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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Florence Downtown Historic District (Boundary Increase)
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 124-201 West Evans Street not for publication
city or town Florence vicinity
state South Carolina code SC county Florence code 041 zip code 29501

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Elizabeth M. Johnson 1/9/2013
Signature of certifying official Date

Elizabeth M. Johnson, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, South Carolina Department of Archives & History, Columbia, S.C.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Wm. Edson H. Beall 3.6.13
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
14	7	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
14	7	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- COMMERCE/Department Store
- COMMERCE/Specialty Store
- COMMERCE/Business
- GOVERNMENT/Courthouse
- GOVERNMENT/Post Office

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- COMMERCE/Specialty Store
- COMMERCE/Business

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS
- LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Brick
- foundation: Concrete
- Brick
- walls: Concrete
- roof: Asphalt
- other: Cast Stone
- Glass

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Florence Downtown Historic District, listed in the National Register of Historic Places on July 2, 2008, included twenty-four contributing properties and six noncontributing properties on West Evans Street, and North and South Dargan Streets, dating from ca. 1890 to ca. 1940. This proposed boundary increase adds fourteen contributing properties and seven noncontributing properties to the district on West Evans Street, for a total of thirty-eight contributing properties and thirteen noncontributing properties in the district as expanded. This boundary increase is a result of the 2011 removal of a modern metal slipcover type façade from the large ca. 1891 building at 126 West Evans Street—a key property in the streetscape of West Evans Street—which allows the expansion of the Florence Downtown Historic District boundary to include the remainder of the 100 block of West Evans Street and two buildings in the 200 block of West Evans Street, at its intersection with Irby Street.

Narrative Description

The Florence Downtown Historic District encompasses an area of downtown Florence that was historically the city's commercial center. Most of the buildings were constructed in the late 1800s and early 1900s, with many having been built following the fire of 1899 that ravaged the fledgling commercial center. In the boundary increase for the existing National Register historic district, there are two buildings that were constructed as early as 1884. The architectural character of the contributing properties reflects the period of Florence's greatest prosperity, from the 1880s to the 1950s. While alterations have been made to the street level of storefronts, the contributing properties in the district retain their overall architectural integrity, with several insensitive alterations causing other buildings to be noncontributing. The Florence Downtown Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on July 2, 2008, and contains twenty-four contributing and six noncontributing properties. The contributing properties in the existing district illustrate the development of Florence from 1890 to 1940, with the majority of the buildings constructed between 1900 and 1925. The boundary increase includes buildings from the same period.

Properties which contribute to the character of the historic district are as follows:

Contributing Properties

- 1. Florence Bank / Jones-Smith Jewelers, 124 West Evans Street (ca. 1900; ca. 1940)**
One-story brick building with damaged and missing black structural (Carrara) glass panels and high storefront display windows typical of jewelers. The angled recessed façade has mosaic tile in the interior entry. This building shares a brick wall with 126 West Evans Street on the west and with 122 West Evans Street (in the currently listed historic district) on the east. The rear of the building has been extended for storage over the years.

**2. Rose Building / Commercial - Family Hotel / Schofield Brothers Hardware,
126 West Evans Street (ca. 1891; ca. 1905)**

This is a three-story building constructed of red bricks with large windows set in segmental brick arches on the upper two floors and surmounted with a decorative saw-tooth patterned corbeled brick cornice. A small one or two story section on the east side of this building may have been constructed as early as ca. 1891; however, the overall building and facade are from ca. 1905. Hardwood floors, beadboard ceilings, and original windows are found on the second and third floors and the large, plain millwork around the windows and the doors appear to be original. On the first floor section, pressed tin ceilings are in place in areas, and covered by dropped ceilings. In 1908 a hotel office is shown on the Sanborn Map and stairs to the hotel were probably in the center portion of the ground floor within the office section, but the original stairs from the first floor to the second floor are no longer extant. Former tenants recall stairs going up to a converted storage on the second floor from the interior. A stair from the exterior street level along West Evans Street at the east end of the building rises to the access the second floor, and while it has been in place for more than fifty years, it is uncertain how long that stair has existed in that location. Stairs from the second floor to the third floor appear to be original. Parts of the rear portion of the building are two stories with access to the new city parking.

**3. C.L. Boinest Hardware / J.L. Barringer's Department Store / Barringer's Hardware,
138-140 West Evans Street (ca. 1884)**

This is a two-story brick commercial building with a corbelled brick cornice. Brick pilasters separate the windows on the second floor and mark the corners of the building. There is glass brick above the display windows and entry door. The interior has retained its original layout on the ground floor, with the store shelves, floors and ceilings still in place from the 1880s. The store is one long open room with heavy wooden support posts which also appear to be original. Stairs to the second floor are in the back of the room. The eastern section attached to the building has been divided into a small storefront accessed from West Evans Street with the balance of the space opening into the hardware store.

4. Rainwater Building, 151 West Evans Street (1921)

This is a three-story commercial building of red brick with a yellow brick façade. It has a flat roof and a cast stone coping. The facade is organized with a cast stone band between the tops of the third floor windows and the facade's cast stone coping. This band features four, two-dimensional stylized (minimally Art Deco in style) cast stone drop ornaments that descend along the façade to mark the edge of the building and the divisions between the paired windows. The paired window bays are set within two-story elliptical brick arches on the second and third floors. Above the central pair of windows is a cast stone tablet bearing the name "Rainwater." Incised in a stylized panel on the upper cornice band above this is the date "1921." There is no ornament above the windows on the second floor, but a third cast stone band spans the façade below these windows. From this band are stylized Art Deco drop ornaments that correspond to those above and descend a short distance. Each has an iron medallion with heavy metal hook at its top to support an awning or marquee style roofed awning. Some of the second and third floor windows are boarded. The ground floor has display windows and the frame for an awning. The second floor has large individual office spaces on the front of the building with open rooms for clerical pools in the rear.

5. McCall Building / The Jewel Shop, 154 West Evans Street (ca. 1900)

This is a two-story red brick building featuring three arched windows on the second story of the façade and a raised parapet extending above the windows and stepping down along either side elevation. A bracketed cornice, storefront cornice, and window hood moulds have been restored to the facade. The front entrance was originally an angled storefront with a black and white mosaic tile entry that was added in the 1940s when the building was occupied by The Jewel Shop. Windows open to the west side of the building.

6. Lucas and Brunson Building / J & J Drugs, 157-163 West Evans Street (ca. 1922, ca. 1940)

This is a two-story brick commercial building with a symmetrical stepped or crenelated with pediments and battlements roofline trimmed with white glazed terra cotta coping tiles. Three glazed terra cotta medallions, the center with a lion's head and the other two with a central cartouche, surmount the second-floor windows and add architectural ornamentation and interest to the façade. Five sets of triple windows are grouped in three spaces and the first floor is also divided into three commercial spaces. Below the windows, the original red brick has been clad in thin white marble panels with the left (west) front panels painted blue. The storefront at the left (west) end of the building appears to have the original configuration of display windows (although refashioned ca. 1940) and "Florence Shoe Store" is embedded in the mosaic tile entry. The interior of this side retains the display fixtures of the shoe store. The other two storefronts have more contemporary display windows and entry doors with open rooms to the rear storage area. The center storefront has stairs leading to the second floor and was closed off from the first floor at an earlier period with ten offices that have retained their original walls, floors and millwork. The original windows have been saved for possible future renovations. The first floor store to the east opens to the center portion of the building, and evidence of the former lunch counter bar stools used by J & J Drugs can be seen on the floor. J & J Drugs also had a rear entry from the parking lot.

