## National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms Type all entries—complete applicable sections

# 1. Name

historic	J.L. Coker Com	pany Building			
and/or common	same				
2. Loca					
street & number	5⁻±h s <i>t</i> . r <b>-Fifth: Stree</b> t		ve <del>nue</del> -		₩/A not for publication
city, town	Hartsville	N/A vi	icinity of		
state South C	Carolina	<b>code</b> 045	county	Darlington	code 031
3. Clas	sificatio	n			
Category district X building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisiti N/A_ in process N/A_ being conside	on Accessib yes: r	cupied in progress	Present Use agriculture X commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	<ul> <li>museum</li> <li>park</li> <li>private residence</li> <li>religious</li> <li>scientific</li> <li>transportation</li> <li>other:</li> </ul>
street & number	Post Office artsville		icinity of	state	South Carolina 29550
	ation of L				
courthouse, regi	istry of deeds, etc.	Darlington C	ounty Cou	rthouse	
street & number Co		Courthouse S	quare		
city, town Darl		Darlington	ington state South Carol		
6. Rep	resentati	on in Exi	sting	Surveys	
	ntory of Histor outh <u>Carolina</u>	ic Places	has this pro	operty been determined e	ligible? yes _ <u>X</u> no
date 1972			<u></u>	federal _x sta	ate county iocai
depository for s	urvey records Sou	ith Carolina De	partment o	of Archives and His	story
city, town Co	olumbia			state	South Carolina 2921

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date entered

# 7. Description

Con	diti	on	

Condition		Check one	Check one
excellent	deteriorated	unaltered	<u>X</u> original site
X_ good	ruins	_X_ altered	moved date
fair	unexposed		

#### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The J.L. Coker Company Building is located at the southeast corner of Carolina Avenue and Fifth Street in the central business district of Hartsville, Darlington County, South Carolina. The one-story brick building was begun in 1909 and completed in 1910 for the J.L. Coker Company. Charles Coker Wilson of Columbia was the architect. The building's interior has been renovated and the windows on its west elevation have been closed, but the building retains sufficient historic character and fabric to express its history as a significant early twentieth century commercial building.

#### Additional Information

The J.L. Coker Company Building is a one-story brick building with a brick warehouse addition on its south and southeast elevations. The building covers an area of approximately one acre. The brickwork is Flemish bond and the roof is a flat built-up type. The facade (north elevation) is defined by an eleven-bay arcade whose segmental arches enclose the display bays and entrances. There are four entrances on the facade; two in the left bays, one in the center, and one one the right. The central entrance has interior and exterior canopies with scroll brackets sheltering double doors. The display windows in the brick arches are filled with opaque glass block. The terminal bays on each end of the facade are wider than the interior bays. There are cloth awnings on all bays except the two left bays which have display windows recessed behind the arcade.

Above the arcade is a bronze entablature which spans the breadth of the building and unifies the facade. Terra-cotta panels, featuring bundled swags draped across paired fasces, are suspended from the entablature above the imposts of each arch. The entablature consists of an architrave with a bundled-reed torus; a frieze with alternating triglyphs and metopes, and circular paterae in the metopes; and a broad cornice with heavy dentils, a paneled soffit, and a corona with a running fret design. A brick parapet wall is above the entablature.

The west elevation, along Fifth Street, originally had a one-bay continuation of the storefront, with the entablature and arcade continued. The arch on this elevation has been filled in with brick, but the entablature is intact. There were originally thirteen mezzanine-level windows on this elevation; these windows have been filled in with brick matching the original brickwork. The single entrance on this elevation is recessed and surrounded by marble panels.

The south elevation of the building has irregular fenestration, with several warehouse doors opening onto the rail spur. A one-story warehouse addition on the southeast and east elevations has a gabled roof and regular warehouse doors. The east elevation of the main store building has a two-story brick addition which covers most of the original wall.

The interior of the J.L. Coker Company Building has been renovated several times. The original structure, with four rows of columns dividing the store and carrying the roof is intact and the open plan of the building is intact. The original mezzanine has been removed from the west end, although it is intact on the south end. The floors of the store are carpeted or tiled and the ceiling is suspended acoustical tile.

# 8. Significance

	1400-1499 1500-1599 1600-1699 1700-1799 1800-1899	X commerce	community planning     conservation     economics     education     engineering     exploration/settlement     industry	t philosophy	science sculpture social/ humanitarian
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#### Specific dates 1909-1910

Builder/Architect C.C. Wilson

#### Statement of Significance (In one paragraph)

The J.L. Coker Company Building, located on the corner of Fifth Street and Carolina Avenue in downtown Hartsville, South Carolina, is a large brick commercial building designed by architect Charles Coker Wilson and built for the J.L. Coker Company in 1909-1910. The building is significant in the commercial history of Hartsville and the surrounding community. The building is also significant architecturally as an exceptional commercial building designed by the state's leading architect. Coker's is still in use as a department store, and is still the dominant commercial building in Hartsville.

