

A Historical and Architectural Survey of

Conway

Horry County, South Carolina



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A HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF CONWAY, SOUTH CAROLINA

Horry County, South Carolina

Report submitted to:

City of Conway • 1001 Third Avenue • Conway, South Carolina 29528

and

South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 8301 Parklane Road, Columbia SC 29223

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I. PROJECT SUMMARY

The City of Conway, in conjunction with the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH), has funded this historical and architectural survey of Conway. As defined by the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SCSHPO) and the city officials, the boundaries for this survey encompassed the entire city limits of Conway, an area of approximately twenty square miles. (Figure 1).

Work on this project began with a planning meeting between New South Associates' architectural historians, Jennifer Langdale and Mary Beth Reed, several city officials, and members of the SCSHPO staff in Conway on June 29, 2004. During this meeting, the group reviewed the goals of the survey and studied maps of the city in order to gain a general overview of the project area. Ms. Reed and Ms. Langdale along with the SCSHPO staff also drove through several neighborhoods in Conway to gain a better understanding of the city's historic built environment.

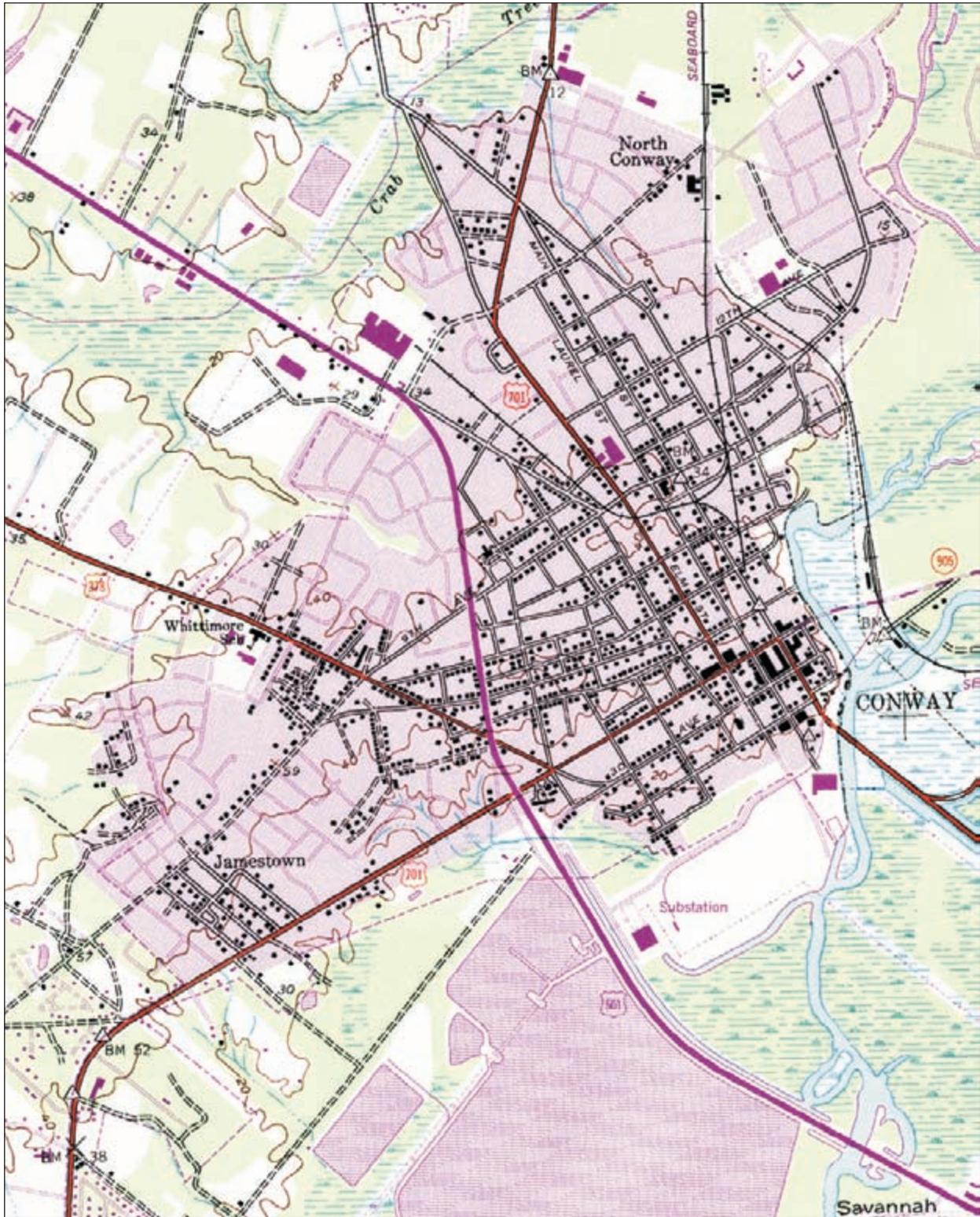
The research phase of the project began in August 2004 and a draft of the historical overview section of the report was submitted to the city and to the SCSHPO on September 30, 2004. Repositories visited included the Horry County Memorial Library, the South Caroliniana Library at the University of South Carolina in Columbia, and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

On Monday October 25, 2004, in conjunction with a regularly scheduled Conway City Council meeting, the surveyors and SCSHPO staff members presented an outline of the project procedures and goals in order to inform the general public about the scope of the survey. The surveyors began their fieldwork the following day and completed their work on Saturday, November 20, 2004. Ultimately, 762 buildings and structures constructed prior to 1955 were documented through black and white photographs and a SCSHPO survey form. Conway's historic properties are concentrated near the city center with very few discovered in the more recently annexed outlying sections. Of the 762 buildings surveyed, 113 are recommended as eligible to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Nearly all of these structures are centered in the Conwayborough neighborhood and in the commercial district.

A final public meeting will be held in Conway outlining the results of this project upon the receipt of comments for this report. The final products will include a final version of this report, two sets of SCSHPO survey forms with accompanying black and white photographs, a Microsoft Access database of all the properties, and two sets of tax maps showing the locations of the historic properties.

New South Associates, a cultural resource management firm headquartered in Stone Mountain, Georgia, undertook this project. Jennifer B. Langdale served as the historian and architectural historian. She completed the survey forms and wrote the reports. Melissa Umberger was the GIS assistant and photographer for the survey and took all of the photographs submitted.

Figure 1
Conway, South Carolina



Source: USGS 7.5' Quadrangle; Conway, S.C.

II. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The City of Conway is a proud steward of its past. Although it already possesses a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) commercial district and warehouse district as well as fifteen individually listed NRHP properties, a group of city officials and citizens were interested in recording additional historic properties within the city and evaluating their NRHP eligibility. A survey of the city was undertaken in 1983 and located 151 significant historic structures. This current project was intended to be more comprehensive, taking in all of the buildings constructed before 1955 within the entire city limits. An estimated 500 undocumented historic buildings and structures were slated for documentation and review. The bulk of the buildings were expected to be found near the city center with the most significant properties located in the Conwayborough neighborhood just northwest of the downtown commercial district, in the Racepath neighborhood west of Conwayborough and in the Snowhill neighborhood east of Main Street. The city and the SCSHPO predicted that there would be a large residential NRHP district in the Conwayborough neighborhood as well as scattered individually eligible buildings in the Racepath and Snowhill areas.

III. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Several sources were consulted in order to prepare the historical context and evaluate the historical significance of individual properties. They included secondary publications, census records, newspapers, historic maps and photographs, deed and plat books, and oral histories. Repositories inspected included the Horry County Memorial Library, the South Caroliniana Library at the University of South Carolina, and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

Horry County is fortunate to have an active historical organization, the Horry County Historical Society that helps to preserve the history of Horry County. They maintain a website that contains a number of important historical documents including various obituaries, census records, deeds, wills, biographies, and cemetery records. The organization has published a newsletter, *The Independent Republic Quarterly*, since 1966. The issues feature hundreds of articles on the history of Horry County. A collection of these newsletters is housed at the Horry County Memorial Library.

This library also contains microfilm copies of various newspapers published in Conway including the *Horry Herald* and *The Field*. There is a collection of secondary sources housed here along with census records and other miscellaneous sources.

The South Caroliniana Library at the University of South Carolina contains a collection of photographs of various properties in Horry County as well as Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps of the city of Conway for the years 1920, 1930, 1938, and 1949. These documents include many of the standing structures in the city describing their height, form, and building material. While they do not cover the entire city limits, they are an invaluable resource that assists in determining the date of construction as well as alterations to individual structures.

The South Carolina Department of Archives and History maintains the NRHP and survey files. Here all of the survey forms from the 1983 study of Conway were copied along with all the NRHP properties already listed in Conway.

Along with sources on file at these libraries, property owners and individuals interested in the history of Conway were consulted for information about the city in general as well as their homes and businesses. Ben Burroughs, president of the Horry County Historical Society provided detailed information on various properties. Others who offered valuable insight were Susan Hoffer McMillan, Mayor Greg Martin, and Sylvia Cox Reddick. To learn more about the history of the African American community in Conway, the surveyors met with residents Sylvia Conwell, Cynthia Brockington, and Naomi Scott, who offered their remembrances of the Racepath and Grainger-Whittemore neighborhoods. As the fieldwork progressed, many property owners provided access to their homes and offered valuable historical information.

FIELD SURVEY

The guidelines for the project required the surveyors to document all the buildings constructed in Conway prior to 1955 with the exception of those properties already listed on the NRHP. The surveyors also chose not to document those buildings that had been radically altered within the past fifty years. Alterations which excluded a building from the survey, included a combination of the following: the removal of key original features such as porches, siding, windows, or decorative detailing; large scale, unsympathetic additions; dramatically altered fenestration; and the relocation of a building.

In situations where the age of the building was uncertain, tax records were consulted.

Although most of the properties documented were buildings, a few structures were also included, namely the railroad bridge over the Waccamaw River (0603), the Confederate Memorial (1206), the oil storage tanks at the Creel Oil and Gas Company (770), and the grain silos at Conway Feed and Grain (1039). Three sites, all cemeteries, were also documented: Lakeside Cemetery (0714), Hemingway Cemetery (1025), and Rose Hill Cemetery (1097).

The field survey began with the commercial district of Conway and fanned out to the residential neighborhoods starting with the Conwayborough section. A few buildings already listed on the NRHP were already assigned numbers by the SCSHPO. Properties newly documented for this project began with number 550 and continue through 1213. Buildings surveyed in 1983 were assigned numbers beginning with 1216 as suggested by the SCSHPO. Of the 151 buildings surveyed in 1983, the surveyors were unable to locate twenty-seven of them and they have presumably been demolished or moved. Twenty-two of the buildings are now listed on the NRHP. One was severely altered with vinyl siding, new windows, and a replacement porch and consequently, was not documented again. A compiled inventory is included in Appendix A and a list of the 151 buildings surveyed in 1983 is included in Appendix B.

At least one elevation of all of the buildings surveyed was photographed. Those buildings that were considered to be potentially eligible to the NRHP were photographed from several different angles. The surveyor also completed a SCSHPO intensive survey form for each property. When notable outbuildings were encountered, they received their own survey form and were also photographed individually. Outbuildings typically were limited to garages and additional dwellings.

Each site was mapped using a handheld GPS unit. The coordinates were recorded and saved into a Shape file. The properties were also marked on a tax parcel map provided by the city of Conway. These maps are available in Appendix C.