7. Muncaster Jewelry, 170 West Evans Street (ca. 1893)

This is a two-story red brick building with simplified stepped roofline decorated with yellow brick coping, and the upper facade featuring yellow brick panels, corner blocks, and a beltcourse window sill, and red brick laid in soldier course, rowlock, vertical, and stacked patterns. A brick-surrounded masonry tablet inscribed with "L. Greenberg" has been inserted in the center of the area just above the four second floor single-pane windows (altered from double-hung sash). The storefront has been altered, but the building is occupied and in good condition. It appears that black Carrara glass panels may have been on the front. Pressed tin ceilings remain on the first floor but are covered by acoustic panels. The second floor has maintained its original configuration of eight professional offices. Only the windows on the west side elevation have been infilled with brick, but the millwork remains on the interior. The floors are hardwood and ceilings are beadboard, with large baseboards and crown moldings. An original skylight provides daylight to the hall which from the top of the stairs to the rear, with all offices on the west side of the building.

8. E.P. Pawley Mercantile / The Hat Box / The Carriage Shop, 174 West Evans Street (ca. 1893, ca. 1940)

This is a two-story brick commercial building with a flat roofline and unornamented cornice. The façade has been stuccoed, and on the ground floor sided with wood. It has large modern windows, a modern entry door, and a metal awning. There are three replacement windows on the second floor. The east sidewall of the building has original windows. Black Carrara glass panels are on the façade and only one panel is broken off, and were likely added to the façade when the glass display windows were updated ca. 1940. It is uncertain what is under the wood siding on the storefront but it is likely prismatic leaded glass transoms commonly found on many of the buildings from this period.

9. The Florence Times Building / Efird's Department Store / The Darling Shop, 177 West Evans Street (ca. 1893)

This is a three-story brick commercial building with a stepped roofline and currently no cornice decoration. The bricks were covered by a skim coat of stucco scored to look like large blocks. The space for a sign in the center of the roofline is gone, and may have been "The Times Building". The ghost of the word "Efird" appears below the third floor windows. On the second floor, there are two small windows which have been painted, and that portion of the façade has been stuccoed. The ground floor is completely covered in vertical wooden siding.

10. Maxwell Efird Men's Clothing / Jack Self's, 178 West Evans Street (ca. 1908)

This is a two-story brick commercial building with a flat roofline and slightly corbelled cornice ornamented with granite blocks. The three rounded windows on the second floor have decorative brick molding and granite sills. The second floor façade is surrounded by a brick edging along both sides of the building and across the façade below the windows. The angled entry retains its black and white mosaic tile, and the base of the original glass display windows are black marble covered with paint. Opaque prismatic glass transoms are hidden beneath wood siding, but remain in place with a few missing panes. The wood and glass front doors also appear to be original. Inside, the pressed tin ceiling panels are in place, although covered with acoustical ceiling tiles. The extended cornice was removed to the level of the ornamental granite blocks at some point, possibly in the 1940s.

11. Masonic Temple / J & J Drugs / Samra's Shoes / F.W. Woolworth Company (Woolworth's), 185 West Evans Street (ca. 1905, 1951)

This is a corner two-story [three-story before 1951] brick commercial building with a stepped roofline ornamented with granite coping at the top. The eight second floor windows closely resemble the windows in 190 West Evans (Riley's Drugs) across the street with a configuration of a tall lower window with granite sill, a granite bar between the fixed upper transom, and a granite lintel at the top. Brick pilasters ending in granite bases separate the windows and mark the edges of the building. A decorative brick course runs across the façade above the ground floor display windows. Originally, the building featured a rusticated granite arched entrance at street level, rusticated granite corner and side pillars, two story monumental brick pilasters, a central Venetian arched window on the third floor, and flanking triple arched windows, and a projecting cornice. The third floor was removed from the building in 1951. The west side of the building facing onto Irby Street has a late twentieth century mural depicting Florence's earliest history as a train stop.

12. Riley's Drugs ("Riley's Corner") / Dick Ames Clothing, 190 West Evans Street (ca. 1907)

This is a two-story brick building with modestly decorated cornice featuring its original brick chain pattern topped by three rows of small carrera marble tiles set in a staggered brick pattern. The three second story windows across the front façade retain the original configuration - a tall lower window (originally sash windows, now modern replacements) with fixed transom. Each window has a granite sill, a granite bar separating the lower window and transom, and a granite lintel above the transom. A double window in the same design is on the immediate west side. Seven single and one double set of rounded windows on the west side further down the building are bricked shut. A double window was added in the center of the side as an upstairs display window for "Dick Ames Clothing" in the 1950s, but appears that it was an enlargement of previous double rounded windows that match the other set on this side. The front façade on the ground floor is entirely modern glass and has an awning across the entire face of the building. On the interior, the original press tin ceiling tiles are in place and seem to be in good condition above the dropped acoustic panels.

13. Florence Trust Company Building, 200 West Evans Street (1919, 1927)

This is a seven-story steel-frame brick building with a rusticated granite base now obscured with wood panels on the ground floor. The only architectural element still exposed on the granite base is the projecting, paneled terra cotta cornice that delineates the border between the base and the upper brick portion of the building. A bronze plaque between the two entrances in the 1919 portion of the building, bearing the name "Florence Trust Company Building" is still visible at street level along West Evans Street. Upper floor walls are laid in Flemish bond with brick panels under each window that feature soldier course lintels and cast stone sills. Each window bay contains a stacked bond surround, and each seventh floor window features a cast stone key and corner blocks. The 1927 addition to Florence's first skyscraper is clearly delineated by a break in the course of bricks. Originally, windows on the upper floors were paired, one-over-one double-hung; however, they were replaced later with aluminum-framed paired single-light windows with a lower panel spanning the width of the two upper panels. Most of these windows remain, but a few are missing or have been modified for window air conditioning units. The original impressive cantilevered metal cornice with elongated console modillions that once wrapped both the 1919 and 1927 sections was removed in the early 1960s. The building is vacant and the roof has collapsed; however, the interior is still in good structural condition.

14. United States Post Office, 201 West Evans Street (ca. 1906; ca. 1935)

This three-story United States Post Office, built ca. 1906, was listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places on December 21, 1977. Designed and built in the Second Renaissance Revival Style with baroque massing, it features a rusticated, cut, and tooled sandstone base over a smooth granite foundation. Entrances are accessed by monumental granite steps with cheek walls containing bronze lamp posts, doors and windows at the first level feature segmental arched heads with radiating voussoir, the upper two floors are laid in tan brick with limestone window and door surrounds, belt courses and other detailing, and the slate roof is punctuated with oeil-de-boeuf (bull's eye) dormers. The building is currently used for office professional space.

