501 East Washington Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Contributes to Eligible District

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
1174		unidentified house	500 East Washington Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Contributes to Eligible District
1175		unidentified house	510 East Washington Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1960s	Not Eligible
1176		unidentified house	304 North 8th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1177		unidentified house	501 East Cleveland Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Contributes to Eligible District
1178		unidentified house	511 East Cleveland Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Contributes to Eligible District
1179		unidentified house	510 East Cleveland Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
1179.01		unidentified garage	510 East Cleveland Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Contributes to Eligible District
1179.02		unidentified outbuilding	510 East Cleveland Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Contributes to Eligible District
1180		unidentified house	500 East Cleveland Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
1181		unidentified house	NE corner of North 8th Avenue & East Harrison Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Contributes to Eligible District
1182		unidentified house	501 East Harrison Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1183		unidentified house	505 East Harrison Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
1184		unidentified house	509 East Harrison Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1185		unidentified house	N corner of East Main Street & North 10th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
1186		unidentified house	505 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Contributes to Eligible District
1187		unidentified house	501 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Contributes to Eligible District

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
1188	W. Thad Bethea House	The Columns Bed & Breakfast	601 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1903	Contributes to Eligible District
1188.01	W. Thad Bethea House	garden house	601 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Landscape	Landscape	1903	Contributes to Eligible District
1188.02	W. Thad Bethea House	garden house	601 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Landscape	Landscape	1903	Contributes to Eligible District
1189		unidentified house	609 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Contributes to Eligible District
1190		unidentified house	111 North 12th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
1191		unidentified house	600 East Harrison Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1192		unidentified house	601 East Harrison Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
1193		unidentified house	609 East Harrison Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
1194		unidentified house	611 East Harrison Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Contributes to Eligible District
1195		unidentified house	209 North 12th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
1195.01		unidentified barn	209 North 12th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
1196		unidentified house	606 East Cleveland Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1197		unidentified house	600 East Cleveland Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
1198		unidentified house	605 East Cleveland Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Contributes to Eligible District
1199	St. Barnabas Episcopal Church		611 East Cleveland Street	Dillon	Dillon	Religion	Religion	1908	Contributes to Eligible District