IV. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

FIRST CONTACT

SPANISH EXPLORATION

After the Spanish established permanent settlements in the islands south of Florida, they began to take interest in unexplored lands lying further to the north. Lucas Vazquez de Allyon, who had come to Hispaniola in 1502, set the stage for exploration of the east coast of what is now the United States. He held a number of public positions in Hispaniola and was a member of the Royal Council. This social and political power made it possible for him to pursue his other ambitions and he gained additional power through exploration and settlement of the northern coasts.¹

In 1520, de Allyon sent Francisco Gordillo from Puerto de la Plata to investigate the coastal areas of North America. Little is known about his voyage, but it seems apparent that on August 18th of that year he sailed into what is now Port Royal Sound. From there he would continue up the coast, perhaps as far north as New York State. According to Paul Quattlebaum (1886-1964), a local historian and politician from Conway, Gordillo stayed out to sea and failed to find many rivers. On his return voyage in 1521, Gordillo encountered another Spanish ship commanded by Pedro de Quexos. It turned out that this commander was on an unauthorized clandestine mission to capture Indian slaves. Quexos convinced Gordillo that there was substantial profit in the slave market and he joined in the effort.²

After deciding to return home with some form of profit, they sighted a high promontory and made landfall. Quattlebaum has argued that they landed on Pawley's Island, because it was known to have high sand dunes. They also found a bay nearby, which Quattlebaum believed to be Winyah Bay near Georgetown.³ Using the bay for temporary residence, they made a brief reconnaissance into the area, enticed 140 Indians aboard their ships, and set sail for the slave market at Hispaniola.⁴

De Allyon and King Charles were infuriated by the illegal capture of the Indians and ordered them to be returned to their homeland. The information provided by the Indians, particularly Francisco Chicora, who learned to speak Spanish, gave de Allyon a great deal of information regarding the New World. Intending to colonize these lands, de Allyon applied for and received permission from King Charles to establish a settlement there. In June of 1526, de Allyon left Hispaniola with six ships and a smaller vessel. Aboard were at least 600 people, including Negro slaves, women,

¹ James L. Michie, *Richmond Hill and Wachesaw: An Archaeological Study of Two Rice Plantations on the Waccamaw River, Georgetown County, South Carolina*. Research Manuscript Series 203. (Columbia: South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, 1987), p. 27.

² Michie, p. 27; Paul Quattlebaum, *The Land Called Chicora* (Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1956).

³ Quattlebaum, 1956, p. 10.

⁴ Michie, p. 27.

children, soldiers, Indians, and Dominican friars. They also took horses, equipment, and provisions for the settlement.⁵

The fleet arrived at a large embayment located at latitude 33 3/4° which corresponds with the location of the Cape Fear River. When trying to enter the sound, the lead ship ran aground and all of the cargo was lost. The crew was saved and the other ships successfully entered the river. Several days were spent searching for a good settlement location, but none was found, so they departed and headed south to St. John the Baptist. With the loss of a ship and inadequate room on the remaining ships, the horses and soldiers were put on land to walk to that location. They rendezvoused at this location, which is believed to be Winyah Bay.⁶

The settlement was ill fated, as malaria spread through the village taking many lives including that of de Allyon. The leadership revolted soon after and several settlers were killed. The harsh treatment of the black slaves led to an insurrection and the eventual execution of a number of participants. As winter approached, the discouraged colonists decided to abandon the settlement and return to Hispaniola. The trip back was harsh and took several lives. By the time they reached home in 1527, there were only 150 survivors of the original 600 settlers.⁷

The exact location of the settlement, known as San Miguel de Gualdape, is not known although there have been several opinions expressed. Quattlebaum believes Winyah Bay is the location, while Paul Hoffman believes it is much further north and may be either in North Carolina or Virginia since the latitudes given in Spanish accounts vary from source to source.⁸ Other researchers, particularly Charles Stockwell, argue that San Miguel de Gualdape may have been situated in Port Royal Sound.⁹

Other Spaniards made contact with South Carolina, but their routes and activities did not involve the Horry County area. The French also made a brief attempt to settle the coast of South Carolina in 1562 at Charles Fort, but this effort failed. There is some evidence that the French established another fort near the mouth of the Edisto River, which, too, was abandoned.¹⁰

PROTO-HISTORIC PERIOD

Prior to any permanent settlement or formal land acquisition by Europeans, Indian traders and other entrepreneurs began trading with the local Indian population and taking many as slaves.¹¹ There were more enslaved Native Americans in South Carolina than there were enslaved Africans in 1710. The Indians were also sold outside of the colony. South Carolina, in fact, exported the largest number of Native American slaves than any other colony.¹²

⁵ Michie, p. 27-28.

⁶ Michie, p. 27-28; Quattlebaum, 1956.

⁷ Quattlebaum, 1956, p. 7-31.

⁸ Quattlebaum, 1956; Paul E. Hoffman, "Legend, Religious Idealism, and Colonies: The Point of Santa Elena in History, 1552-1566," *South Carolina Magazine* 84 (Spring 1983).

⁹ Charles Stockwell, "Spaniards in Beaufort's History," *Beaufort, Land of Isles*, Summer Issue, 1977.

¹⁰ Louis B. Wright, *South Carolina: A Bicentennial History* (New York: Norton and Co., 1976), p. 31-35.

¹¹ Michie, p. 31.

¹² George C. Rogers, *History of Georgetown County, South Carolina* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1970), p. 11; Peter H. Wood, *Black Majority: Negroes in Colonial South Carolina from 1670 through the Stono Rebellion* (New York: W.W. Norton & Co., 1974), p. 116.

The first Indians making contact with the English settlers and explorers in the Conway area were the Cuccoes, Wandos, Wineaus (Winyahs), Etiwans, and Sewees. The origin of the Waccamaws is under debate. Some sources believe they were living along the river of the same name, while others, quoting a 1715 government census, place them 100 miles northeast of Charleston. At that time, the Waccamaws had four villages containing 210 males and 400 females. Several writers suggest that a Siouan stock tribe called the Woccon left North Carolina around 1711-1712 and became the Waccamaw of South Carolina. It is notable that the Waccamaw appear in South Carolina historical accounts around the same time that the Woccon disappear from North Carolina records.¹³

Friction arose between the Waccamaws and the British traders and this group of Native Americans was consequently eradicated in a 1720 "war" with South Carolina. There appear to have been a few Waccamaws still in the area in the 1730s and in April of 1733, Rangers on the Northern Frontier were ordered to "Observe the behavior of the Pedee and Waccamaw Indians."¹⁴ Mooney believed that the Waccamaw were finally incorporated with the Catawba.¹⁵

Early white settlers to this area were initially drawn to the Waccamaw Neck area of Winyah Bay in Georgetown County to trade with the Indians. In present day Horry County, the Little River area near the North Carolina border attracted the largest number of settlers in 1720s. The inlet provided a safe harbor and a small community developed here.¹⁶ Most of Horry County, however, remained void of white settlement until the 1730s when the first land grants were offered.

COLONY TO INDEPENDENCE: 1730-1783

KINGSTON TOWNSHIP

In an effort to attract a variety of European immigrants to South Carolina, a system of townships was created. Although the idea originated with Col. John Barnwell, hero of the Tuscarora War, it was Robert Johnson, the first royal governor of South Carolina, who proposed a plan for settlement of the frontier in 1730. The Board of Trade authorized him to survey eleven townships that would border the settled areas of the colony in order to serve as a defense against the Spanish and Indians. Located on the colony's primary rivers, each township was to contain 20,000 acres with the heads of households obtaining fifty acres for each family member. The Commons House of Assembly was to provide funds for tools, transportation, and food and quit rents would be waived for ten years.¹⁷ If a township attracted 100 families, it would be recognized as a political parish with two representatives in the Assembly and an Anglican church would be built.¹⁸

¹³ Fredrick W. Hodge, *Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico*, Bulletin 30, Bureau of American Ethnology (Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution, 1910), p. 887; Douglas L. Rights, *The American Indian in North Carolina* (Winston-Salem: J.F. Blair, 1957), p. 39.

¹⁴ Milling, James Chapman, *Red Carolinians* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1969), p. 227;

¹⁵ J. Mooney, *The Siouan Tribes of the East*, Bulletin 22, (Washington, DC: Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, 1894), p. 77.

¹⁶ Goff Bedford, *The Independent Republic: A Survey of Horry County, South Carolina* (Conway: Horry County Historical Society, 1989), p. 18.

¹⁷ Walter Edgar, *South Carolina, A History* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1998), p. 52-53.

¹⁸ Bedford, p. 33.

Among the original townships was Kingston set on the Waccamaw River. Alexander Skene and Justice Robert Wright surveyed the area in 1732 and set the village of Kingston, later to become Conway, at its center. With a high demand for leather in Britain, the deerskin trade was a lucrative business in the early eighteenth century and Kingston was a fur trading post as early as 1720. With a natural landing for boats and a setting high off the river away from the surrounding mosquito-ridden swamps, it seemed a promising site for a new town.¹⁹

Kingston, however, was slow to develop. Unlike the area surrounding Georgetown to the south, the environment in Kingston Township was not as conducive to indigo and rice production. Immigrants were, instead, primarily self-sufficient farmers and traders. Swamps divided river communities from one another making inland travel difficult. Thirty years after its establishment, the entire township had an estimated population of only 400. The recorded population of the community of Kingston in 1757 was eighty-six men and fifty-seven male slaves.²⁰ The town only had a half dozen buildings and a collection of wharves in the 1760s and it never gained a population sufficient enough to establish itself as a parish. It was, instead, included within Prince George Winyah Parish. When circuit court districts were created in 1769, Kingston Township was included within the Georgetown District.²¹

The settlers who chose Kingston were ethnically Scotch-Irish.²² Although records do not survive, it is reputed that they established a Presbyterian church in colonial Kingston and constructed a building on Kingston Lake near present day Third Avenue. Mouzon's 1775 map, in fact, does show a church at Kingston (Figure 2). Bishop Francis Asbury noted that the structure had been repaired when he came through the area in 1795 and referred to the building as the old Presbyterian meetinghouse. Members of other denominations, namely the Methodists and Episcopalians, were using the meetinghouse at that time.²³

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ J. David Utterback and Olin B. Utterback, "Architectural and Historic Survey, Horry County, South Carolina," submitted to the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, August 1988.

²¹ Catherine H. Lewis, *Horry County, South Carolina, 1730-1993* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1998), p. 20.

²² Edgar, p. 58; Rodney Oakley Gragg, *The Illustrated History of Horry County* (Myrtle Beach: Burroughs and Chapin Co., 1994), p. 17.

²³ Paul Quattlebaum, *The Kingston Presbyterian Church, Pee Dee Presbytery, Conway, South Carolina, 1858-1958* (Conway: Kingston Presbyterian Church, 1958), p. 3-6.

Figure 2
Mouzon Map, 1775, showing Kingston Township



Source: Horry County Historical Society, Conway, South Carolina

REVOLUTIONARY WAR

Despite the fact that Georgetown, just south of Kingston on the Waccamaw River, was the center of several battles and skirmishes during the American Revolution, this inland area of South Carolina saw little fighting. Small engagements occurred in present day Horry County at Black Lake and Bear Bluff on the Waccamaw upriver from Kingston. A local militia was installed to protect the Little River and the salt works at Long Bay from potential British raids.²⁴ Planters in the Waccamaw Neck, now in Georgetown County, supplied Francis Marion with provisions throughout the war and he and his troops undoubtedly crossed through Horry County. He spent the night in Kingston as he traveled from the White Swamp in North Carolina back to Williamsburg County to attack Colonel Tarleton.²⁵ With the fall of Charleston in May 1780, Georgetown became a crucial port. The British took it a few months after Charleston, but Francis Marion seized the city less than a year later in May 1781. Marion protected Georgetown by harassing British troops who continually threatened to raid neighboring plantations. By November 1781, Georgetown and the surrounding area provided the main supplies for General Nathaniel Green and it was allowed to remain an active port.²⁶

Although a tiny settlement during the Revolutionary War, Kingston was not completely ignored by South Carolina officials. A 1783 act directed commissioners "to lay out the lots in a town in Prince George's parish by the name of Kingston, agreeable to the plan thereof." The plan then in place presumably referred to the 1732 survey of Kingston. The layout of both the 1732 and 1783 plans are unknown, however, as neither survive, but it may be assumed that they were similar and certainly included the lots already sold.²⁷

ANTEBELLUM PERIOD THROUGH THE CIVIL WAR, 1783-1865

CONWAYBOROUGH

After the Revolution more settlers moved into Kingston, which prompted the need for more governmental oversight. Kingston County was carved from Georgetown in 1785 with the village of Kingston as the seat. In 1801 residents petitioned the General Assembly to rename the district Horry to honor Brigadier General Peter Horry (1747-1815), a Revolutionary War hero who had fought under Francis Marion. They also requested that the town of Kingston be renamed Hugerborough after the prominent Huger family, but the General Assembly chose Conwayborough for Colonel Robert Conway (c. 1753-1823). Also a Revolutionary War veteran, Conway had purchased more than 3,000 acres in land grants in and around Kingston. In July 1787, he received 223 acres on the northwest side of Kingston Lake at the site of present-day Conway where he constructed his home. In addition to owning some of the town's land, Conway also happened to be the chairman of the committee who drafted the act to establish the Horry District, which perhaps explains the rejection of the name Hugerborough. He later became involved in the

²⁴ Bedford, p. 45-46; Utterback, p. 6.