Properties which do not contribute to the historic district because they are modern or too altered are as follows:

Noncontributing Properties

A. Oscars Salon, 146 West Evans Street (ca. 2004)

This building is a new one-story commercial building which replaced the original brick buildings that were lost to neglect and deterioration in the 1990s. Historic photos have not been found to show definitively that the building(s) were originally on the site; however, it appears that the building was a one-story brick building from the angled views.

B. 147 West Evans Street (ca. 1884; altered 1992 façade)

This is a one-story brick commercial building with modern stuccoed façade that mimics the original brick cornice dentil pattern. The upper part of the façade features a classical temple motif with pediment supported by stylized fluted pilasters, flanked by pairs of stylized fluted pilasters. The style of the center raised relief panel is not likely to be part of the original brick pattern but was added at the time of renovation. The recessed angled glass front display windows appear to be from the building's 1930s commercial era. Windows are completely covered along the east side of the building. This exposed brick exterior wall is original and was adjacent but not attached to the former city hall.

C. A & P Grocery, 166 West Evans Street (ca. 1893; altered ca. 2000 façade)

This is a one-story brick commercial building with a modern façade clad in painted stucco that mimics the original brick stepped parapet. The front has been completely closed in with the original display windows removed. The original brick exterior wall on the east side is exposed attesting to its former days as one of the earliest buildings on West Evans Street.

D. Blue Bird Tea Room / J.C. Penney and Company, 169 West Evans Street (ca. 1882; altered 1960s)

This two-story building's façade is dominated by the modern flat, unadorned stucco field of the upper floor and roofline. Historic photos from the early 1940s show that it was a two-story brick building with simple stepped parapet, with no cornice ornamentation. Outlines of windows or panels are slightly visible through the thin stucco covering. On the interior, the rear of the store has a mezzanine floor with early construction materials still in place.

E. 172 West Evans Street (ca. 1888; altered 1980s-1990s)

This is a one-story brick building only fifteen feet in width. The façade has been modified significantly and it is difficult to determine what is original to the building. The brick on the exterior appears old, but may be brick veneer added at a later date when the façade entry was altered to incorporate glass front display windows. The three narrow, segmental arched faux windows in the extended parapet are filled with decorative panels probably added in the late twentieth century.

F. 182 West Evans Street (ca. 1908; altered late 1950s)

This is a one-story brick building that has been extensively modified. The original ornamented brick façade with high corbeled parapet extended approximately ten feet from the roofline has been completely covered with stucco. The recessed glass display windows were probably added in the 1950s when the building was used for retail. The interior is one large room with rear storage and the dropped acoustical ceiling tiles cover the original press tin ceiling which appears to remain in place.

G. 184 West Evans Street (ca. 1908; altered late 1950s)

The two-story building with original ornamented brick and stone façade has been completely covered with stucco, and the elaborate decorative metal cornice was removed. From early photographs, it appears to have had a three-part storefront with large central arched window and flanking arched entries, all with rusticated stone surrounds. The upper floor reflected the lower in that it featured a wide central flat-arched window with flanking narrower, flat-arched windows. The storefront features a display case type window in a protruding wall that is faced with old brick. The recessed display window and glass entry door were probably modifications of the 1950s or later when the building was used for retail.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

ca. 1884–1951

Significant Dates

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Period of Significance (justification)

There are two original buildings constructed ca. 1884 in the Florence Downtown Historic District (Boundary Increase). By 1951, the commercial buildings were well established and business had peaked, marking the end of new development in the central business district of Florence.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The currently listed Florence Downtown Historic District is significant under Criterion A for its association with the city of Florence's late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial development, as well as under Criterion C as a relatively intact collection of commercial architecture from the period ca. 1890 to ca. 1940. That historic district included resources along both North and South Dargan Streets, as well as a portion of the 100 block of West Evans Street. The portion of the 100 block of West Evans Street extending to Irby Street was not included in the original nomination for the Florence Downtown Historic District, listed in the National Register July 2, 2008, because the size, location, and impact on the streetscape of one then-noncontributing building, 126 West Evans Street, prevented the boundaries from being extended any further along the street. In addition, a large vacant lot directly across the street from 126 West Evans Street, where the towered ca. 1900 Romanesque Revival City Hall and Opera House once stood, helped to define further the limits of the National Register-eligible historic district. The large three-story brick building at 126 West Evans Street, built ca. 1891, was clad with a metal false façade since ca. 1960. In 2011, however, the metal slipcover was removed to reveal an intact original brick edifice. The 100 block of West Evans Street and a portion of the 200 block of West Evans Street are historically the most significant portions of West Evans Street, tied to the growth and development of Florence in the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century. The historic district's boundary increase is also eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under both Criteria A and C, and includes an expansion of the period of significance. The proposed expanded boundaries contain significant and intact historic resources and some with historic alterations dating from the post-World War II period to 1951.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance)

Architecture

Although the fire of 1899 destroyed some of the buildings on the eastern portion of West Evans Street, all buildings were immediately rebuilt, often more substantial than previously. The blocks of West Evans Street, East Evans Street, North Dargan Street, and South Dargan Street were filled with businesses by 1908 on every block in the historic district, with many excellent examples of the best in architecture for this exciting period in American commerce. Two impressive bank buildings were also located there, plus a new and improved City Hall with a moving picture theatre. The Masonic Temple, an impressive three-story building on the northeast corner of West Evans and Irby Streets designed by noted Florence architect William J. Wilkins, was built in 1905. Immediately across Irby Street in the 200 block of West Evans Street were two of Florence's finest and most admired buildings: the United States Post Office (ca. 1906), a Second Renaissance Revival style, Beaux-Arts-inspired composition which impressed all visitors with its architectural features including Italian marble floors and beautiful carved oak millwork, and on the opposite corner, the Florence Trust Company Building (1919), Florence's first skyscraper, also the work of William J. Wilkins, in a classical tall building composition.

Commerce

During the decade of the 1890s, the city suffered four devastating fires. One businessman who was a victim of the first fire was J. L. Barringer. After losing his Front Street hotel, Barringer realized that

proper businesses could not develop immediately adjacent to the railroad tracks. His decision to build a new hotel on East Evans Street was followed immediately by other businesses, and the historic commercial district was born. Several buildings were on West Evans Street as early as 1884, and much real estate sales activity took place between 1866 and 1880, dividing up the former Solomon Map lots into commercial frontage on the north side of West Evans Street. With the Florence City Hall located on West Evans Street in 1893, the Florence County Courthouse a few years later on Irby Street, and the United States Post Office in 1906 on West Evans Street, this area became the heart of Florence's business and commerce. Initially, the primary commercial street was named Front Street, simply denoting its location fronting the railroad tracks.