Commerce: The J.L. Coker Company was founded ca. 1865 by Major J.L. Coker when Hartsville was little more than a crossroads, $^2$  The business prospered in its first store and a merchandise warehouse was built in Darlington. Around 1880 a telephone line was installed between the warehouse and the Hartsville store; this was the first telephone line in the county.<sup>3</sup> In 1889 the Coker Company built a railroad line between Hartsville and the nearest railroad station at Floyds to facilitate shipping of merchandise between Hartsville and Darlington. This line was later purchased by the Atlantic Coast Line.4 A new Coker's Store building was built after completion of this railroad. This second Coker's Store was destroyed by fire on April 2, 1909.<sup>5</sup> Plans for a new building were prepared by Charles Coker Wilson of Columbia for D.R. Coker, President of the Company.6 This third Coker's Store, the building currently in use, was completed by January 1910. At the time of its construction, the Coker's department store building was one of the largest of its type in the state with approximately one acre of floor space. Coker's was reportedly the first commercial establishment in the county to departmentalize its merchandise or to have public restrooms.<sup>2</sup>

The growth of the J.L. Coker Company has been a key factor in the growth and development of the town of Hartsville.

<u>Architecture</u>: The J.L. Coker Company Building is a significant early twentieth century commercial building of outstanding design and execution. The rhythmic series of eleven arches that defines the facade and gives order and scale to the building is of particular note; such arcades were adapted and developed as a means of organizing an urban facade by the country's leading architects including George B. Post, Henry Hobson Richardson, and Louis Sullivan. The departmentalization of the facade parallels and facilitates the departmentalization of merchandise in the store. The bronze and terra-cotta entablature which unifies the composition is of high quality with bold details suitable for a large urban facade.

The architect of the Coker's Store building, Charles Coker Wilson (1864-1933), was one of the leading architects of South Carolina in the early twentieth century. Wilson, a native of Hartsville, was the charter President of the South Carolina chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and was the first South Carolina architect elected a fellow of the A.I.A., which honor was reserved for those "who have notably contributed<sub>9</sub> to the advancement of the profession in design, instruction, literature or education."<sup>9</sup> Wilson designed many public and private buildings in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama.<sup>10</sup> He specialized in the design of public buildings, including schools, and large commercial buildings, including hotels and textile mills. He had his office in Columbia from 1895 to 1933. In addition to Coker's Store,

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

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Wilson's designs included Thornwell and Woodrow dormitories, University of South Carolina, 1908-1912; the Darlington Graded School, ca. 1908; the Hotel Park in the Pines, Aiken, ca. 1905; the Hotel Jerome, Columbia, ca. 1902; the Camden Grammar School, 1922 and 1924; Logan School, Columbia, 1913 and 1915; Davidson Hall, Coker College, Hartsville, 1910; and the completion of the South Carolina State Capitol Building, Columbia, 1902-1907.<sup>11</sup>

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Bibliography

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- Fant, Christie Zimmerman. <u>The State House of South Carolina: An Illustrated</u> Historic Guide. Columbia: The R.L. Bryan Company, 1970.
- Garlington, J.C. <u>Men of The Time: Sketches of Living Notables</u>. Spartanburg: Garlington Publishing Company, 1902.

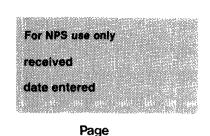
Hartsville Messenger, Hartsville, South Carolina, May 11, 1911.

- Kline, W.S. <u>Illustrated Columbia 1904</u>. Columbia: The R.L. Bryan Company, reprint, 1962.
- Lawton, J.J. "Brief History of the Early Days of J.L. Coker & Co. Store Rebuilt." Darlington <u>News and Press</u>, Darlington, South Carolina, August 1928.
- Rudisill, Horace. Interview. Darlington, South Carolina. 14 June 1982.

The State, Columbia, South Carolina, January 27, 1933.

Withey, Henry F. and Elsie Rathburn Withey. <u>Biographical Dictionary of American</u> <u>Architects (Deceased)</u>. Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, facsimile reprint, 1970.

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Footnotes

<sup>1</sup>J.J. Lawton, "Brief History of the Early Days of J.L. Coker & Co. Store Rebuilt," Darlington <u>News & Press</u>, Darlington, South Carolina, August 1928, p. 10.

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<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

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<sup>3</sup>Ibid.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid.

<sup>5</sup>Hartsville Messenger, May 11, 1911, p. 1.

<sup>6</sup>Ibid.; Lawton.

<sup>7</sup>Hartsville Messenger.

<sup>8</sup>Interview with Horace Rudisell, Darlington, South Carolina, 14 June 1982.

<sup>9</sup>Obituary notice of Charles Coker Wilson, <u>The State</u>, Columbia, South Carolina, January 27, 1933, pp. 1, 11.

<sup>10</sup>Ibid.; Henry F. Withey and Elsie Rathburn Withey, <u>Biographical Dictionary of</u> <u>American Architects (Deceased</u>) (Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, facsimile edition, 1970), pp. 662-663; J.C. Garlington, <u>Men of The Time: Sketches of Living Notables</u> (Spartanburg: Garlington Publishing Company, 1902), p. 456.

<sup>11</sup>Ibid.; Christie Zimmerman Fant, <u>The State House of South Carolina:</u> An <u>Illustrated</u> <u>Historic Guide</u> (Columbia: The R.L. Bryan Company, 1970), p. 32; W.S. Kline, <u>Illustrated</u> <u>1904 Columbia</u> (Columbia; The R.L. Bryan Company, reprint 1962), p. 14; <u>American Art</u> <u>Annual</u>, Vol. 21, pp. 481-482.