²⁵ Lewis, p. 6.

²⁶ Rogers, p. 137-142.

²⁷ Lewis, p. 6-7.

governmental affairs of Conwayborough serving as brigadier general of the local militia and representing the area in the General Assembly from 1791 to 1808.²⁸

William Hemingway was employed to draw a map of the village based on existing plans. Figure 3 shows Conwayborough's 1801 plan. The town was laid out in a rigid grid pattern along the Waccamaw River and Kingston Lake. The interior lots were rectangular and roughly uniform in size. Smaller and narrower lots were set along Kingston Lake and the eastern boundary of the city. It may be assumed that these lots were to contain commercial buildings and indeed, these streets do roughly correspond to present day Main Street, Kingston Street, and Second Avenue in Conway's downtown.

The lots went on sale in 1802 and 1803.²⁹ Robert Conway reserved his homesite, lot number 135, and an additional lot for himself. His two-story home stood at the end of Main Street until the railroad came through Conway in 1887.³⁰ Deed records show that William Hemingway bought five lots in January 1803 for \$51.00. Other individuals who purchased lots in Conwayborough included Jacob Anderson (three lots), Bethel Durant (five lots), John Baxter Conway (two lots), and Thomas Crowson (two lots).³¹

A courthouse, which no longer stands, was constructed on Fifth Avenue, and the first session convened in 1803. Another courthouse (0011), designed by Robert Mills, was built on Third Avenue in 1824-25. It now serves as the Conway City Hall.³² A post office was also established in Conwayborough in 1807.³³ The 1810 census was the first for the Horry District and the enumerator recorded 4,349 inhabitants with a black population of 33 percent.³⁴ By 1820 the population had risen to 5,025 with 1,457 slaves and twenty-five free blacks.³⁵ Horry had the lowest slave population in the state during this period as the area's economy remained focused on subsistence farming rather than on labor intensive crops such as cotton and rice which sustained other sections of South Carolina. Conwayborough remained a small village. Robert Mills in his 1826 *Statistics of South Carolina* recorded about twenty to twenty-five houses in Conwayborough and approximately 100 citizens.³⁶

Horry District had very few schools in the antebellum period. Mills reported ten to fifteen private schools and six free schools within the district in 1826.³⁷ In 1831 there were only seven free schools with a total of 106 students. A group of leading citizens established Conwayborough Academy in 1857 as a private institution. It served the town's elite citizens while other children

²⁸ Lewis, p. 7, 9, 46.

²⁹ Lewis, p. 9.

³⁰ Lewis, p. 94.

³¹ Catherine H. Lewis, compiler, *Horry County, South Carolina Deed Book A-1, Pleadings and Judgments, 1804-1808, Conveyances 1803-1810, 1838-1839* (Available from <www.hchsonline.org/land/deed1.html>, updated April 18, 1999, cited September 7, 2004).

³² Lewis, 1998, p. 46.

³³ Bedford, p. 55.

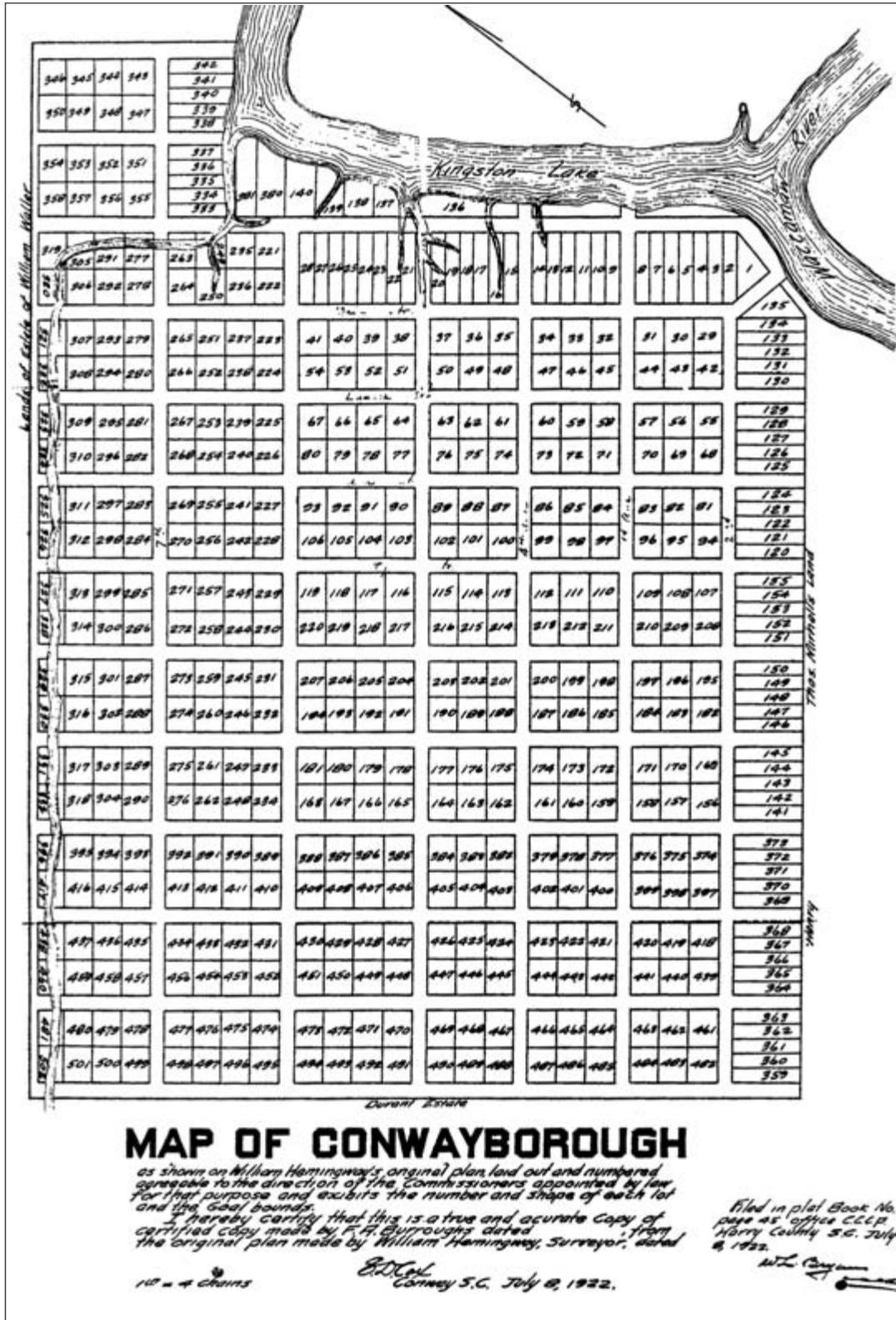
³⁴ Lewis, 1998, p. 9.

³⁵ Bedford, p. 57.

³⁶ Lewis, 1998, p. 46.

³⁷ Lewis, 1998, p. 141.

Figure 3
Map of Conwayborough, 1801



attended classes in the various free schools throughout the county. In the decade before the Civil War, there were between thirteen to thirty-six schools in any given year.³⁸ Although the Presbyterians established a church early in Conway's history, they were not active by 1795. In 1855 Presbyterians began to reorganize and constructed a large sanctuary adjacent to the colonial church in 1858. This building remains as one of the oldest structures in Conway (1295).³⁹ The Methodists organized a church in 1828 and built their first church building in 1844 on lots 37 and 38 in Conwayborough at the site of the present church on Fifth Avenue. While there were members of the Baptist faith in Conwayborough in the antebellum period, they did not officially organize a congregation until after the Civil War.⁴⁰

On the eve of the Civil War, Conwayborough remained a small community of 300 inhabitants with several small stores, two hotels, a blacksmith, and a few turpentine distilleries. Major buildings were the courthouse, jail, and the two churches.⁴¹

NAVAL STORES AND LUMBER INDUSTRY

The rise of the lumber industry in Horry County was directly related to one individual, Henry Buck (1800-1880), who came to this area from Bucksport, Maine in the 1820s. Although the lumber industry was certainly a viable one prior to this, it greatly expanded after his arrival. He settled on the Waccamaw River below Conway, and established sawmills at Bucksport and Bucksville. His mills grew into profitable businesses, which attracted seagoing vessels on the Waccamaw as far inland as Pott Bluff, five miles below Conway. He shipped lumber nearly around the world. By 1860, Buck was reputedly the wealthiest man in Horry County with the largest holding of slaves.⁴² In that year, Horry was one of the five largest timber-producing districts in South Carolina.⁴³ In Conwayborough, there was a shipyard on the north bank of the Waccamaw River as well as timber merchants who established their offices in town.⁴⁴

The vast pine forests of Horry County also provided a substantial yield of naval stores in addition to lumber. The naval stores industry became increasingly important in coastal South Carolina beginning in the 1840s when prices for tar, pitch, and turpentine were high.⁴⁵ Turpentine production involved "boxing" or cutting a cavity into a pine tree. Over the next years, the tree was "tapped" by cutting the bark above the box. The sap then ran down the tree and was collected in the box. The sap in the boxes was "dipped" or collected several times a year. The raw resin was taken in barrels to a nearby distillery and refined into turpentine and rosin.⁴⁶ Turpentine distilleries

³⁸ James S. Rogers, *The History of Horry County, South Carolina, 1850-1876* (University of South Carolina, M.A. thesis, 1972), p. 21, 24.

³⁹ Quattlebaum, 1958, p. 9.

⁴⁰ Quattlebaum, 1958, p. 96-97.

⁴¹ J. Tracy Power, "Conway Multiple Property Resource Area," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1986.

⁴² Lewis, 1998, p. 11; Bedford, p. 66-67; Hoyt McMillan, "A Brief History of Water Transportation in Horry County, South Carolina," *The Independent Republic Quarterly* 8 (Summer 1974), p. 43.

⁴³ Charles Joyner, "The Far Side of the Forest: Timber and Naval Stores in the Waccamaw Region," *The Independent Republic Quarterly* 18 (Fall 1984), p. 14.

⁴⁴ McMillan, p. 43; Rogers, 1972, p. 15.

⁴⁵ Joyner, p. 13.