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
1200		unidentified house	300 North 10th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
1201		unidentified house	600 East Washington Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
1202		unidentified house	610 East Washington Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
1202.01		unidentified outbuilding	610 East Washington Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Contributes to Eligible District
1202.02		unidentified outbuilding	610 East Washington Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Contributes to Eligible District
1203		unidentified house	611 East Washington Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
1204		unidentified house	607 East Washington Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Contributes to Eligible District
1205		Tolar House	601 East Washington Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1902	Contributes to Eligible District
1206		unidentified house	600 East Jefferson Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
1207		unidentified house	604 East Jefferson Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1208		unidentified house	609 East Jefferson Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1209		unidentified house	607 East Jefferson Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1210		unidentified house	601 East Jefferson Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1211		unidentified house	S corner of East Roosevelt Street & North 10th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1890s	Not Eligible
1212		unidentified house	705 East Roosevelt Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1213		unidentified house	710 East Roosevelt Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1214		unidentified house	E corner of East Jefferson Street & North 12th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1215		unidentified house	704 East Jefferson Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1216		unidentified house	70 East Washington Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1217		unidentified house	710 East Washington Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1218		unidentified house	706 East Washington Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
1219		unidentified house	704 East Washington Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1219.01		unidentified outbuilding	704 East Washington Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1220		unidentified house	400 East Washington Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1221		unidentified house	705 East Cleveland Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1222		unidentified house	710 East Cleveland Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1223		unidentified house	704 East Cleveland Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1224		unidentified house	700 East Cleveland Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1225		unidentified house	711 East Harrison Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1226		unidentified house	701 East Harrison Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
1226.01		unidentified house	701 East Harrison Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1227		unidentified house	801 East Cleveland Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1228		unidentified house	approx. 100 feet of the intersection of Washington Street & 14th Avenue approx. 125 feet NE of the intersection of 14th Ave & Washington St	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1229		unidentified house	800 East Roosevelt Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1230		unidentified house	800 East Roosevelt Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1230.01		unidentified garage	800 East Roosevelt Street	Dillon	Dillon	Transportation	Transportation	1940s	Not Eligible
1230.02		unidentified guest house	800 East Roosevelt Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1231		unidentified house	805 East Roosevelt Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1232		unidentified house	801 East Roosevelt Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1233		unidentified house	911 East Cleveland Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1234		unidentified duplex	907 East Cleveland Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1235		unidentified house	905 East Cleveland Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1236		unidentified house	610 East Harrison Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1237		unidentified house	Benjamin Court	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1238		unidentified house	South 8th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1239		unidentified house	South 8th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1240		unidentified house	South 8th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1241		unidentified house	South 8th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1242		unidentified house	611 South 8th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1243		unidentified house	608 South 8th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1244		unidentified house	510 East Dargan Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1245		unidentified house	410 East Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1246		unidentified house	406 South 8th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1247		unidentified house	605 South 4th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1248		unidentified house	601 South 4th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1249		unidentified house	404 South 6th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1250		unidentified house	305 South 4th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Vacant/Not In Use	1920s	Not Eligible
1251	Manning Baptist Church		308 East Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Religion	Religion	1951-1960	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
1252	Hoyt Jackson Grocery		307 South US Hwy 301/ 501	Dillon	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Vacant/Not In Use	1940s	Not Eligible
1253	Marshall Bibleway Church		404 South 4th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Religion	Religion	1940s	Not Eligible
1254		Coastal Welding Trailer & Repair	402 South US Hwy 301/ 501	Dillon	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1930s	Not Eligible
1255		unidentified house	606 South 4th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1256		unidentified house	603 South US Hwy 301/ 501	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1257		unidentified house	605 South US Hwy 301/ 501	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1258		unidentified house	110 Palmetto Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1259		unidentified house	approx. 150 feet E of the intersection of S MacArthur St & Palmetto St	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1880s	Not Eligible
1260		Pittsburg Paint & Glass	504 South US Hwy 301/ 501	Dillon	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1940s	Not Eligible
1260.01		Pittsburg Paint & Glass Warehouse	506 South US Hwy 301/ 501	Dillon	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1940s	Not Eligible
1261	C. M. Ice Cream Factory	Dance Dimensions	601 South MacArthur Street	Dillon	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Industry/Production	1910s	Not Eligible
1262		unidentified house	W corner of Palmetto Street & South Railroad Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1263		unidentified house	75 feet NE of the intersection of S 1st Avenue & Seaboard Court	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
1264		unidentified house	906 South 1st Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1265		unidentified house	902 South 1st Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1266		unidentified house	207 Seaboard Court	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1267		unidentified house	806 Lane Circle	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1268		unidentified house	804 South 1st Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1269		unidentified house	205 Palmetto Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1270		unidentified house	207 Palmetto Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1271		unidentified house	708 South 3rd Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1272		unidentified house	706 South 3rd Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1273		unidentified house	704 South 3rd Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1274		unidentified house	702 South 3rd Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1275		unidentified house	605 South 3rd Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1276	Full Gospel Tabernacle Church		608 South 3rd Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Religion	Religion	1950s	Not Eligible
1277		unidentified house	604 South 1st Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1278		unidentified house	602 South 1st Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1279		unidentified house	205 Earl Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1280		unidentified house	1009 East Cleveland Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1281		unidentified house	1005 East Cleveland Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
1282	East Elementary School		901 East Harrison Street	Dillon	Dillon	Education	Education	1926	Eligible
1282.01	East Elementary School		901 East Harrison Street	Dillon	Dillon	Education	Education	1926	Eligible
1283		unidentified house	1008 East Cleveland Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1284		unidentified house	1010 East Cleveland Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1285		unidentified house	1011 East Harrison Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1286		unidentified house	1009 East Harrison Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1287		unidentified house	206 North 18th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1288		unidentified house	206 North 20th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1289		unidentified house	1101 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Contributes to Eligible District
1290		unidentified house	1720 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1291		unidentified house	1000 East Harrison Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1291.01		unidentified outbuilding	1000 East Harrison Street	Dillon	Dillon	Transportation	Transportation	1940s	Not Eligible
1292		unidentified house	1011 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
1293		unidentified house	1007 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1960s	Not Eligible
1294		unidentified house	1001 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Contributes to Eligible District
1295		unidentified house	904 East Harrison Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1296		unidentified house	900 East Harrison Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1297		unidentified house	901 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
1298		unidentified house	909 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Contributes to Eligible District
1299		unidentified house	911 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
1300		unidentified house	806 East Harrison Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1301		unidentified house	804 East Harrison Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1302		unidentified house	800 East Harrison Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1303		unidentified house	106 North 14th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1304		unidentified house	801 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Contributes to Eligible District