Every day new faces appeared - entrepreneurs ready to provide their services in mercantile, lodging, groceries, bakeries - and were quickly followed by other professionals: merchants, attorneys, bankers, doctors, and others. Jerome P. Chase, often considered the father of the city of Florence, was one of these energetic entrepreneurs. He served as the town's first intendent, or mayor and was involved in almost every aspect of the growth of Florence, from real estate to electricity to banking. Within nine years the population more than doubled, reaching 1,900 by 1880. By 1929, this single block of West Evans Street boasted four national chains, including S. H. Kress & Company, the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company (A & P Grocery), Piggly Wiggly, the F. W. Woolworth Company, and the J. C. Penney Company. Next door, the *Florence Times* Building was home to the local newspaper, and a variety of ladies and men's clothing stores, dry goods, fancy fruit groceries, and numerous professional offices were up and down the street. Several early buildings were still in active use such as Barringer's Hardware from 1884 and the Rose Building of 1891, with the Commercial Hotel on its upper floors by 1908. By the 1920s, the Rose Building had a new owner and tenant - Schofield Brothers' Hardware. Indeed, the vigorous success of this commercial area continued well into the 1950s. It was not until the migration of shoppers to outlying suburban malls that the 100 block of West Evans Street began to falter.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

In the mid-nineteenth century, the back country of northeastern South Carolina boasted two charming southern towns, Darlington and Marion, and in between lay thousands of acres of prime agricultural land owned by families whose plantations claimed the majority of acreage. It was at this time that the railroad was first beginning its push into the quiet pine forests across the state, and the noisy clatter of wheels, belching engines and shrill whistles would forever transform the lives and landscape of the handful of settlers and the hundreds, then thousands who were soon to follow. J. Eli Gregg and William Wallace Harlee, two patriarchs of these early families who lived in the vicinity of Mars Bluff (in Marion District before the formation of Florence County in 1888), were to agree on a simple matter that would ultimately shape their land probably beyond anything they imagined. Harlee had the railroad bug and enthusiastically worked to bring the exciting modern means of transportation through the region. Gregg was not as enamoured of the unpleasant side effects of the loud machines, noxious fumes, and unsavory travelers. It was determined that the station for trains coming from the south, west and north shouldn't be too close or too far, and a site about ten miles east of Darlington seemed just right. Thus the founding of Florence, named in a somewhat impromptu manner for Harlee's daughter to identify the new stop. This humble depot in a few decades was to gobble up the commerce of both neighboring towns, and even wrench large portions of land from Darlington and Marion in the creation of a new county. Even though both the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, chartered in 1846 with Harlee as its president, and the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad,

chartered in 1849, made early runs through the area, the railroad line that was to have the greatest impact on the early growth of Florence was the North Eastern Rail Road Company, chartered in 1851 and headed by Alfred Ravenel in Charleston. The nexus of these three railroad lines became the town and later city of Florence.¹ The North Eastern Rail Road Company knew that bringing transportation to an area was an opportunity for real estate development, and in 1858 commissioned surveyor S. S. Solomons to divide up the 578 acres newly purchased from the McCall Plantation. Solomons Map of ca. 1860 created lots that were seventy five feet in width and 275 feet deep that fronted on streets laid out in a very neat orderly grid. Some were named for popular jurists (i.e. Evans, Dargan, and Cheves) while three others honored prominent South Carolina citizens (i.e. Irby, McQueen and Coit).²

Developmental History of Contributing Buildings

1. **Florence Bank / Jones-Smith Jewelers, 124 West Evans Street (ca. 1900; ca. 1940)**

Records show that Henry S. Rose owned the western portion of Lot 51 and constructed a two-story brick building in 1891, and the Florence Bank of 1900 was a two-story brick building on the east side that replaced an earlier building destroyed by fire in 1899. This small building was created from the space between the adjacent bank and Rose building, and used for many years as the Singer Sewing Machine shop; however, it is best remembered for its years from the 1940s to the 1980s as Jones-Smith Jewelers, one of Florence's foremost jewelers, where most Florentines purchased their first engagement rings and registered for their sterling tableware.

2. **Rose Building / Commercial - Family Hotel / Schofield Brothers Hardware, 126 West Evans Street (ca. 1891; 1905)**

The original section of the building was constructed by Henry S. Rose in 1891 in which he operated a general merchandise / grocery store on the ground floor. The building was damaged in the great fire of 1899, but not destroyed. In 1905 Rose expanded the building to three floors, providing space for two large stores on the ground floor and hotel rooms on the second and third floors. He continued to operate his grocery store on the left and in 1908 leased the right side store to Louis Palles for a candy and fruit store. The center portion of the building contained the office for the hotel, as well as a pool hall in the early years. The Sanborn map for 1908 documents the upper floors as housing the Commercial Hotel; however, by 1918's Sanborn map it was called the Family Hotel.

Henry Rose retired as a merchant in 1912 to resume farming and lumber interests. Howell, Rose's former manager, operated the grocery business in this site until 1930. The hotel was located in the top two floors originally, and referred to as the Family Hotel in the 1925 City Directory, but this is the last mention of the hotel. Very little is known about the hotel operation, and the 1911 City Directory refers to professional offices

¹ G. Wayne King, *Rise Up So Early: A History of Florence County, South Carolina* (Spartanburg, SC: The Reprint Company, 1981), pp. 36-39.

² G. Wayne King, *Rise Up So Early*, pp. 40-42, illustration after p. 244; Henry E. Davis, "A History of Florence, City and County, and of Portions of the Pee Dee Valley, South Carolina," unpublished typescript, 1965, Nick Zeigler South Carolina Room, Florence County Public Library, Florence, South Carolina [Much of the information specific to buildings in the historic district was drawn from these two cited sources, as well as Florence City Directories and Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps].

located in on the second floor in Rooms 1-22 in the Rose Office Building. Only the third floor was used as boarding rooms.

The Schofield brothers purchased the building around 1923, and operated their hardware store in the main section of the ground floor through 1946, with Howell Groceries continuing as a tenant in the left front to 1930 and office rentals on the second floor. By 1948, Schofields relocated its hardware store and the building was leased to Eagle Stores who operated their retail business there through 1953. In 1955, McCrory McLellan Stores began leasing the building, with the second floor listed as McCrory McLellan Storage. By 1965, the Schofields sold the building to the Rogers family who moved their operation, Rogers Brothers Fabrics, into the building. In the 1970s, Rogers Brothers Fabrics relocated, and the top floors were completely closed up. In the 1970s vertically ribbed metal siding covered the front façade and remained in place until 2011.

3. C.L. Boinest Hardware / J.L. Barringer's Department Store / Barringer's Hardware, 138-140 West Evans Street (ca. 1884)

Located in Lot 52, this building is shown first on the Sanborn Map of 1884 and is the oldest contributing commercial building in the historic district. It is especially significant that the building has not experienced any architectural revisions as documented by early photos, and has retained all of its original features. In addition, the building was in use as a hardware store since it was constructed until late in the twentieth century, with only a few changes in ownership. The great fire of 1899 did not extend past the Rose Building which is to the immediate east on West Evans Street, and at the time of the fire, Henry Rose had yet to enlarge his building so that there was a vacant site between the two early buildings. The building/site was purchased by the Loeb Brothers in 1889 and the Loeb's are credited with construction of the existing building. The store was acquired by C. L. Boinest in 1895, who went into partnership with J. L. Barringer in 1898. The hardware store was central to the early commercial life of Florence, especially as West Evans Street became the main business street by 1900. It remained in the Barringer family from 1919 to the early 2000's, and is a well known downtown landmark.