⁴⁶ Roy Talbert, *So Much To Be Thankful For: The Conway National Bank and the Economic History of Horry County* (Columbia: R.L. Bryan Company, 2003), p. 8; Charles Reagan Wilson and William Ferris, *Encyclopedia of Southern Culture* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1989), p. 39.

began to appear across the county and by 1850 there were twelve turpentine distilleries in the Horry District.⁴⁷ Ten years later, Horry County was the top turpentine producer in South Carolina.⁴⁸

The *Southern Business Directory* listed five turpentine distillers in Conwayborough in 1854.⁴⁹ The Waccamaw River was an essential transportation corridor for the thriving industry with much of the trade directed to Wilmington, North Carolina, also a huge naval stores center. Conway, situated directly on the Waccamaw, shipped turpentine on rafts and pole boats from its distilleries providing a substantial economic boost to the town.⁵⁰

CIVIL WAR

Because Horry County lacked a substantial number of planters (only 5 percent of the approximately 209 slave holders owned twenty or more slaves in 1860) and remained removed from national politics, residents did not take an extreme stance on secession. It did, however, vote for a withdrawal from the Union in 1860. Delegates to the Secession Convention were Thomas W. Beaty and Benjamin E. Sessions, both of Conway, and William J. Ellis.⁵¹

Being somewhat out of the way, the county did not experience any battles during the Civil War, although various raids occurred at the salt works along the Atlantic Ocean. Late in the war, however, Confederate deserters took to hiding out in swamps of Horry County and pillaging farms to survive. Federal soldiers aboard the gunboats *Mingoe* and *Catalpa* came up the Waccamaw River to capture Confederate deserters and bushwhackers and to take the city in February 1865. They occupied several houses in Conway until the end of the war.⁵²

RECONSTRUCTION THROUGH THE GREAT DEPRESSION, 1865-1941

THE RISE OF RIVER TRAFFIC

Horry County and Conwayborough, shortened to Conwayboro prior to the Civil War, escaped much of the economic destruction felt throughout most of the South during Reconstruction. The naval stores and lumber industry were not solely dependent upon slave labor and therefore, these businesses continued to thrive during that period. At Bucksville, Henry Buck restarted his business as soon as the war was over and was operating the largest steam sawmill in South Carolina.⁵³ He also established a shipyard where large, oceangoing sailing vessels were manufactured. The 210-foot *Henrietta* was constructed for Captain Jonathan C. Nichols here and launched in 1875.⁵⁴

In 1870 there were six turpentine stills in the county, but ten years later, there were twenty-one and South Carolina was producing a third of the South's naval stores. The peak occurred in 1882-83

⁴⁷ Joyner, p. 13-14.

⁴⁸ Rogers, 1972, p. 17-18.

⁴⁹ Rogers, 1972, p. 15.

⁵⁰ Powers.

⁵¹ South Carolina Department of Archives and History, "Conway, South Carolina Survey," 1983; Gragg, p. 39; U.S. Census 1860.

⁵² Powers.

⁵³ Utterback, p. 8.

⁵⁴ McMillan, p. 43.

when 366,000 barrels of turpentine and rosin were exported through Charleston. Much of these products came from Horry County.⁵⁵

There was also a great boom in Conwayboro in the 1870s, which continued into the twentieth century. The lumber and naval stores industry continued to grow rapidly as did shipping and shipbuilding. Trade developed between Charleston, New York and Wilmington.⁵⁶ In 1874 there were approximately twelve general stores in Conway as well as two hotels and four doctors.⁵⁷

One of the largest mercantile firms in Conwayboro, shortened further to Conway in 1883, was the Burroughs and Collins Company. Franklin G. Burroughs (1834-1897) came to Horry County from Martin County, North Carolina prior to the Civil War. After serving in Company B of the 10th Regiment of South Carolina, Burroughs returned to Conwayboro, entered the turpentine business and became a prosperous merchant. He first partnered with B.J. Singleton and then William D. Gurganus. It was with Benjamin G. Collins (1845-1929), however, that the company reached new heights.⁵⁸ Established in 1871, Burroughs and Collins dominated the mercantile business in the town. It also operated a naval stores business along with owning large amounts of real estate totaling about 80,000 acres including most of the coastline between Little River and Murrells Inlet.⁵⁹ They built a sawmill at Snow Hill in Conway in 1874. By the following year, they were producing up to 10,000 feet of lumber per day.⁶⁰ The firm had stores, saw mills, turpentine distilleries, and cotton gins throughout Horry County.⁶¹ The largest store in Conway, known as the Gully Store, was set at the present day intersection of Ninth Avenue and Elm Street. The Gully Branch, "an impenetrable mire," ran more or less along Eighth Avenue to Kingston Lake and divided Conway into two sections. Going "over the gully" meant crossing the branch from the downtown business district to the northern edge of the city where three major roads intersected. At this crossroads, Burroughs and Collins maintained their major store along with a stable, turpentine still, copper shop, wheelwright shop and warehouses. The Burroughs family business continued to be maintained by Franklin's son, F. A. Burroughs, after his death in 1897.⁶²

Other merchants in Conway operating around the turn of the twentieth century included G.A. Croft, John A. Mayo, George H. Dusenbury, B.R. King, M.B. Beaty, W.R. Lewis, and T.B. Gordon.⁶³ Dr. Evan Norton (1841-1914) was Conway's first formally trained physician and he set up a practice here in the early 1870s. He later established the Norton Drug Store on Main Street and a print shop for the newspaper. His son Jamie went on to become a local physician as well.⁶⁴

Developing steamboat traffic on the Waccamaw in the 1870s was critical to Conway's boom. Captain Thomas W. Daggett, a Civil War veteran and later state senator and assemblyman, plied a steamer known as Bull River to Conway and established a steamer line from Georgetown.⁶⁵

⁵⁵ Joyner, p. 13-14; Rogers, 1972, p. 50.

⁵⁶ Powers.

⁵⁷ Bedford, p. 107.

⁵⁸ Kathy Ropp, "F.G. Burroughs: A Conway Patriarch," *Horry Independent*, April 9, 1998; Louis A. Beaty, "Conway on the Waccamaw—1891," *Horry Independent*, April 9, 1998.

⁵⁹ Powers.

⁶⁰ Joyner, p. 13-14.

⁶¹ Ropp; Beaty.

⁶² Paul Quattlebaum, "Early Conway As I Knew It," *The Independent Republic Quarterly* 24 (Fall 1990), p. 25.

⁶³ Beaty.

⁶⁴ Talbert, p. 26-27.

⁶⁵ Beaty; Lewis, 1998, p. 116.

Burroughs and Collins created their own steamer line in 1882 when they purchased the steamboat Juniper. The company operated the Waccamaw Line for almost forty years carrying passengers as well as freight.⁶⁶ In 1888-89, their vessels transported 65,502 barrels of naval stores and 7,290 bales of cotton as well as a variety of miscellaneous goods from Conway.⁶⁷

Keeping the river safe for navigation was a constant challenge. In 1881 jetties were constructed at shoaled areas along the river to provide for swift navigation. The Rivers and Harbor Act of June 1884 authorized the maintenance of the Waccamaw River for navigation to Conway. This legislation provided for clearing the river of fallen trees, logs, and other obstructions. The Army Corps of Engineers began dredging and straightening the river in 1909 and work continued through the 1930s.⁶⁸

Traffic on the Waccamaw became even heavier when the Burroughs and Collins Company reactivated the old shipyard on Kingston Lake in order to repair vessels. They soon began constructing their own steamboats. Six freight and tug boats were assembled by Burroughs and Collins including the 125-foot F.G. Burroughs built in 1898. Across the lake on the Conwayboro side, there was another shipyard often referred to as the "government boatyard" because it was used primarily to repair government owned vessels, namely snag boats, dredges and supply boats. The Waccamaw Line continued transportation until 1919 when overland transportation became more accessible and cheaper. Other steamers, however, plied the river to Conway from Georgetown into the 1920s.⁶⁹ In fact, a 1922 Conway Chamber of Commerce brochure boasted tri-weekly boat service between Conway and Georgetown.⁷⁰

After the Civil War, freed slaves established several churches and schools in Conway. William Henry Jones founded Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church just after the war ended. The church began in a wooden structure, but its present home is a brick church at the corner of Racepath Avenue and Smith Street (0954). It became the center of the African American community in this section of Conway. Also in this neighborhood is Cherry Hill Baptist Church, which was organized in 1884 by Reverend B.J. Brown.⁷¹ The Freedman's Bureau constructed a 25' x 40' wooden building for use as a school for the freed blacks. It, too, was located on Racepath.⁷² Another black school in Conway was the Whittemore Academy named for Benjamin F. Whittemore (1824-1894), a Methodist minister who moved to Darlington, South Carolina from Massachusetts after the Civil War to work for the Freedman's Bureau. His particular focus was on the establishment of schools for African Americans. He served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1868 to 1870 and his district included Horry County.⁷³ The Whittemore Academy was located on Fifth Avenue in the former Conwayborough Academy building. It was later moved to Race Path Avenue and then to U.S. 378 or Potato Ferry Road in 1936 when a new building was constructed.⁷⁴

⁶⁶ Gragg, p. 55.

⁶⁷ Beaty.

⁶⁸ McMillan, 1974, p. 42-48.

⁶⁹ McMillan, 1974, p. 42-48; Gragg, p. 55.

⁷⁰ Conway Chamber of Commerce, *Conway, South Carolina* (Greenville: Peace Printing Company, 1922), p. 11.

⁷¹ *Horry Independent*, "Several Conway Churches Over 100," April 9, 1998.

⁷² Ruby Lee Wachtman, "The Freedman's School," *The Independent Republic Quarterly* 9 (Summer 1975), p. 21-22.

⁷³ U.S. Congress, "Whittemore, Benjamin Franklin, 1824-1894," *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress* (Available from <<http://bioguide.congress.gov>>, cited September 13, 2004); Bedford, p. 87-88.

⁷⁴ Etrulia P. Dozier, "Whittemore High School," *The Independent Republic Quarterly* 2 (Fall 1968), p. 21-22; Bedford, p. 108.

The private school, Conwayborough Academy, had ceased operations during the Civil War, but was revived by Franklin Burroughs in 1877. A new school building was constructed on Main Street and Lakeside Drive. Known as Burroughs School, it operated as a private school until 1898 when a statewide law allowed for school taxes.⁷⁵ The Burroughs School moved to the present building (0004) on Main Street and Ninth Avenue in 1905.⁷⁶

THE RAILROAD AND CONWAY'S INCORPORATION

While Conway prospered, Horry County was struggling. Farmers needed an avenue to move their agricultural products and turpentine to markets and although the Waccamaw River was a reliable source of transportation, it was not readily accessible to everyone. A railroad was needed to open the county up to new economic opportunities.

The Chadbourn Lumber Company of Chadbourn, North Carolina, built a railroad into Horry County to haul timber. The line crossed the North Carolina line at Tabor City and threaded south through Loris and Sanford (now Allsbrook) roughly paralleling today's U.S. 701. The tracks entered Conway in December 1887 and ran down the middle of Main Street to its terminus at the Waccamaw River. Known as the Wilmington, Chadbourn, and Conway Railroad, it linked Conway to larger markets.⁷⁷ With the railroad also came the telegraph, which further connected Conway with the rest of the nation. Conway now became increasingly oriented to Marion to the west and Wilmington to the north.⁷⁸

Conway experienced some growth in the late nineteenth century as the result of the steamboat lines and the railroad. Its population rose from around 500 in 1874 to 705 in 1900 and the town was incorporated in 1898.⁷⁹ The first mayor of the town, attorney Cephus Perry Quattlebaum (1851-1929), came to Conway in 1876 from Lexington County. Playing an active role in Conway's political scene, Quattlebaum was bestowed the title of aide-de-camp to Governor Wade Hampton with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Known as Colonel Quattlebaum through the end of his life, he continued to practice law in Conway and maintained an office on Main Street. The office was moved to its present location on Third Avenue across from Kingston Presbyterian Church around 1900. The building (0014) now serves as the Conway Visitor Center.⁸⁰

Between 1900 and 1910, Conway truly began to boom with a population increase nearly 75 percent.⁸¹ (see Table 1). This growth spurred construction of many new storefronts downtown. Most of the historic district on Main Street was constructed around the turn of the twentieth century. The third Horry County Courthouse was completed in 1908 on a square four blocks from Conway's downtown. Its unusual location in the "suburbs" stretched the commercial district westward along Third and Fourth Avenues. New businesses and stores never seen before in Conway opened such as Dr. W. E. McCord's dental practice, R.K. Gasque's photography studio, and the Conway Iron Works, which functioned as a repair and machine shop. Another drugstore, the Conway Drug

⁷⁵ Lewis, 1998, p. 146.

⁷⁶ Ben Burroughs and Greg Martin, "A Guide to Conway's Historical Trail," 1985.

⁷⁷ Powers; Hoyt McMillan, "A Brief History of Commercial Railroads in Horry County," *The Independent Republic Quarterly* 19 (Summer 1985), p. 32.

⁷⁸ Talbert, p. 5-6.