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
1305		unidentified house	813 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
1306		unidentified house	900 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1870s	Contributes to Eligible District
1307		unidentified house	904 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Contributes to Eligible District
1308		unidentified house	910 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Contributes to Eligible District
1309		unidentified house	914 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Contributes to Eligible District
1310		unidentified house	1008 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Contributes to Eligible District
1311		unidentified house	1002 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
1312		unidentified house	913 East Hampton Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1313		unidentified house	907 East Hampton Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1314		unidentified house	1100 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
1314.01		unidentified outbuilding	1100 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
1315		unidentified house	1108 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
1315.01		unidentified garage	1108 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Transportation	Transportation	1940s	Contributes to Eligible District
1316		unidentified house	1112 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Contributes to Eligible District
1316.01		unidentified shed	1112 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Contributes to Eligible District

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
1316.02		unidentified outbuilding	1112 East Mains Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
1317		unidentified house	1109 East Hampton Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1317.01		unidentified outbuilding	1109 East Hampton Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1318		unidentified house	1201 East Hampton Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1319		unidentified house	1114 East Hampton Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1320		unidentified house	1110 East Hampton Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1320.01		unidentified garage	1110 East Hampton Street	Dillon	Dillon	Transportation	Transportation	1950s	Not Eligible
1321		unidentified house	1100 East Hampton Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1322		unidentified house	1109 East Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1323		unidentified house	1008 East Hampton Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1324		unidentified house	1004 East Hampton Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1325		unidentified house	1002 East Hampton Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1326		unidentified house	205 South 16th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1327		unidentified house	207 South 16th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1328		unidentified house	209 South 16th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1329		unidentified house	913 East Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1330		unidentified house	910 East Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1331		unidentified house	906 East Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1332		unidentified house	900 East Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1333		unidentified house	905 East Dargan Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1334		unidentified house	907 East Dargan Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1335		unidentified house	1001 East Dargan Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1336		unidentified house	701 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Contributes to Eligible District
1337		unidentified house	705 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1338		unidentified house	709 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Contributes to Eligible District
1339		unidentified house	700 East Harrison Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Contributes to Eligible District
1339.01		unidentified outbuilding	700 East Harrison Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Contributes to Eligible District
1340		unidentified house	706 East Harrison Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Contributes to Eligible District

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
1341		unidentified house	710 East Harrison Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
1342		unidentified house	500 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Contributes to Eligible District
1342.01		unidentified outbuilding	500 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Contributes to Eligible District
1342.02		Cinders Ceramic Studio	500 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Contributes to Eligible District
1343		unidentified house	510 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
1343.01		unidentified outbuilding	510 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Contributes to Eligible District
1343.02		unidentified outbuilding	510 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Contributes to Eligible District
1344		unidentified house	505 East Hampton Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1345		unidentified house	608 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1890s	Contributes to Eligible District
1345.01		unidentified outbuilding	608 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
1346		unidentified house	700 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Contributes to Eligible District
1346.01		unidentified outbuilding	700 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Transportation	1930s	Contributes to Eligible District
1347		unidentified house	706 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
1348		unidentified house	710 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Contributes to Eligible District