4. Rainwater Building, 151 West Evans Street (ca. 1921)

The lot that the Rainwater Building is on was land purchased by Mary Bristow with 60 feet of frontage on West Evans Street. The Bristow residence sat thirty eight feet back from the street with a flower garden between the house and West Evans Street, profusions of bright red cigar vine blossoms growing on the wrought iron fence. On the right of the property by the street, C. D. Bristow had a small brick building in which he operated a fruit and mercantile business on the east twenty two front feet. The small building and residence is found on the 1884 Sanborn Map. In 1914 the Bristows sold the entire sixty feet to H. F. Dargan and Commercial & Savings Bank. I. R. Rainwater acquired thirty five feet of the property on the west side of the original lot in 1921 and constructed the three story building. Although bearing the Rainwater name, the family operated furniture stores on Dargan Street and were never in business in this particular building

5. McCall Building / The Jewel Shop, 154 West Evans Street (ca. 1900)

On the Sanborn 1884 map, a building appears similar in size to the existing one and is located in the western section of Lot 53. In the 1894 City Directory, the address 207 is identified as a blacksmith, and again in the 1898 Sanborn map as "wheel wright". J. A. Farmer purchased the property from J. L. Barringer in 1907 and operated a meat market on the site. By 1911, Farmer sold the property to A. E. McCall who operated McCall Wallace Dry Goods on the first floor, and Brunson Real Estate occupied the second floor. By 1913, the Mirror Theatre is shown as the tenant on the first floor, with the second floor having offices in "The McCall Building." The ground floor was vacant for a time in 1918, but by 1920 was home to Ives Motor Company on the ground floor and continued with the professional offices on the second floor. The McCall family sold the property to Mary Jones Lockhart in 1952, and this may be the time that The Jewel Shop became the primary tenant for which the property is most remembered.

6. Lucas and Brunson Building / J & J Drugs, 157-163 West Evans Street (ca. 1922; ca. 1940)

For many years in the early history of the commercial district, this was the site of the American Hotel which was erected by the Layton family using bricks from the Layton Brickworks on the south side of West Evans Street. The property was purchased by Mrs. Maggie Layton from Lawson Chase in 1871 with 70 feet frontage on West Evans Street and a depth of 224 feet. The building was two story brick painted white with a balcony over the center portion of the front. In 1899, title of the hotel passed to Miss Annie E. Timmons who continued the hotel operation with her half sister Miss Mamie Sturges. In 1921 the property was purchased by Lucas & Brunson, Inc. who razed the original building and replaced it with the existing two story red brick building. Early tenants were Carolina Power & Light, and Long Life Insurance from 1924 to 1934. By 1936, Lucas & Brunson sold the property to M. F. Schnibben and his daughters subsequently inherited the site. J & J Drugs relocated there in 1950 and remained through the 1980s.

7. Muncaster Jewelry, 170 West Evans Street (ca. 1893)

In 1893 the Sanborn Map shows the construction of a building on the eastern portion of Lot 54 and Henry Davis references the dental office of Dr. Brooks Rutledge. Early photos and a rendering advertising Harlee Studios in the 1905 City Directory show a two-story red brick building with ornate curved pediments left and right flanking a central section with doors onto a balcony featuring a curved wrought iron balustrade. It is not known at this time when the building was renovated to its current style which squared off the pediment and windows and lowered the height of the façade, adding a stone plaque "LGreenberg". By 1912 Muncaster Jewelry had moved into the ground floor, which accounts for the display case front window that hides the exterior stairs from West Evans Street to the second floor. The second floor has recently been renovated, with the eight offices retaining their original layout and millwork, however the windows on the west side have been blocked up. There is some evidence that the inset display windows were clad with black carara glass panels. The building is in good condition and has remained in continuous use.

8. E.P. Pawley Mercantile / The Hat Box / The Carriage Shop, 174 West Evans Street (ca. 1893; ca. 1940)

This building first appears on the Sanborn Map in 1893, and also has the law firm of Willcox & Woods listed at this address in the 1894 City Directory. The upstairs was used for professional offices, and the ground floor originally was home to E. P. Pawley Mercantile. At one point in the early years, it was the Howell Sandwich Shop, and in the 1930s was home to the Palles Sandwich Shop. By the 1940s, it was converted to a retail shop "The Hat Box", and by 1963 was used as a ladies clothing store, "The Carriage Shop". The second floor shows a steady use as professional offices, primarily those of Dr. T. C. Houck after his purchase of the property in 1933 from attorney J. P. McNeill.

9. The Florence Times Building / Efird's Department Store / The Darling Shop, 177 West Evans Street (circa 1893)

In 1893, H. M. Ayer, Florence Times Newspaper proprietor, purchased this lot and erected an impressive three-story building. The ground floor featured two large storefronts. By 1916, Ayer sold the building to John O'Dowd. The building was sold in 1924 to P. J. Maxwell and again in 1937 to Jacob Stein. The 1905 city directory shows The Daily Times office, and was listed as The Times Building in the directories from 1911 through 1925. In 1929, the city directory shows that Efird's Department Store was located there and continued in operation there until 1948. From 1948 to about 1965, the building housed the The Darling Shop. With the construction of the City County Complex in the late 1960s, the use became office professional when the Hyman Law Firm purchased the building and relocated the front entrance to the Complex parking lot side, closing over the West Evans Street storefront and leaving only a small door to the rear of the law firm offices. However, the original storefront base and moldings remain inside, and the interior second and third floors are in original condition, used now for storage.

10. Maxwell Efird Men's Clothing / Jack Self's, 178 West Evans Street (ca. 1908)

The building first appears on the Sanborn Map in 1908, and is listed in the 1911 City Directory as the retail establishment of Maxwell Efird Men's Clothing. Maxwell Efird continued in operation there until circa 1928 when Efird relocated across the street and the store was occupied by Self & Snelgrove. By 1936 Jack Self, Inc. had taken over the operation of the store and maintained a well known retail store through 1965. Self purchased the building from Sanborn Chase, Jr. in 1941. Most Florentines remember the building as Jack Self's; however, the building became vacant in the 1990s and the second floor windows were broken out. At some point, the windows on the side were blocked up, although the original windows are in storage upstairs. The second floor was used for professional offices through most of the buildings history. The building is currently in use and has been renovated while retaining the original materials.

11. Masonic Temple / J & J Drugs / Samra's Shoes / F.W. Woolworth and Company, (Woolworth's), 185 West Evans Street (ca. 1905; 1951)

Jerome Chase, often considered the father of the city of Florence and its first intendent in 1871, owned a building on this corner. By 1903, however, this building had been removed and replaced in 1905 with a grand three story brick building designed by

Florence architect William J. Wilkins for a Masonic Temple for Hampton Lodge #204.³ The first floor had large stores on the right (east) and left (west) sides connected by an arcade with stairway in the center. The second floor contained a large hall with offices flanking both sides, and the third floor was the Lodge Hall. In 1929 Fidelity Trust & Mortgage, owned by J. Boone Aiken, a well-known entrepreneur, purchased the building. In 1939 Aiken sold the building to Dr. M. R. Mobley. Prior to the sale to Dr. Mobley, J & J Drugs (1936) and Samra's Shoes (1939), two popular Florence businesses, occupied the first floor stores right and left respectively, and remained until 1950. By 1950, Dr. Mobley's wife began a major renovation of the building as part of a long term lease agreement with Woolworth Stores which took over the building in 1951. The entire third floor was removed at that time and much of the first floor was modified in an attempt to modernize the building. The building has overall architectural integrity from 1951, and retains much of the physical presence on the corner of West Evans and Irby streets that it has always enjoyed. As a modified building with integrity from 1951, it contributes to the historic district and helps to illustrate the era of post-World War II modernization in Florence.