⁷⁹ Utterback, p. 12.

⁸⁰ *Horry Independent*, "C.P. Quattlebaum was the First Mayor of Conway," April 9, 1998.

⁸¹ Talbert, p. 84.

Company, appeared and Hal L. Buck Company constructed a large building on the corner of Third and Main Streets in 1903 for use as a general store.⁸² A movie theater opened in 1910.⁸³ Neighborhoods also grew with new houses constructed north and west of the downtown.

Table 1. Conway Population, 1890-1940

Year	Conway Population	Percentage Increase
1890	677	
1900	705	4.1%
1910	1,228	74.2%
1920	1,969	60.3%
1930	3,011	52.9%
1940	5,066	68.2%

Source: Community Planning Division, South Carolina State Development Board, 1969.

With economic growth came the establishment of banks in Conway. The first was a branch of the Bank of the Carolina, which began in Florence. The Conway branch opened in 1891, in C.P. Quattlebaum's law office on Main Street.⁸⁴ The bank, however, did not survive the Panic of 1893 and closed its doors less than two years later.⁸⁵ The first locally owned banking institution, the Bank of Conway, began business in May 1893. Its Board of Corporators included B.G. Collins, Evan Norton, John A. Mayo, W.R. Lewis, Robert B. Scarborough, and J.A. McDermott, all leading merchants and professionals in Conway. This bank also operated out of C.P. Quattlebaum's law office until a new brick bank building was constructed on the corner of Fourth and Main Streets in 1897.⁸⁶

With a capital of \$25,000, the Bank of Horry was established in Conway in 1903 under the direction of Robert B. Scarborough (1861-1927). Scarborough opened a law office in Conway in 1888 and became active in politics serving in the South Carolina senate in 1897 and 1898, as Lieutenant Governor in 1899, and as U.S. Congressman from 1901-1905. Other officers in the Bank of Horry included Henry Lee (Hal) Buck, son of lumber tycoon Henry Buck, George J. Holliday, W.R. Lewis, W.A. Johnson, and William A. Freeman. The Bank of Horry constructed a new building on Main Street complete with a state of the art safe and vault, a rarity among smaller banks during this period.⁸⁷

A number of mergers and additions occurred in Conway's banking industry in the 1910s. The Bank of Conway nationalized in 1910 and split into the First National Bank of Conway and the

⁸² Talbert, p. 71.

⁸³ Talbert, p. 103.

⁸⁴ Talbert, p. 14-15.

⁸⁵ Talbert, p. 18-19.

⁸⁶ Talbert, p. 20-21, 52.

⁸⁷ Talbert, p. 62-64; U.S. Congress, "Scarborough, Robert Bethea, 1861-1927," *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress* (available from <<http://bioguide.congress.gov>>, cited September 13, 2004).

Conway Savings Bank, which continued to make real estate loans.⁸⁸ Farmers and Merchants Bank of Conway opened in 1913 on Third Avenue, but closed in 1916.⁸⁹ A year later the Bank of Horry and First National merged under the name Conway National Bank.⁹⁰ The Peoples National Bank was chartered the same year.⁹¹ In 1919 the Burroughs Bank and Trust Company opened, but sold to the Conway National Bank after five years of operation.⁹²

With the town's population growth came a need for improvements to Conway's infrastructure and public services. Conway's first telephone company opened in 1904.⁹³ Addie Burroughs, Franklin Burrough's widow, donated six acres for the creation of Lakeside Cemetery along Kingston Lake in the same year. It became the sole burial ground for whites in Conway. Black residents were buried in a separate cemetery.⁹⁴ Electricity came to Conway in 1907 when Paul Quattlebaum, son of Conway's first mayor and state senator, organized the Conway Light and Ice Company. Only twelve streetlights on Main Street operated originally, but eventually the entire town received power.⁹⁵ Other physical improvements appeared including cement sidewalks along Main Street from the Burroughs School through the downtown in 1910 and more paved streets.⁹⁶ The county had two newspapers, the Horry Herald and The Field. The Herald began weekly circulation in 1886 with physician and pharmacist, Dr. Evan Norton serving as editor.⁹⁷ The Field was in operation by 1903.⁹⁸ Dr. H.H. Burroughs (1874-1926) established a hospital in the old Burroughs and Collins Gully Store at Ninth and Elm Streets in 1913. Dr. Henry L. Scarborough (1886-1945), son of Robert B. Scarborough, ran a clinic and operating facility during this period at Sixth and Elm streets.⁹⁹

The rail line was also extended. Envisioning a beach resort within the company's oceanfront holdings, the Burroughs and Collins Company constructed another track from Conway to Pine Island near present-day Myrtle Beach in 1900. Known as the Conway and Seashore Railroad, it provided a quick route to the soon to be developed oceanfront. It was not until 1904 that a drawbridge was constructed across the Waccamaw River to link the two lines. In that year, the name of the railroad was changed to the Conway, Coast and Western Railroad and it was extended to Aynor in the northwestern section of Horry County.¹⁰⁰ The Atlantic Coastline Railroad bought both lines and installed heavier rails in 1911 to keep pace with the coastal development. Trains left Conway twice a day for Myrtle Beach.¹⁰¹ The burgeoning resort area received even more momentum when Simeon B. Chapin, a Chicago businessman, and the Burroughs and Collins

⁸⁸ Talbert, p. 110.

⁸⁹ Talbert, p. 131.

⁹⁰ Talbert, p. 125.

⁹¹ Talbert, p. 127.

⁹² T.L. Benson, "Horry Banks, 1907-1963," *The Independent Republic Quarterly* 2 (Spring 1968), p. 11.

⁹³ Talbert, p. 72.

⁹⁴ *The Independent Republic Quarterly*, "Lakeside Cemetery," 9 (Spring 1975), p. 17-18.

⁹⁵ Lewis, 1998, p. 168; Bedford, p. 126.

⁹⁶ Talbert, p. 86.

⁹⁷ Talbert, p. 3.

⁹⁸ Talbert, p. 114.

⁹⁹ Lewis, 1998, p. 165-167.

¹⁰⁰ Powers.

¹⁰¹ Talbert, p. 101.

Company formed Myrtle Beach Farms in 1912 to develop the farming industry in the area.¹⁰² Rail cars brought passengers to the beach and returned to Conway with produce and timber.¹⁰³

Horry County claimed only nineteen of the 5,355 cars registered in South Carolina in 1911. Just a few years later, however, there were enough motorists in Conway to require a mechanic and a gas station. Thomas J. Bell opened the B.B. Motor Company on Fourth Avenue in 1913.¹⁰⁴ Most roads in Conway and throughout Horry County, however, remained unpaved. A steel, swing truss bridge was built by the Southern Bridge Company of Birmingham, Alabama in 1912 over the Waccamaw River about 1,600 feet upstream from the railroad bridge. It was not until a year later that the road was paved on the opposite side of the river to Socastee and then to Myrtle Beach.¹⁰⁵

TURPENTINE TO TOBACCO

By the end of the nineteenth century much of the virgin stands of timber were gone and the naval stores industry waned.¹⁰⁶ Many foresters packed up their trade and moved south to Georgia where the trees stood untapped.¹⁰⁷ Horry County residents looked for another cash crop. There was some interest in cotton as well as truck farming, but neither provided the yields witnessed in other sections of the state. Tobacco seemed to be the answer. Frank M. Rogers on his farm near Black Creek reputedly first grew it in Horry County in the mid-1880s. By the late 1890s, extraordinary profits were made in tobacco. Many farmers, in fact, made more money on tobacco than they did on naval stores. Wanting to cash in on the market, Conway opened the Horry Tobacco Warehouse on July 27, 1899. Established by Colonel D.A. Spivey (1868-1945) and managed by John E. Coles, the 9,600-square foot building on Fourth Avenue and Laurel Street was an instant success with \$6,000 handed out to buyers on opening day. Spivey was the cashier at the Bank of Conway and later went on to serve as mayor of Conway (1901-03) and in the South Carolina House in 1904 and 1906 and the South Carolina Senate 1908, 1910, 1924, and 1926.¹⁰⁸ Bolstered by the achievements of the first warehouse, a second tobacco market opened the following season.¹⁰⁹

Tobacco remained the dominant crop in Horry County in the 1910s, and it experienced another boost in 1919 when the boll weevil entered the county spelling the end to any serious cotton production.¹¹⁰ By 1920, there were three major tobacco warehouses in Conway with another under construction: Horry on Fourth Avenue and Laurel Street; Planters on Fourth Avenue and Elm Street, and Farmers located directly across from Planters on Fourth Avenue. The fourth warehouse was under construction on Laurel Street near Fourth Avenue.¹¹¹ In the 1920s, the county produced an average of 15 million pounds of tobacco of which 4 million were sold on the Conway market.¹¹²

¹⁰² Talbert, p. 103.

¹⁰³ Gragg, p. 62.

¹⁰⁴ Talbert, p. 93-94.

¹⁰⁵ Talbert, p. 99-100.

¹⁰⁶ Lewis 1998, p. 189.

¹⁰⁷ Joyner, p. 14.

¹⁰⁸ Talbert, p. 53-54, 76.

¹⁰⁹ Talbert, p. 55, 63.

¹¹⁰ Talbert, p. 147.

¹¹¹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Conway, South Carolina," 1920.

¹¹² Conway Chamber of Commerce, p. 9.

Despite the loss of the naval stores industry, the lumber business still remained somewhat viable and several manufacturing companies opened in Conway around the turn of the twentieth century. The Conway Lumber Company began in 1902 at the foot of Laurel Street on the Waccamaw River. Initially operated by D.W. Raper, it was purchased by the Wilson Brothers Lumber Corporation of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania in 1906. Manager H.W. Ambrose expanded it into one of the largest mills in South Carolina with a daily output of 100,000 feet in the 1920s. At peak capacity, the mill employed 300 to 400 men. Although some logs were rafted down the Waccamaw, most were now brought by rail.¹¹³ C.F. Hoag & Sons established a crate and basket factory around the same time.¹¹⁴ The Veneer Manufacturing Company, established in 1918, was one of only a few mills in the United States devoted to the production of three-ply boxes. The W.H. Winbourne Company opened in 1922 and manufactured pine and cypress doors, screens and windows.¹¹⁵

THE 1920s

The population of Conway had climbed to 1,969 by 1920.¹¹⁶ Sanborn fire insurance maps show a healthy downtown commercial district with eight grocery stores, ten dry goods stores, three barbers, three drug stores, two hardware stores, a millinery, a cobbler, a jeweler, a five-and-dime store, three hotels, a 300-seat theater on Main and Fourth Streets along with several other businesses (Figure 4).

The Conway Chamber of Commerce officially formed in February 1920 with thirty-nine businesses and individuals enrolling. The group's initial projects involved seeking aid from the Carnegie Foundation for a library, pushing for better rail service, especially to Myrtle Beach, and working with government officials on the Intracoastal Waterway project, which ultimately bypassed Conway. The Chamber also had a hand in expanding the high school, establishing a bus line from Conway to Marion, and turning the electricity on during daylight hours.¹¹⁷

Conway completed the paving of many of its streets in 1927, having passed a road bond bill the previous year. With more than ten trains a day running down the center of Main Street, Conway's downtown was choked by the rail traffic. After a lengthy court battle with Atlantic Coastline, the tracks were finally removed in 1928 and reoriented to the east side of the city. The original depot (0417) was moved to the opposite side of Kingston Lake and remains there today.¹¹⁸

¹¹³ Elizabeth Ambrose Jones, "Conway Lumber Company: The Big Mill," *The Independent Republic Quarterly* 2, Spring 1968, p. 17-18.

¹¹⁴ Talbert, p. 70.