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
1349		unidentified house	108 South 14th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
1350		unidentified house	104 South 14th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
1351	Jackson Farm	house	111 12th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1890s	Contributes to Eligible District
1351.01	Jackson Farm	outbuilding	111 12th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Contributes to Eligible District
1352		unidentified house	109 12th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
1352.01		unidentified outbuilding	109 12th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1353		unidentified house	800 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
1353.01		unidentified garage	800 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1354		unidentified house	808 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1890s	Contributes to Eligible District
1354.01		unidentified garage	808 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Transportation	1950s	Contributes to Eligible District
1355		unidentified house	114 A/B South 16th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1356		unidentified house	204 South 16th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1357		unidentified house	208 South 16th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1358		unidentified house	211 South 14th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1359		unidentified house	111 South 14th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
1360		unidentified house	201 South 12th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1890s	Not Eligible
1361		unidentified house	600 East Hampton Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1362		unidentified house	209 South 12th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1363		Ohav Shalom Synagogue	211 South 12th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Religion	Religion	1950s	Not Eligible
1364		unidentified house	210 South 14th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1364.01		unidentified garage	210 South 12th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Transportation	Transportation	1950s	Not Eligible
1365		unidentified house	204 South 12th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1366		unidentified house	500 East Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
1367		unidentified house	300 South 12th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1368		unidentified house	307 South 12th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1369		unidentified house	306 South 14th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1370		unidentified house	302 South 12th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1371		unidentified house	300 South 12th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1372		unidentified house	301 South 12th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1372.01		unidentified outbuilding	301 South 12th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1373		unidentified house	808 East Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1374		unidentified house	810 East Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1375		unidentified house	810 East Dargan Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1376		unidentified house	401 South 14th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
1377		unidentified house	407 South 14th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
1378		unidentified house	901 East Hudson Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1379		unidentified house	910 East Dargan Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1380		unidentified house	900 East Dargan Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1381		unidentified house	400 South 14th Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Contributes to Eligible District
1382		unidentified house	403 South 12th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1383		unidentified house	404 South 12th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1384		unidentified house	600 East Dargan Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1900s	Not Eligible
1385		unidentified house	608 East Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1386		unidentified house	408 South 14th Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
1386.01		unidentified outbuilding	408 South 14th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Contributes to Eligible District
1387		unidentified house	602 South 12th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
1387.01		unidentified garage	602 South 12th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Transportation	Transportation	1940s	Contributes to Eligible District
1388		unidentified house	700 East Hudson Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
1389		unidentified house	511 South 14th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
1390		unidentified house	509 South 14th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Contributes to Eligible District
1390.01		unidentified garage	509 South 14th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Transportation	Transportation	1950s	Not Eligible
1391		unidentified house	505 South 14th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Contributes to Eligible District
1392		unidentified house	608 South 14th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1393		unidentified house	610 South 14th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1394		unidentified house	609 South 14th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1395		unidentified house	508 South 16th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1396		unidentified house	506 South 16th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1397		unidentified house	504 South 16th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1398	East Dillon Baptist Church		W corner of South 16th Avenue & Earl Street	Dillon	Dillon	Religion	Religion	1940s	Not Eligible
1399	South Dillon School		900 Patriot Street	Dillon	Dillon	Education	Education	1954	Eligible
1400		unidentified house	805 South 14th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1401		unidentified house	801 South 14th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1402		unidentified house	701 South 14th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1403		unidentified house	700 South 14th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1404		unidentified house	609 South 16th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1405		unidentified house	607 South 16th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1406		unidentified house	601 South 16th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1407		unidentified house	511 South 16th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1408		unidentified house	507 South 16th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1409		unidentified house	505 South 16th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1410		unidentified house	506 South 18th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1411		unidentified house	508 South 18th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1412		unidentified house	600 South 18th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1413		unidentified house	604 South 18th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1414		unidentified house	608 South 18th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1415		unidentified house	906 Earl Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1416		unidentified house	901 Manassas Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1417		unidentified house	708 South 18th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1417.01		unidentified outbuilding	708 South 18th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1418		unidentified house	706 South 18th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940	Not Eligible