12. Riley's Drugs ("Riley's Corner") / Dick Ames Clothing, 190 West Evans Street (ca. 1907)

This is an early building in the commercial life of Florence, and was the home to several drugstores, most notably Rileys Drugs. Sanborn Chase, Sr. constructed the building, and the style closely resembles the second floor of the Masonic Temple design by William J. Wilkins and constructed in 1905. It is not known whether Wilkins actually served as architect on this project. Although it is not attributed to him, it clearly replicates his design, as does the Kuker building on the northeast corner of West Evans Street. The second floor was used primarily as legal and medical professional offices. It is best known historically as Riley's Corner. In the 1960s the second floor was home to Dick Ames Clothing, a very popular ladies clothing store attracting shoppers from as far as Columbia and Charleston. The front façade was extensively modified on the ground floor with early photos showing an arched brick opening on the west corner.

13. Florence Trust Company Building, 200 West Evans Street (1919, 1927)

Often called "The Skyscraper," this seven-story building was Florence's first skyscraper and caused great excitement when it was constructed in 1919, signalling Florence's new status as a developing metropolitan business center in South Carolina. The building was enlarged in 1927 as the Florence Trust Company Building. Its original plans, as well as the expansion, were formulated and carried out by the well-known Florence architect William J. Wilkins, who designed many other public, commercial, religious, and residential buildings in Florence and throughout the eastern region of the state. Originally planned as early as 1914 it was not completed until 1919 as the Palmetto Construction Company Bank and Office Building at a cost of \$72,000. A mere two years following its completion plans for its expansion commenced, so that by 1927 the Florence Title, Trust & Investment Company Building became a reality at an additional price tag of \$150,000.⁴ While the name was shortened to simply the Florence Trust Company Building, most residents of the city and region knew it even

³ John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, *The South Carolina Architects, 1885-1935: A Biographical Dictionary* (Richmond, VA: New South Architectural Press, 1992), pp. 206-207.

⁴ John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, *The South Carolina Architects, 1885-1935*, pp. 207-208.

more simply as "The Skyscraper." In the early 1960s with an emphasis on modernizing the older buildings, the impressive projecting cornice was removed. By the 1990s the building fell into serious decline and is currently vacant.

14. United States Post Office, 201 West Evans Street (ca. 1906; ca. 1935)

The United States Post Office, which also housed a federal district court, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on December 21, 1977, at a time when preservation was a low very low priority in the city. Design and construction of this decorative Second Renaissance Revival style edifice was carried out under the direction of James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect of the United States Treasury. A substantial three story addition of the same style but simpler detailing was accomplished ca. 1935, under the direction of then Supervising Architect Louis A. Simon, who had been with the U.S. Treasury since 1896 and had likely been involved in the oversight and direction of the building's original design and construction.⁵

Development History for Noncontributing Buildings

A. Oscars Salon, 146 West Evans Street (ca. 2004)

This was the site of several early small buildings which were replaced by one larger building by 1908. It is primarily remembered as the site of Furchgott's Ladies Clothing which operated in this location from 1932 to ca. 1975. Prior to that, it was Bryce Plumbing. Data has not been collected as to tenants of the building after Furchgott's closed. In circa 2004, Oscars, an established hair salon with successful operations out of state, removed the original buildings and constructed a new commercial building. Oscars Salon closed after a few years in business and the building was vacant until purchased by the Akim Anastopoulos Law Offices in 2010.

B. 147 West Evans Street (ca. 1884; façade altered 1992)

The lot that the City Grill building is on was land purchased by Mary Bristow with 60 feet of frontage on West Evans Street. On the west side of the lot, the Bristow residence sat 38 feet back from the street with a flower garden between the house and West Evans Street, and C. D. Bristow had a small brick building in which he operated a fruit and mercantile business. The building and residence is found on the 1884 Sanborn Map. In 1914 the Bristows sold the entire 60 feet to H. F. Dargan and Commercial & Savings Bank. After the Bristows, the building was used by Lucas & Brunson for their real estate operation for a while. It is shown as The Gem in the 1918 City Directory, and identified as a restaurant on the same year's Sanborn Map. However, in the 1920 City Directory, J. M. Baroody Fruits is found at this location with the address of 23 West Evans Street. The size of the building appears to be the same over the years, and is most likely the original building from 1884.

C. A & P Grocery, 166 West Evans Street (ca. 1893; façade altered ca. 2000)

While the front has been stuccoed and the display windows enclosed, the east exterior side is evidence of its original age. It housed various retail operations, and was used

⁵ Antoinette J. Lee, *Architects to the Nation: The Rise and Decline of the Supervising Architect's Office* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2000), pp. 189-236.

for many years as the A & P Grocery Store. The building has been in continuous use, but it is not known when the modifications occurred that have destroyed its historic architectural integrity.

**D. Blue Bird Tea Room / J.C. Penney and Company, 169 West Evans Street
(ca. 1882; façade altered 1960s)**

In 1882 Dr. James Evans, one of Florence's most notable founding fathers, purchased a lot with 42 ½ feet frontage on West Evans Street from the Layton Estate, with a depth of 115 feet. On this lot, Dr. Evans built a small medical office which was located on the rear of the lot and open to West Evans Street. After his death his daughter Jane Evans, with the assistance of a ladies' volunteer organization, operated the well-known Blue Bird Tea Room during World War I to raise funds for both civic needs and the American war effort. The Blue Bird Tea Room is listed in the City Directory of 1921. The property passed to the Evans heirs to P. J. Maxwell who in turn sold the property to J. C. Penney. Around 1925, a two story building had been erected in front of the old medical offices and Penney's was already in operation in the store. It remained in operation there through 1965 before relocating to the new Florence Mall, although in 1939 Penneys sold the building to property investors and was leasing the property. Given the significant history of the site itself, the original owners contribution to Florence history, and its use as an important landmark, it is hoped that future renovations might enable this building to be recognized as contributing to the Florence Downtown Historic District..

E. 172 West Evans Street (ca. 1888; façade altered 1980s-1990s)

Sanborn map research shows a small building at this location in 1888, and well-known twentieth century attorney and local historian Henry E. Davis refers in his unpublished "History of Florence City and County..." to the law office of J. P. McNeill who purchased this lot from Jerome Chase in that same year. The 1903 Sanborn Map also shows a small building, and the 1905 City Directory gives the address of 36 West Evans Street to J. P. McNeill's law office. Certainly by 1908 the lots were completely developed with buildings up and down the 100 block of West Evans Street. Therefore, it is assumed that this current building is original and historic, although the façade does not conform to the period during which it was constructed. Early photos are all viewed at angles that make it difficult to determine the original façade, but show a one story red brick building. If the façade could be returned to the appropriate period, this building could be contributing to the historic district.