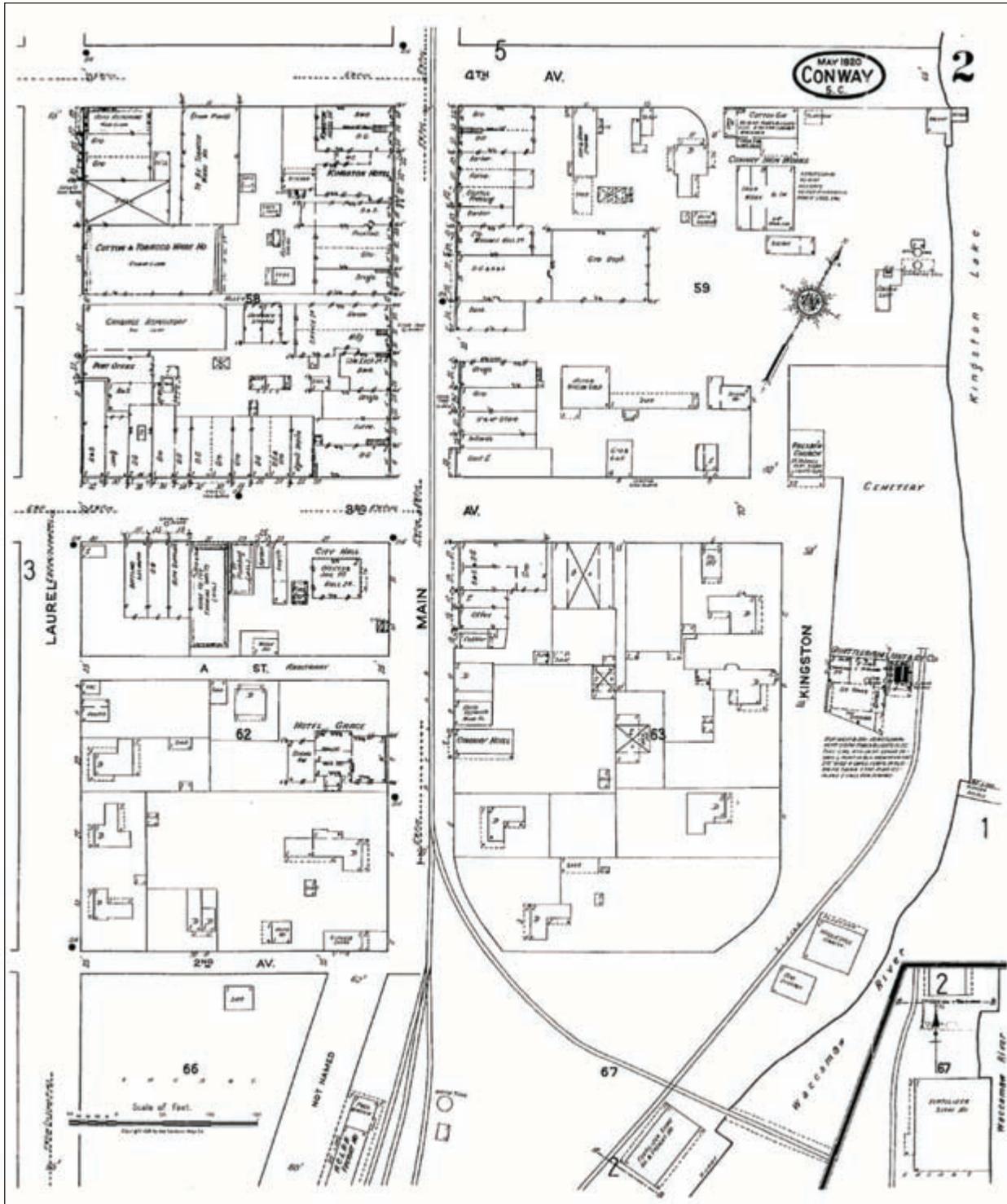
¹¹⁵ Conway Chamber of Commerce, p. 11; Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Conway, South Carolina," 1930.

¹¹⁶ Talbert, p. 155.

¹¹⁷ Talbert, p. 158-159.

¹¹⁸ Talbert, p. 184.

Figure 4
Conway's Commercial District, 1920



Source: Courtesy of Sanborn Fire Insurance Company

New neighborhoods were laid out to the west of the city; Rufus G. Melson developed the largest.¹¹⁹ The African American residents of Conway lived primarily in the Racepath Avenue neighborhood where there were businesses, religious, and social organizations. George H. Latimer opened the first black funeral home in Conway in 1924 on Racepath Avenue. It was moved to Highway 378, then known as Potato Bed Ferry Road, in 1945.¹²⁰ The Horry County Colored Hospital and Training School opened in 1926 to serve African American patients and train nurses. With help from the Duke Endowment, a new hospital for blacks and whites was constructed on Ninth Avenue in 1930.¹²¹ The three-story, brick building had beds for thirty-one patients, an x-ray room, operating rooms, and a nursery.¹²²

Myrtle Beach continued its rise in popularity when John T. Woodside purchased 65,000 acres of Myrtle Beach Farms in 1926 and instituted his plan to create a world-class resort. His elegant Ocean Forest Hotel and accompanying 27-hole golf course was designed to bring glamorous guests, but the stock market crash of 1929 caused Woodside to fall short of his goal.¹²³

THE GREAT DEPRESSION

Agricultural prices had been depressed in South Carolina prior to the 1929 crash. Between 1920 and 1925, Horry County's farming and livestock business was slowly decreasing. A catastrophic flood in the fall of 1928 left many farmers destitute and although there was a record tobacco crop that year, prices were low. The 1930 tobacco market was the worst on record and in 1931 only two of Conway's four warehouses opened. In the first four months of 1931, the local Red Cross gave aid to over fifty poor families.¹²⁴

Many of the Horry County banks located in the outlying towns closed. The Conway National Bank, Conway Savings, and Peoples National, however, remained open through the early crisis years of the Depression, a remarkable feat considering that four-fifths of the nation's banks shut their doors. The Conway Savings Bank merged with Conway National in January 1934.¹²⁵

The Depression brought considerable loss to the lumber industry. The Conway Lumber Mill slowed operations and sought help under the National Recovery Act for a period of time. Although it never shut down, parts of the mill were closed. With deforestation and the move to better and more expensive equipment, the mill shut down completely in 1944.¹²⁶ The Veneer Manufacturing Company, later known as Stilley Plywood, however, remained viable in 1930 and opened a second plant near Conway. The original facility was located east of town across the Waccamaw River, while the other was north of Twelfth Avenue. Both of these plants continued to operate into the mid-twentieth century.¹²⁷

¹¹⁹ *Horry Herald*, "Progress in Conway Suburb," June 4, 1925.

¹²⁰ Etrulia P. Dozier, "The Latimer Funeral Home: Its Beginning and Growth," *The Independent Republic Quarterly* 9 (Fall 1975), p. 18.

¹²¹ Lewis 1998, p. 165-167.

¹²² Talbert, p. 183.

¹²³ Gragg, p. 69.

¹²⁴ Talbert, p. 185-186.

¹²⁵ Talbert, p. 208.

¹²⁶ Jones, p. 19.

¹²⁷ Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, 1930, 1938, 1949.

Despite the initial downturn, tobacco remained the largest crop in Horry County during the Depression. New Deal agricultural programs and legislation boosted tobacco prices, so that by 1935, prosperity was returning to Horry County and the first county fair was held since World War I.¹²⁸ By March 1936, there were no empty stores in Conway to rent.¹²⁹ The population rose from 3,011 in 1930 to 5,066 in 1940 and the town was growing northward. The 1938 Sanborn map shows annexation of the neighborhoods between Twelfth and Sixteenth Avenues.¹³⁰

Conway and Horry County were the recipients of several Depression era relief projects including a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) state park south of Myrtle Beach and the Intracoastal Waterway, which opened in 1939. The Works Progress Administration (WPA) was involved in several schools and the creation of a library in Conway, which opened in 1938 in the city hall.¹³¹ The post office, which now houses the Horry County Museum (0571), was also constructed during this period on Main Street and Fifth Avenue.¹³²

Construction of the bridge over the Waccamaw River at the end of Main Street began in 1937. Designed to accommodate the growing volume of traffic from Conway to Myrtle Beach, the new bridge replaced an inadequate one-lane structure. A crowd of 15,000 attended the official opening of the “handsome new bridge” in April 1938.¹³³ A hard surfaced road was built from the bridge and paralleled the railroad tracks from Conway to Myrtle Beach, replacing the circuitous route through Socastee.¹³⁴

Recreational opportunities also began to appear in Conway in the 1930s. Benjamin G. Collins gave Conway nine acres to create Collins Park on Sixteenth Avenue and Main Street.¹³⁵ The 1930 Sanborn map shows a miniature golf course on Main Street between Fifth and Sixth avenues at the site of Spivey Park.

White students continued to attend school at the Burroughs School, also known as the Conway Graded School on Main Street, and the Conway High School located on Laurel Street and built around 1930. A new school for African American children was constructed in 1936 on Potato Bed Ferry Road in the growing Grainger-Whittemore neighborhood. The Whittemore School consisted of two frame, one-story structures, but grew into a large, multiple building campus by the 1950s.¹³⁶

WORLD WAR II TO THE PRESENT, 1941-2005

Like many other communities in the South, military installations were established in Horry County during World War II. Infantrymen took over the CCC facility at Myrtle Beach State Park in

¹²⁸ Talbert, p. 209.

¹²⁹ Talbert, p. 214.

¹³⁰ Community Planning Division, “Economy and Population—Conway, South Carolina,” South Carolina State Development Board, 1969, p. 56; Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, 1938.

¹³¹ Bedford, p. 137.

¹³² Talbert, p. 212; Gragg, p. 78.

¹³³ Greg Martin, Ben Burroughs, Connie Kincaid, Henry Burroughs, Jr., “Waccamaw River Memorial Bridge,” National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1994.

¹³⁴ Gragg, p. 77.

¹³⁵ Talbert, p. 213.

¹³⁶ Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, 1938; Etrulia P. Dozier, “Conway Negro Schools,” *The Independent Republic Quarterly* 2 (Fall 1968), p. 21-22.

February 1941. Here the Army Air Corps trained more than seventy squadrons. The government also acquired 100,000 acres from 300 different landowners for a bombing range between the Intracoastal Waterway and Highway 90. The northern border of the range was just southeast of Conway. There were also two prisoner of war camps in Horry County, with one located just outside of Conway in Adrian. The prisoners worked in the timber industry and tobacco fields.¹³⁷ Housing became scarce and Conway and Myrtle Beach were under rent control.¹³⁸

The post World War II period brought significant change to Conway. The population continued to grow (see Table 2) and Conway spread westward with new businesses opening along Third and Fourth Avenues in the late 1940s. Neighborhoods were also plotted to the west and north of the city.¹³⁹ The 1949 Sanborn shows that the city limits encompassed neighborhoods west of Highway 378.

Table 2. Conway Population, 1940-2000

Year	Conway Population	Percentage Increase
1940	5,066	
1950	6,073	19.9%
1960	8,563	41%
1970	8,151	-4.8%
1980	10,240	25.6%
1990	9,819	-4.1%
2000	11,788	20.1%

Source: Office of Research and Statistics, S.C. State Budget and Control Board, 2004.

The Army airfield was reactivated during the Korean War in 1954 as the Myrtle Beach Air Force Base and the facility became the county's biggest employer.¹⁴⁰ Coastal Carolina Junior College opened the same year with fifty-three students. Sponsored and supported by the College of Charleston, Coastal Carolina first held classes in Conway High School. After the College of Charleston completed their two-year commitment, Horry County residents voted for a tax increase to fund the junior college making it the first tax supported junior college in South Carolina. In 1960 the junior college became a regional branch of the University of South Carolina and a campus was constructed on land donated by the Burroughs Timber Company and the International Paper Company. Set on US 501 between Conway and Myrtle Beach, it was able to serve a wide area and by 1974, Coastal Carolina was a four-year institution. There were more than 4,000 students in 1990 and it became an independent university in 1993.¹⁴¹ In addition to Coastal

¹³⁷ Talbert, p. 218; Gragg, p. 87, 90.

¹³⁸ Talbert, p. 220.

¹³⁹ *Horry Herald*, "Conway City Spreads Out Many Directions," January 10, 1952.

¹⁴⁰ Talbert, p. 234.