1419		unidentified house	700 South 18th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1420		unidentified house	900 Manassas Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
1421		unidentified house	904 Manassas Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1422		unidentified house	910 Manassas Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1423		unidentified house	803 South 18th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1424		unidentified house	509 South 18th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1425		unidentified house	505 South 18th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1426		unidentified house	503 South 18th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1427		unidentified house	1000 East Hudson Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1428		unidentified house	1002 East Dargan Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1428.01		unidentified outbuilding	1002 East Dargan Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1429		unidentified house	1001 East Hudson Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1430		unidentified house	1004 East Hudson Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1431		unidentified house	1006 East Hudson Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1432		unidentified house	1008 East Hudson Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1433		unidentified house	506 South 20th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1434		unidentified house	508 South 20th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1435		unidentified house	1111 East Hudson Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1436		unidentified house	1106 East Dargan Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1437		unidentified house	1107 East Dargan Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1438		unidentified house	1105 East Dargan Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1439		unidentified house	1103 East Dargan Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1440		unidentified house	307 South 20th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1441		unidentified house	1108 East Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1442		unidentified house	1200 East Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1890s	Not Eligible
1443		unidentified house	approx. 200 ft. E of the intersection of E Hudson St & S 22nd Ave	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1444		unidentified house	1214 East Hudson Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1445		unidentified house	408 South 24th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1446		unidentified house	1213 East Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1447		unidentified house	NE corner of Bea Court & Owen Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1448		unidentified house	1415 Taylor Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1449		unidentified house	209 Walnut Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1450		unidentified house	1103 South MacArthur Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1451		unidentified house	1101 South MacArthur Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1452		unidentified house	903 Crown Court	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1453		unidentified commercial building	approx. 400 ft. SW of the intersection of US Hwy 301/ 501 & Poplar St	Dillon	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Vacant/Not In Use	1910s	Not Eligible
1454		unidentified house	215 Chestnuthill Road	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1455		unidentified house	208 Chestnuthill Road	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1456		unidentified house	1201 Sycamore Drive	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1457		unidentified house	309 Coates Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1458		unidentified house	317 Coates Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
			approx. 600 ft. S of the intersection of Cook Street & Coates Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1459		unidentified house	Coates Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1460		unidentified house	509 New Circle Drive	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1461		unidentified house	514 New Circle Drive	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1462		unidentified house	536 New Circle Drive	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1463		unidentified house	618 Palmetto Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1464		unidentified house	617 Palmettos Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1465		unidentified house	601 Palmetto Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
			approx. 225 ft. SW of the intersection of S 6th Avenue & Palmetto Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1890s	Not Eligible
1466		unidentified house							
		unidentified commercial building	approx. 250 ft. S of the intersection of S 6th Avenue & Palmetto Street	Dillon	Dillon	Commerce/Trade	Vacant/Not In Use	1940s	Not Eligible
1467		unidentified house	1313 East Hampton Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1468		unidentified house	1315 East Hampton Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1469		unidentified house	1323 East Hampton Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1470		unidentified house	N corner of the intersection of E Calhoun Street & S 28th Avenue	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1471		unidentified house	1512 East Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1472		unidentified house	1513 East Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1473		unidentified house	1514 East Calhoun Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1474	New Jerusalem United Church of God								
1475			403 New Jerusalem Drive	Dillon	Dillon	Religion	Religion	1950s	Not Eligible
1476		unidentified house	1534 East Dargan Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1477		unidentified house	1528 East Dargan Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1478		unidentified house	1521 East Dargan Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1479		unidentified house	1516 East Dargan Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1480		unidentified house	1515 East Dargan Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
1481		unidentified house	1513 East Dargan Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1950s	Not Eligible
1482		unidentified house	1424 Bethea Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
1483		unidentified house	1426 Bethea Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1484		unidentified house	1418 Bethea Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1485		unidentified house	511 Mr. Daniel Drive	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1910s	Not Eligible
1486		unidentified house	603 Mr. Daniel Drive	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
			approx. 125 ft. N of the intersection of Mr. Daniel Dr. & Lincoln St	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1487		unidentified house							
1488		unidentified house	300 Lewis Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1940s	Not Eligible
			approx. 100 ft. E of the intersection of East Main St & Braddy Ave	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1930s	Not Eligible
1489		unidentified house							
1490		unidentified house	1338 East Main Street	Dillon	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1920s	Not Eligible
			.125 mile E of the intersection of SC Hwy 41 & Old River Road	Squires	Dillon	Domestic	Domestic	1890s	Not Eligible
1491		unidentified house							