F. 182 West Evans Street (ca. 1908; façade altered late 1950s)

By 1908 the south side of the 100 block of West Evans Street was completely developed, and early photos show this small building with a charming façade and sign depicting its use as "Groceries". In the 1920s it housed the H. Hubbard Grocery Company. It may not have been modified until the 1950s when stucco was used up and down the block to modernize the buildings. The most dramatic revision to a façade was to the old city hall in 1954, and the flattening of its exterior surfaces with a white stucco finish suggests that the same treatment was added to many of the other historic buildings in the late 1950s.

G. 184 West Evans Street (ca. 1908; façade altered late 1950s)

Early photos show this as a two story building with a ornate façade and corbeled parapet above three rectangle windows.. As with its neighbor to the east, it may not have been modified until the 1950s when stucco was used throughout the block to modernize the buildings.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

City Directories for Florence, S.C., 1894-1965. Nick Zeigler South Carolina Room, Florence County Public Library, Florence, S.C.

Cobb, Kendra. "Florence Downtown Historic District" National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 2008. South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C., and available online at <http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/florence/S10817721023/S10817721023.pdf>, accessed 12 July 2012.

Davis, Henry E. "A History of Florence, City and County, and Portions of The Pee Dee Valley, South Carolina," unpublished typescript, 1965. Nick Zeigler South Carolina Room, Florence County Public Library, Florence, S.C.

Hunter Interests, Inc. *City of Florence Downtown Revitalization Strategy: Phase I Report*. Baltimore: Hunter Interests, 2004

King, G. Wayne. *Rise Up So Early: A History of Florence County, South Carolina*. Spartanburg: The Reprint Company, 1981.

Lee, Antoinette J. *Architects to the Nation: The Rise and Decline of the Supervising Architect's Office*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2000.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: Florence, S. C. 1884, 1888, 1893, 1898, 1903, 1908, 1912, 1918.

Zeigler, Eugene N. *Florence: A Renaissance Spirit*. Montgomery, AL: Community Communications, 1996.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been Requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

**Florence County Library
S. C. Dept. of Archives & History
Agnes Willcox, Preservation Consultant**

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____ Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.3 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

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

1	<u>17</u>	<u>613722</u>	<u>3784678</u>	3	<u>17</u>	<u>613690</u>	<u>3784537</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>17</u>	<u>613744</u>	<u>3784560</u>	4	<u>17</u>	<u>613699</u>	<u>3784355</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The boundary increase is shown on the accompanying Florence Downtown Historic District Map and includes properties bounded to the west by the United States Post Office on the northwest corner of Irby and West Evans Streets and by the Florence Trust Building on the southwest corner of Irby and West Evans Streets. To the north, the properties are bounded by the City County Complex parking lot, to the south by the new city Cheves Street parking lot. To the east, the boundary increase begins with the Florence Downtown Historic District located on the north side of West Evans Street beginning with properties to the west of 127 West Evans Street and on the south side beginning with properties to the west of 122 West Evans Street.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Agnes Willcox, Preservation Consultant, with the assistance of the SHPO staff

organization Florence Downtown Development Corporation date January 9, 2013

street & number 2072 Wren Creek Court telephone (843) 319-0300

city or town Florence state SC zip code 29501

e-mail awillcox@sc.rr.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Florence Downtown Historic District Boundary Increase

City: Florence,
County: Florence County, South Carolina
Photographer: George Beshere, FDDC Design Committee
Date Photographed: 2009 and 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 to 14 Contributing Properties, Identified by street address

A to G Non Contributing Properties, Identified by street address
(Numbers match property descriptions on continuation sheets)

1. No. 1, 124 West Evans Street, 2009
2. No. 2 a, 126 West Evans Street, 2009
3. No. 2 b, 126 West Evans Street, 2012
4. No. 3, 138 and 140 West Evans Street, 2009
5. No. 4, 151 West Evans Street, 2009
6. No. 5, 154 West Evans Street, 2012
7. No. 6, 157 to 163 West Evans Street, 2009
8. No. 7, 170 West Evans Street, 2009
9. No. 8, 174 West Evans Street, 2009
10. No. 9, 177 West Evans Street, 2009
11. No. 10, 178 West Evans Street, 2012
12. No. 11, 185 West Evans Street, 2009
13. No. 12 a, 190 West Evans Street, 2009
14. No. 12 b, 190 West Evans Street, 2009
15. No. 13, 200 West Evans Street, 1920
16. No. 14, 201 West Evans Street, 1908
17. No. A, 146 West Evans Street, 2009
18. No. B, 147 West Evans Street, 2009
19. No. C, 166 West Evans Street, 2009
20. No. D, 169 West Evans Street, 2009
21. No. E, 174 West Evans Street, 2009
22. No. F, 182 West Evans Street, 2009
23. No. G, 184 West Evans Street, 2009

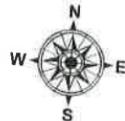
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

City of Florence, South Carolina

Proposed Boundary Increase to National Register in Downtown Area

-  Proposed Boundary Increase
-  National Register Boundary
-  Tax Parcel Lines
-  Roads