¹⁴¹ Carrie Cerny, "Coastal Carolina Began as a Local Dream," *Horry Independent*, April 9, 1998, p. 61-62.

Carolina University, Conway is also home to the main campus of the Horry-Georgetown Technical College, which opened in 1965.¹⁴²

Myrtle Beach continued to expand in the post World War II period. To ease traffic congestion in Conway, a new divided highway, bypassing downtown Conway was constructed in 1959 on U.S. 501 around the city.¹⁴³ Additional infrastructure was also needed in the county, and the Grainger Power House, located just south of Conway, opened in 1966 with two coal-fired units producing 170 megawatts of electricity per hour. Named for Dolphus M. Grainger, who was involved in Horry County's rural electrification program in the 1940s, the power station is operated by Santee Cooper, but owned by Central Electric Power Cooperative of Columbia.¹⁴⁴

While tobacco remained the largest business in Horry County well into the second half of the twentieth century, tourism also gained a stronghold in the late 1960s. The Myrtle Beach area with its seashore and golf courses attracted thousands of visitors each year and by 1971 tourism had surpassed agriculture in the county's economic base. The rural population, consequently, began a steady decline, which may explain the drop in Conway's population between 1960 and 1970.¹⁴⁵ Horry County, however, experienced a 105.8% population growth between 1970 and 1990 making it the fastest growing county in South Carolina during that period. Conway again faced a drop in population between 1980 and 1990 due to a slowing of the economy and the closing of the Myrtle Beach Air Force base in 1993.¹⁴⁶ Tourism overtook agriculture as South Carolina's number one industry by 1990 and in 2001 the last tobacco market in Conway closed.¹⁴⁷

Today Conway has a population of over 12,000. The city has put tremendous effort in recent years in restoring their downtown commercial center and the riverfront along the Waccamaw. The Conway Downtown Historic District, consisting of Main Street and sections of Third and Fourth Avenues was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1994. The Conway Main Street USA program was founded in 1986 and has drastically reduced building vacancies. According to their website, "private reinvestment has topped 18 million dollars, over 190 businesses have been gained, over thirty-five businesses have expanded, and hundreds of new jobs have been created." The Conway Main Street program has been named one of the top twenty-five revitalization programs in the nation and has received numerous awards from various state agencies and organizations.¹⁴⁸ A drive to improve Conway's most scenic and historically important natural feature—the Waccamaw River—began in 1987 with the creation of the Waccamaw Riverfront District. The river area now contains a public park with paved walking paths, a marina, condominiums, a bed and breakfast and the restoration of the Waccamaw Line warehouses.¹⁴⁹ The city of Conway is also dedicated to the preservation of its trees through local designation and protective ordinances. The thick tree canopy is a distinctive feature of the city and also has historical associations as the precedence of protecting the area's trees dates back to the 1780s.¹⁵⁰

¹⁴² Talbert, p. 24.

¹⁴³ *Myrtle Beach Sun*, "New Freeway Between Conway and Myrtle Beach Complete," January 31, 1959.

¹⁴⁴ Santee Cooper, "Grainger Power House Tour," Available from <www.santeecooper.com> (cited August 15, 2004).

¹⁴⁵ Talbert, p. 240; Gragg, p. 94.

¹⁴⁶ City of Conway, "Conway Comprehensive Plan," 1997.

¹⁴⁷ Talbert, p. 250.

¹⁴⁸ Conway Main Street USA, "Making Downtown Come Alive," Available from <www.conwaymainstreet.com> (cited September 14, 2004).

¹⁴⁹ City of Conway 1997, p. 25-26.

¹⁵⁰ City of Conway, "Protecting Conway's Oldest Citizens, The City of Conway, SC, Tree Protections Ordinance," brochure, n.d.

City officials and local residents clearly recognize the unique character and landscape of Conway and are taking the necessary steps to ensure its continued success.

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VI. EVALUATION OF RECORDED PROPERTIES

NATIONAL REGISTER LISTED PROPERTIES

The City of Conway contains seventeen National Register listed properties, which includes two districts, thirteen buildings, one site, and one structure. Table 3 contains a list of those buildings and structures. None of these properties were resurveyed during this project as this was outside of the scope of work. The sites are highlighted in pink on the survey maps in Appendix C.

Table 3. Conway's National Register Listed Properties

Name	Address	Date Listed	Survey Number
Old Horry County Courthouse	Main Street and Third Avenue	1971	U/51/0011
Burroughs School	801 Main Street	1984	U/51/0004
H.W. Ambrose House	1503 Elm Street	1986	U/51/0001
Beaty-Little House	507 Main Street	1986	U/51/0002
Beaty-Spivey House	428 Kinston Street	1986	U/51/0003
Arthur M. Burroughs House	500 Lakeside Drive	1986	U/51/0006
Conway Methodist Church, 1898 & 1910 Sanctuaries	Fifth Avenue and Main Street	1986	U/51/0007
J.W. Holliday, Jr. House	701 Laurel Street	1986	U/51/0009
Kingston Presbyterian Church Cemetery	800 Third Avenue	1986	U/51/0010
C.P. Quattlebaum House	219 Kinston Street	1986	U/51/0012
Paul Quattlebaum House	225 Kingston Street	1986	U/51/0013
C.P. Quattlebaum Office	903 Third Avenue	1986	U/51/0014
Waccamaw River Warehouse Historic District	Along Waccamaw River	1986	No numbers assigned
W.H. Winborne House	1300 Sixth Avenue	1986	U/51/0016
Conway Downtown Historic District	Main Street, Fourth Avenue, Laurel Street	1994	No numbers assigned
Waccamaw River Memorial Bridge	Main Street over Waccamaw River	1994	U/51/0015
Atlantic Coastline Railroad Depot	S.C. Highway 905	1995	U/51/0417

EVALUATION OF PROPERTIES RECORDED DURING SURVEY

The historic built environment of Conway, South Carolina is an eclectic mix of structures that represent its historic role as an important naval stores and lumber processing and shipping center, tobacco market, governmental seat, trading center for the surrounding county, and service center on U.S. Highways 501 and 701, which bisect the town. The survey intensively documented 762

historic properties including sections of the downtown commercial district and surrounding neighborhoods.

Most of Conway's historic buildings are residences, but there are a few examples of other property types. There are nine churches, five cemeteries, approximately eighty-seven commercial buildings, two schools, one lodge, one factory, a hospital, fourteen warehouses, a railroad depot, an armory, two courthouses, a library, and two bridges. For the most part, Conway's remaining historic built environment was constructed in the first half of the twentieth century.

There are only a few examples of high style architecture in Conway, but there are many buildings that possess distinct elements of certain styles. Many of the structures in Conway, however, have no stylistic details at all. The most common residential building form in the city is the bungalow and many are nearly void of ornamentation. The most ornate residential buildings are generally located in the Conwayborough and Snow Hill neighborhoods.

Conway is unique in that there are two historic centers of development. The most significant growth began at the confluence of Kingston Lake and the Waccamaw River, which played a paramount role in the growth and economic history of the town. The Waccamaw flows south into Winyah Bay at the port of Georgetown and is navigable to Conway and beyond. From the river, commercial and residential development spread west and north as the city is bordered to the south and east by swampland. Main Street soon became the town's primary commercial district with the construction of the courthouse (0011) in 1824.

The second center of early settlement occurred at the junction of present day Ninth Avenue and Elm Street where three major roads intersect and also where the Burroughs and Chapin Company established their Gully Store prior to the Civil War. Here there are several antebellum and late nineteenth century homes. The Gully Branch, a stream that drains into Kingston Lake, separated this area from the Main Street commercial district. As the twentieth century progressed, the town continued to expand to the north and west, and eventually these two areas merged.

Like most Southern cities, Conway developed as a segregated town after the Civil War. African-American residents created their own neighborhoods and opened businesses in several locations. The oldest of these is Racepath centered along the street of the same name. This street contains the oldest black churches in the community, Bethel AME (0954) and Cherry Hill Baptist (0987). This was also the location of the early African-American schools, stores, and businesses. Today the neighborhood is sharply divided by the U.S. 501 Bypass. Other African-American neighborhoods were located in today's Grainger-Whittemore area, which is centered on the former Whittemore Colored Graded School built in 1936. There were also a number of black-owned businesses along U.S. 378, also known as Potato Bed Ferry Road and then as Wright Boulevard.

The city, now totaling over twelve square miles, has expanded in recent years to encompass many of the new housing and commercial developments on all sides of Conway. A collection of strip shopping centers, restaurants, and box stores are located on U.S. 501 northwest of town and to a lesser degree on 501 south and U.S. 701 north of the city. The U.S. 501 bypass skirts the city to the south providing quick access to Myrtle Beach.

CONWAY'S EXTANT ANTEBELLUM ARCHITECTURE

The earliest buildings constructed in Conway lie either along the Waccamaw River and the lower sections of Main Street or along Ninth Avenue and Elm Street near the former Gully Store. They total approximately eleven structures and most are residences. They exhibit a variety of styles including Italianate, Greek Revival, and Carpenter Gothic.

The oldest building in the city is the present City Hall (0011), which was listed on the NRHP in 1971. Designed by renowned architect Robert Mills, who was serving on the South Carolina Board of Public Works at the time of its construction, it was built in 1824 as the Horry County Courthouse. Mills designed numerous public buildings across the state during this period and this structure is typical of his style. It is a two-story, brick building with Greek Revival influences. The main floor, containing the courtroom, is on the second level and is accessed by two exterior staircases on the façade. Also on the façade is a pedimented portico supported by Doric columns. The main entry is through a set of double doors with sidelights and arched transom. Along with the courthouse, a jail was also built on the same block. This building was also two-stories and constructed of brick, but it was demolished in 1975.¹⁵¹

There are no other buildings constructed prior to 1850 that survive in Conway. The town was little more than a village during this period and the courthouse and jail were most likely architectural oddities among the handful of frame stores and dwellings, that dotted the town. By the antebellum period, however, Horry County and Conway were experiencing a rise in economic prosperity due to the lucrative timber and naval stores industry, which began in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Buildings remaining from this period that are situated near the Waccamaw River and the downtown commercial district include: the Beaty-Little House (0002) built around 1855; the C.P. Quattlebaum House (0012), c. 1855; the C.P. Quattlebaum office (0014), 1860; and the Kingston Presbyterian Church (1295), 1858. All of these buildings, with the exception of the church, are listed on the NRHP. The cemetery associated with the church, the Kingston Presbyterian Church Cemetery (0010) is, however, listed.

The Beaty-Little House is a two-story, central hall plan, frame dwelling with elements of the Italianate style, namely the brackets in its overhanging eaves and the sawn balustrade on the rain porch. This balustrade is repeated in other buildings in Conway such as the C.P. Quattlebaum Office and the Gurganus-Collins House (1242). Constructed for John Robinson Beaty by the Eaton Brothers, shipbuilders at Bucksville on the Waccamaw River, the house was purchased by building contractor H.P. Little around 1904 and remains in the Little family.¹⁵² The C.P. Quattlebaum Office is a small, one-story, front gable structure which once housed Conway's first bank as well as Quattlebaum's law office. It was moved to this site around 1900 and it now serves as the Conway Visitor Center. It is the oldest commercial building remaining in Conway as the many of the buildings in the downtown burned in an 1897 fire. While the C.P. Quattlebaum House was constructed around the same time, it was significantly altered in the 1880s with Victorian-style features such as turned balustrade, corner brackets, and fishscale shingles in the gable.

¹⁵¹ Dollie McGrath, "Old Horry County Courthouse and Jail," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1971.

¹⁵² South Carolina Department of Archives and History, "Beaty-Little House," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1986.