HISTORY & HERITAGE
For All Generations

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF DILLON COUNTY

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATIONS

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) of the S.C. Department of Archives and History bases the following determinations on evaluations of the Dillon County Survey. It is the opinion of the SHPO that the properties meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. These determinations are based on the present architectural integrity and available historical information for the properties included in the survey area. Properties may be removed from or added to this list if changes are made that affect a property's physical integrity. Historical information that is brought to the attention of the National Register Coordinator/Architectural Historian confirming or denying a property's historic significance may also affect a property's eligibility status. The process of identifying and evaluating historic properties is never complete; therefore, the SHPO encourages readers of this report to alert the National Register Coordinator to properties that may have been overlooked during this evaluation.

National Register determinations of eligibility were made during site visits to Dillon County in the Spring of 2010 by David P. Kelly and Jennifer Satterthwaite of the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, and in subsequent meetings by Andrew W. Chandler, David P. Kelly, and Jennifer Satterthwaite of the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office

- **Note: Entries beginning with an asterisk and in italics were surveyed as part of the cultural resource investigations for the Interstate 73 Southern and Northern Corridor projects and are addressed in separate project reports prepared by Brockington and Associates.**

Individually Eligible Sites and Complexes

<u>Site #</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Criteria</u>
<u><i>Dillon East Quad</i></u>			
0501	Unidentified Residence	0.2 miles NE of intersection of Oakland & W County Club Road	C
0504	Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company	300 Martin Luther King Boulevard	A & C
0519	Unidentified Residence	149 State Line Road	C
0554- 0554.04	Unidentified Residence & Outbuildings	0.25 miles NW of intersection of Gaddys Mill Road & Horace Road	C
0986- 0986.01	Dillon Graded School/ J.V. Martin Jr. High	301 N. 3 rd Avenue	A & C
0987- 0987.01	Dillon High School/ J.V. Martin Jr. High	301 N. 3 rd Avenue	A & C
1101	United States Post Office	300 West Main Street	A & C
1110- 1110.01	Unidentified Residence & Garage	111 East Cleveland Street	C
1282- 1282.01	East Elementary School & Outbuilding	901 East Harrison Street	A & C
1399	South Dillon School	900 Patriot Street	A & C
<u><i>Dillon West Quad</i></u>			
*0043	<i>Pleasant Hill School</i>	<i>1338 Skillet Road</i>	<i>A & C</i>
*0047	<i>Dothan Methodist Church</i>	<i>E corner of Dothan Road and Bethel Road</i>	<i>C</i>
*0049	<i>Dothan Cemetery</i>	<i>N corner of Dothan Road and Bethel Road</i>	<i>C</i>
*0080	<i>Unidentified Residence</i>	<i>906 Dothan Road</i>	<i>C</i>

*0727- 0727.06	<i>Alford House & Outbuildings</i>	<i>1321 Cashua Ferry Road</i>	<i>A & C</i>
0754- 0754.01	Reedy Creek Presbyterian Church & Cemetery	Across from 4106 SC Highway 9	A & C
0755- 0755.02	Unidentified Residence & Outbuildings	4106 SC Highway 9	C
0770- 0770.19	Unidentified Residence & Outbuildings	3552 Road S-17-24	C
0773- 0773.05	Unidentified Residence & Outbuildings	E Corner of Prospect Drive & Sinclair Road	C
0794- 0794.01	St. Paul Methodist Church & Cemetery	0.25 miles NE of Intersection of Highway 9 & Harlees Bridge Road	C
0855	Stewart Heights Elementary	1001 West Calhoun Street	A & C

Fork Quad

*0162	<i>Unidentified Residence</i>	<i>Approx. 0.5 miles NW of Calhoun Farm Lane on NE side of Buck Swamp Road</i>	<i>C</i>
0498- 0498.01	Pee Dee Church	0.9 miles S of Intersection of Pee Dee Church Road & Bryant Road	A & C

Lake View Quad

0665	Page's Mill Pond (Mill Building)	North Main Street on Page's Mill Pond	A & C
0714- 0714.02	Unidentified Residence & Outbuildings	0.5 Miles NE of Intersection of High Hill Road & Bermuda Road	C
0746	Kemper Teacherage	724 Kemper Church Road	A & C
0747	Kemper School (The Crisis Closet)	0.25 miles NE of Intersection of Kemper Church Road & SC Highway 41	A & C

Minturn Quad

0433	Unidentified Residence	1524 Minturn Road	C
0440- 0440.03	D.C. Rodgers Home & Outbuildings	3807 Sinclair Road	C
0442	Unidentified Residence	3810 Sally Bennett Road (facing Highway 57)	C

Oak Grove Quad

*0090	<i>Unidentified Residence</i>	<i>1163 Elsberry Road</i>	<i>C</i>
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Rowland Quad