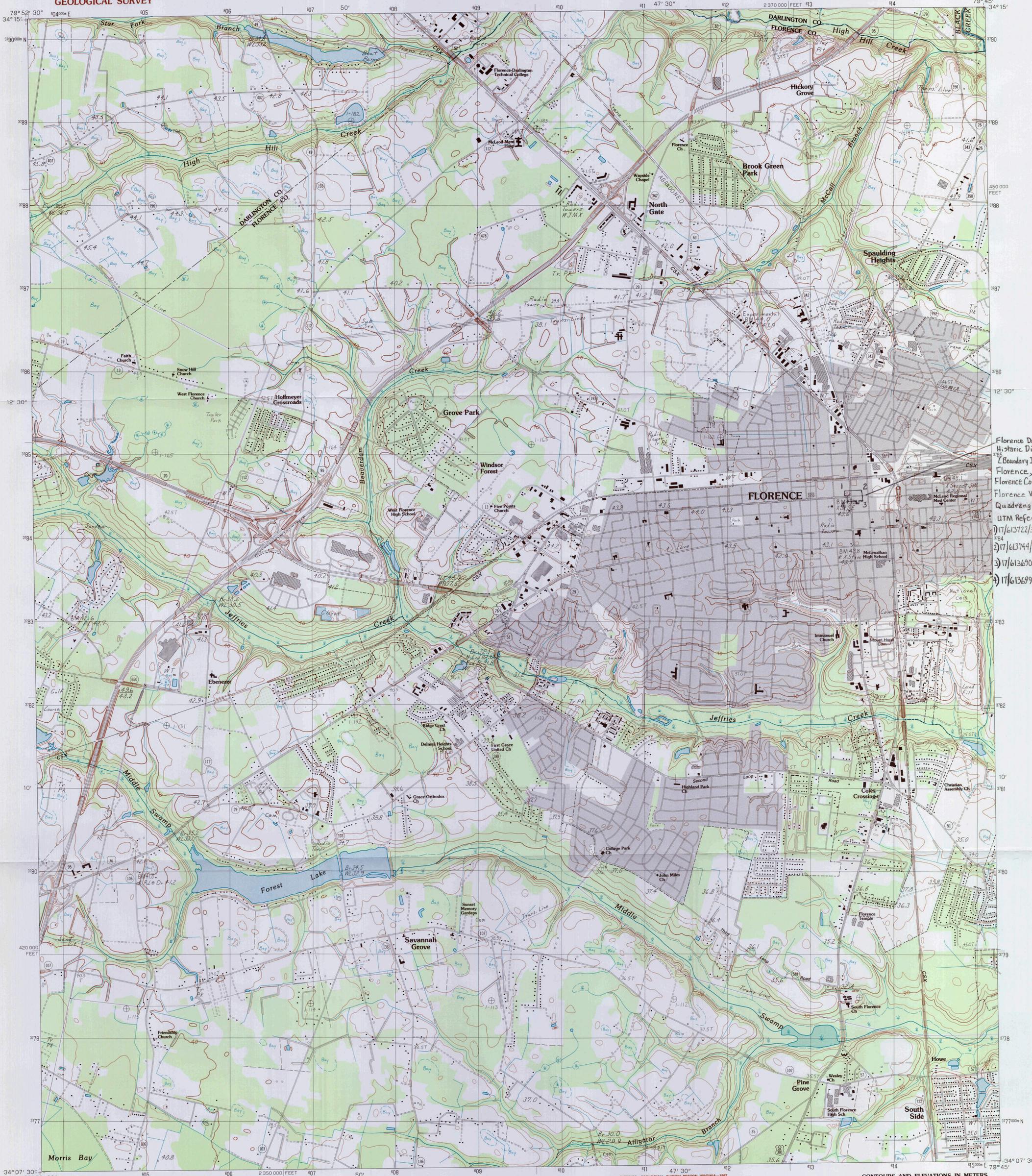
This map is for Reference use only. Florence County is not liable for any damages caused by the use of this map.

1 inch = 100 feet

Map Created by:
Florence County GIS
May 2012

Proposed Boundary Tax Parcel Acreage (approx.) : 3.1
Total Acreage in Proposed Boundary (approx.) : 5

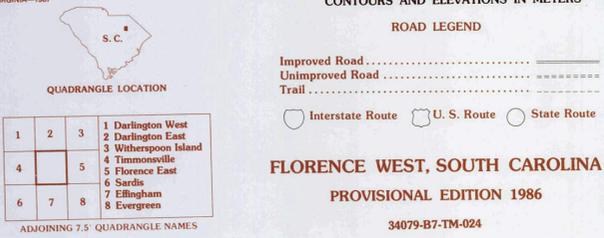
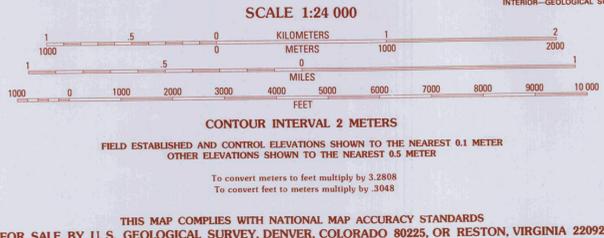




Florence Downtown
Historic District
Boundary Increase
Florence, SC
Florence West
Quadrangle
UTM References:
1) 17/613722/3784678
2) 17/613744/3784560
3) 17/613690/3784537
4) 17/613699/3784555

PRODUCED BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
CONTROL BY USGS AND NOS/NOAA
COMPILED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN 1977
FIELD CHECKED 1978. MAP EDITED 1986
PROJECTION UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR
GRID: 1000-METER UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR
ZONE 17
10,000-FOOT STATE GRID TICKS SOUTH CAROLINA, NORTH ZONE
GRID DECLINATION 0°40' EAST
1986 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION 5°00' WEST
VERTICAL DATUM NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
HORIZONTAL DATUM 1927 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM
To place on the predicted North American Datum of 1983,
move the projection lines as shown by dashed corner ticks
(13 meters south and 20 meters west)
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of any
Federal and State reservations shown on this map.
Gray tint indicates area in which selected buildings are shown

PROVISIONAL MAP
Produced from original
manuscript drawings. Infor-
mation shown as of date of
field check.



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9 780607 473926

ESSENCE

SOUL & SOLE

*Specializing In All Urban Wear
Clothes • Shoes • Handbags
And Accessories*

IONS

PHOSMOS





S BROS. FABRI

Schofield Hardware

Sargent
JEWELRY



ermiento's
JEWELRY

2
Hour
Parking
Permit
Required



1921
RAINWATER



For Sale





POULO

FRANCE
1870-1880
The Building
The Building
The Building



L. GREENBERG



170

Swallow's

EyeBrow Archies

Senior Citizens Discount

OPEN

Super Telebush 32 OFF 40 MINUTE

America's

LENORA'S
HAIR
GALLERY





GLADYS HAIR EXPRESS

Handwritten sign on the wooden wall, possibly advertising a business or service.



HYMAN LAW FIRM
177



1925

Credit Center



Bo Smith
Home Furnishings
"We make you comfortable"

BY 100
EVANS

COLDWELL
BANKER
COMMERCIAL
Seaboard Properties
AVAILABLE
843-665-8803



A two-story brick building with a mural of a train on its side. The building has a red awning over the entrance and a sign that says 'LOAN'S'. The mural depicts a train on tracks, with the text 'THE GREAT TRAIN ROBBERY' visible on the side of the train. The building has several windows, some with decorative elements. A street lamp is positioned in front of the building.

LOAN'S

THE GREAT TRAIN ROBBERY

Spice

Spice





186

Quick Credit
Personal Loans
PERSONAL TAX SERVICES
FAST
Tax Refunds





BRUSHNELL
SNOW & McC
Architects

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OSCAR JAMES
SALON & SPA



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142 804

HAIR

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For Bad Credit Solutions!

CREDIT CENTRAL

186

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Florence Downtown Historic District (Boundary Increase)

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: SOUTH CAROLINA, Florence

DATE RECEIVED: 1/18/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/06/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000060

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 3.6.13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

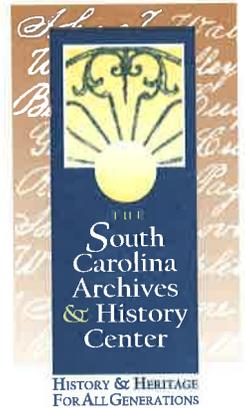
RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Tuesday, 9 January 2013

Ms. Carol Shull
Interim Keeper, National Register of Historic Places
U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye (I) Street, NW, 8th Floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Here is the National Register nomination for the Florence Downtown Historic District (Boundary Increase), in Florence, Florence County, South Carolina.

We are submitting this nomination for listing in the Register.

If I may be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me at the address below, call me at (803) 896-6182, fax me at (803) 896-6167, or e-mail me at power@scdah.state.sc.us. I hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

J. Trady Power, Ph.D.
Historian and National Register Co-Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office