0264- 0264.03	McCormick Gin/Longhorn Farm	0.25 Miles SE of Intersection of State Line Road & Harlees Bridge Road	A & C
0265- 0265.02	Love Home & Outbuildings	3551 State Line Road	C
0272	Unidentified School (Oakland United Methodist)	E Corner of Oakland Road & Bakers Mill Road	C

Eligible Historic Districts

** Bethea Rural Historic District*

<u><i>Site #</i></u>	<u><i>Address</i></u>
0025	<i>Williamette Road @ intersection with Highway S-34</i>
0026	<i>2547 Highway S-34</i>
0037	<i>E corner of Highway S-34 and Williamette Road.</i>
0039	<i>E corner of Highway S-34 and Williamette Road</i>
1492	<i>651 Highway S-34 (across from intersection with Bowling Green Loop)</i>

Main Street Historic District, Dillon

The proposed Dillon Main Street Historic District includes the following contributing properties:

<u>Site #</u>	<u>Address</u>
1140	401 East Main Street (Main Street Methodist Church)
1141	408 East Harrison Street
1142	402 East Main Street
1144	410 East Main Street
1147	407 East Harrison Street
1148	408 East Cleveland Street
1149	404 East Cleveland Street
1150	400 East Cleveland Street
1151	401 East Cleveland Street
1152	407 East Cleveland Street
1153	408 East Washington Street
1154	400 East Washington Street
1156	407 East Washington Street
1157	411 East Washington Street
1158	400 West Jefferson Street
1159	404 East Jefferson Street
1160	408 East Jefferson Street
1167	500 East Jefferson Street
1169	510 East Jefferson Street
1170	511 East Washington Street
1171	509 East Washington Street
1172	505 East Washington Street
1173	501 East Washington Street
1174	500 East Washington Street
1177	501 East Cleveland Street
1178	511 East Cleveland Street
1179	510 East Cleveland Street
1180	500 East Cleveland Street
1181	NE Corner of North 8 th Avenue & East Harrison Street
1183	505 East Harrison Street
1185	N corner of East Main Street & North 10 th Avenue
1186	505 East Main Street
1187	501 East Main Street
1188	601 East Main Street
1189	609 East Main Street
1190	111 North 12 th Avenue
1192	601 East Harrison Street
1193	609 East Harrison Street
1194	611 East Harrison Street

1195 209 North 12th Avenue
1197 600 East Cleveland Street
1198 605 East Cleveland Street
1199 611 East Cleveland Street (St. Barnabas Episcopal)
1200 300 North 10th Avenue
1201 600 East Washington Street
1202 610 East Washington Street
1203 611 East Washington Street
1204 607 East Washington Street
1205 601 East Washington Street
1206 600 East Jefferson Street
1289 1101 East Main Street
1292 1011 East Main Street
1294 1001 East Main Street
1297 901 East Main Street
1298 909 East Main Street
1299 911 East Main Street
1304 801 East Main Street
1305 813 East Main Street
1306 900 East Main Street
1307 904 East Main Street
1308 910 East Main Street
1309 914 East Main Street
1310 1008 East Main Street
1311 1002 East Main Street
1314 1100 East Main Street
1315 1108 East Main Street
1316 1112 East Main Street
1336 701 East Main Street
1338 709 East Main Street
1339 700 East Harrison Street
1340 706 East Harrison Street
1341 710 East Harrison Street
1342 500 East Main Street
1343 510 East Main Street
1345 608 East Main Street
1346 700 East Main Street
1347 706 East Main Street
1348 710 East Main Street
1349 108 South 14th Avenue
1350 104 South 14th Avenue
1351 111 12th Avenue
1352 109 12th Avenue
1353 800 East Main Street
1354 808 East Main Street
1359 111 South 14th Avenue

Criteria A & C

14th Street Historic District, Dillon

The proposed Dillon 14th Street Historic District includes the following contributing properties:

<u>Site #</u>	<u>Address</u>
1376	401 South 14 th Avenue
1377	407 South 14 th Avenue
1381	400 South 14 th Street
1386	408 South 14 th Street
1387	602 South 12 th Avenue
1389	511 South 14 th Avenue
1390	509 South 14 th Avenue
1391	505 South 14 th Avenue