Built in 1858 by Otis Eaton, a master carpenter from Bucksport, Maine and possibly the same builder of the Beaty-Little House, Kingston Presbyterian Church (Figure 5A) is one of the few examples of the Greek Revival style in Conway. It is also the oldest church in the city.¹⁵³ It features an engaged portico set on paneled, square columns (Figure 5B). The columns rest on low brick piers. The building also contains paneled pilasters along with shuttered windows on the west and east facades. There are two sets of double doors with architraves and cornices on the façade, which flank a massive, triple sash window. Each sash has twenty lights. The building was originally sheathed with weatherboards, but was covered in stucco in 1930. An addition was added to the rear at the same time. The addition, which is accessed on the west side of the building, features an inset, pedimented entrance with a circular window above it. There are also four fixed windows, two on each story, that have thirty lights each. The addition was designed by Walter D. Harper, an architect from Florence, South Carolina who also worked on a number of buildings in Florence in the early twentieth century.¹⁵⁴ H.P. Little, who lived in the Beaty-Little House and constructed many buildings in Conway during this period, served as contractor for the addition. The present steeple was added to the building around 1963. It has a tall, narrow spire set on an octagonal base pierced with arched, multi-light windows. This steeple replaced an earlier one that was damaged by Hurricane Hazel. The prior steeple was put in place in the late nineteenth century and was simpler with a rectangular base and a pointed spire containing diamond-shaped, louvered vents (Figure 5C). Originally the structure did not have a steeple and was simply a Greek Revival temple front church.¹⁵⁵

The cemetery is located to the east of the church along Kingston Lake and is surrounded by an iron fence. Already listed on the NRHP, the cemetery is remarkable because of the fine examples of Victorian period markers belonging to the Beaty, Buck and Graham children. Each child is memorialized with a nearly life-sized statue. Also on the Kingston Presbyterian Church property are the Colonial Revival office and education building constructed in 1956 and an additional non-historic classroom building.¹⁵⁶

The remaining antebellum buildings in Conway are situated near the Gully Store site on Ninth Avenue and Elm Street. They include the Gurganus-Collins House (1242) built around 1862; the Bell-Marsh House (1243), c. 1850; the Calhoun House (1250), c. 1850; and the Jollie-Elliott House (0655), c. 1858. Of these the Bell-Marsh House and Gurganus-Collins House have been the least altered. Built by merchant Samuel Bell around 1850, the Bell-Marsh house originally stood near the corner of Ninth Avenue and Elm Street and was moved to its present location at the corner of Elm Street and Tenth Avenue in the 1930s when the Marsh family purchased it (Figure 6A). The building also served as the Methodist Church Parsonage from 1875 until 1917.¹⁵⁷ The house is constructed of board and batten and is one and one-half stories. It is L-shaped with an attached porch set on simple square pillars. The unique feature of this house is that fact that it appears to be an enclosed dogtrot, or a house that once contained an open, central hall. The central door (Figure 6B) is surrounded by flush boards rather than board and batten like the remainder of the dwelling. There is also a large support beam above the door, which extends the length of the flushboard section. The door itself contains pilasters, architrave and a four-light

¹⁵³ McMillan, p. 92.

¹⁵⁴ John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, *The South Carolina Architects, 1885-1935: A Biographical Dictionary* (Richmond: New South Architectural Press, 1992), p. 63-64.

¹⁵⁵ McMillan, p. 92; Quattlebaum, 1958, p. 13; Ben Burroughs, unrecorded interview with author, January 21, 2005.

¹⁵⁶ Quattlebaum 1958, p. 13.

¹⁵⁷ Burroughs and Martin; U.S. Census, 1860.

Figures 5A, 5B, and 5C
Kingston Presbyterian Church



Figure 5A. Kingston Presbyterian Church (1295), 800 Third Avenue, Main facade and west elevation.

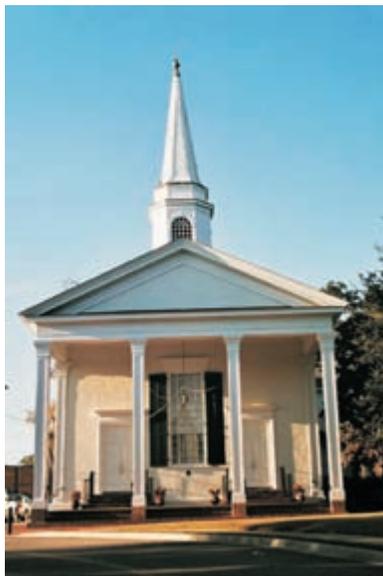


Figure 5B. Kingston Presbyterian Church (1295), main facade.



Figure 5C. Kingston Presbyterian Church (1295), early 20th Century view from Susan Hoffer McMillan, *Myrtle Beach and Conway in Vintage Postcards* (Charleston: Arcadia Publishing, 2001 page 92).

Figures 6A, 6B, and 6C



6A. Bell-Marsh House (1243),
101 Elm Street, main facade.



6B. Bell-Marsh House (1243),
101 Elm Street, entry detail.



6C. Gurganus-Collins House (1242), 902 Elm Street, north elevation
and main facade.

transom and is the only decorative feature of the house. Dogtrots are unusual in coastal regions of the South making this a rare example of this folk form. The Gurganus-Collins House located just across Elm Street from the Bell-Marsh House is another example of board and batten construction in Conway (Figure 6C). This building material is indicative of the Carpenter Gothic style and they are the only houses in town to display it. The original dwelling consisted of four rooms divided by a central hall. A rear staircase accessed the half story. This section of the house is the left or north end of the building. William D. Gurganus who was a partner in the Burroughs and Collins Company constructed it around 1862. When Gurganus died in 1870, B.G. Collins bought the property and significantly enlarged the house to its present state. He added the triple gables on the main façade and enclosed the breezeway to the kitchen creating a rear ell. The house features a shed roof porch set on square pillars and a cutwork balustrade, which was copied from the Beaty-Little House and added by the present owners. Also on the property is a smaller, lateral gable dwelling with a central chimney and two front doors, which was reputedly built around 1840 when Gurganus moved to Conwayborough.¹⁵⁸

The Calhoun House at 1300 Ninth Avenue was constructed for Reverend D.C. Calhoun around 1850. It is a lateral gable, frame house with modern alterations that mask its antebellum character.¹⁵⁹ While the present structure has twin gables and added Victorian detailing, the original house was one-story with most likely, a simple porch along the width of the facade. Its basic form, weatherboard cladding, and three-bay façade with a central door does, however, remain intact.

The Jollie-Elliott House (1105 Ninth Avenue) has also been significantly changed since its original construction, but most of the alterations are historic. The house was built around 1858 by Jesse H. Jollie, a wheelwright who worked for the Burroughs and Collins Company. He was also a blacksmith and mechanic who operated a shop next to his house. Jollie purchased the house from Franklin Burroughs in 1876 and then sold it back to Burroughs and Collins Company in 1898. The house originally faced Elm Street rather than Ninth Avenue and local tradition holds that the second floor was added, perhaps when Jollie acquired it in 1876. The house has Victorian style features such as a wraparound porch with a turned balustrade and wide, overhanging eaves. The interior of the house has a central hall flanked by one room on the north side and two rooms on the south. The north side of the house appears to be the older section with a crude Federal style mantel. The southern rooms feature unusual corner fireplaces. The house remained closely tied to the Burroughs and Collins Company as it was sold to Thad T. Elliott, a bookkeeper with the company, in 1904. The house remained in the Elliott family until the present owners purchased it in 1975.¹⁶⁰

BUILDINGS OF CONWAY'S STEAMBOAT, EARLY RAILROAD AND TOBACCO MARKET ERA, 1870-1910

Despite the arrival of the railroad in 1887 and the opening of the tobacco markets in 1899, Conway did not witness a surge in building construction typically seen in other towns experiencing such change. Conway does not possess a huge collection of buildings constructed during the last two decades of the nineteenth century as would be expected. A tremendous rise in building

¹⁵⁸ Leslie Wilson, unrecorded interview with author, November 1, 2004.

¹⁵⁹ Waccamaw Regional Planning and Development Council, *Horry County Survey of Historic Places* (Georgetown: Waccamaw Regional Development Council, 1973), p. 37.

¹⁶⁰ Deed Book S, p. 517, Deed Book FF, p. 269, Deed Book GG, pp. 154-155, Deed Book 546, p. 60, Register of Deeds, Horry County Courthouse, Conway, SC; U.S. Census 1910.

construction instead took place during the first quarter of the twentieth century with the initial boom beginning around 1900.

The railroad, with its line directly down Main Street to the Waccamaw River, only elevated the riverfront's importance as the industrial and warehouse center of Conway. The freight and passenger depot was built at the end of Main Street and various new warehouses and mills were sited near here during this period. New warehouses for the tobacco also began to appear west of the downtown. The construction of the new courthouse in 1908 between Elm and Beaty Streets further pulled the growth of Conway's commercial district westward.

Residential development continued in the same directions during this period with new homes constructed north of the downtown. The Racepath neighborhood became the center of the African American community after the Civil War. Here there were two churches as well as a school, and many businesses. Unfortunately, few of these early structures survive.

Dwellings constructed immediately after the Civil War are similar to their antebellum predecessors in Conway. Two examples of 1870s houses are the Causey House (1230) located at 605 Laurel Street in the Conwayborough neighborhood and the Beaty-Spivey House (0003) set on the Kingston Lake. The Causey House is small Greek Revival cottage with Victorian stylistic elements (Figure 7A). It has a symmetrical, three-bay façade and a shed roof porch. Like the Beaty-Little House, it also features a sawn balustrade. The Beaty-Spivey House is a larger, one and one-half story house with an engaged rain porch set on octagonal posts. The gables feature a vergeboard. The house is listed on the NRHP for its association with Thomas W. Beaty, a prominent citizen in town who was a partner in a naval stores business, served in the state legislature, and became editor and publisher of the Horry Weekly News. The house was sold after his widow's death in 1901 to Doctor Allen Spivey who was director of the Peoples National Bank of Conway.¹⁶¹ Other Reconstruction era buildings remaining in Conway include the Gully Store (0695), built around 1870, and the house at 509 Laurel Street (1232). Both have been altered. The Gully Store, located at 805 Elm Street, became the Burroughs Hospital in 1913 and fell into disrepair in the 1920s. It is now a private residence, but has little resemblance to a hospital or store as it is sheathed in vinyl siding and the front gable and porches have been removed. The rear portion of the house at 509 Laurel Street began as the Norton Drug Store on Main Street around 1870. It was moved to this address in 1913 and then served as the Methodist Church parsonage. Edward Burroughs bought the house in 1943 and renovated it.¹⁶² It features some Victorian details such as the shingles in the gables, wraparound porch, and a medallion design in the projecting front bay.

The Victorian styles gained popularity in Conway at the end of the nineteenth century. The availability of mass-produced milled lumber, glass, and doors allowed for the construction of homes with delicate woodwork, large multi-paned windows, and complicated rooflines. Structures built during this period are referred to as Victorian because the changes in technology generally occurred during the reign of Britain's Queen Victoria (1837-1901). In America the Victorian building period usually spans the years of 1860 to 1900, although in the rural South, that date is often extended to 1910. There are approximately sixty houses in Conway that exhibit elements of this style. They generally only feature a few details, but there are a handful that can be classified

¹⁶¹ South Carolina Department of Archives and History, "Beaty-Spivey House," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1986.

¹⁶² Burroughs and Martin.

as high style Victorian or Queen Anne. Nearly all of the grand examples are located in the Conwayborough neighborhood. Among those are the John C. Spivey House (1218), the George Jenkins House at 1106 Fifth Avenue (1223), and the Norton-Anderson-Nye House (1231). Constructed by John C. Spivey (1871-1965) around 1900, this house is two-stories with multiple gables, a wraparound porch set on Doric columns with a turned balustrade, a three-sided bay window on the façade, and a front door with a stained glass transom (Figure 7B). The gables are decorated with fishscale shingles and stained glass lunettes. Spivey, along with his brother Doc who lived in the Beaty-Spivey House (0002) organized the Horry Land and Improvement Company.¹⁶³ The Jenkins House at 1106 Fifth Avenue (1223) was constructed in 1909 and features a corner tower detailed with shingles and steeply pitched rooflines. This house was moved from its original site across the street in 1998. The Norton-Anderson-Nye House is located at 511 Laurel Street and was also built around 1910 (Figure 7C). It features an unusual clipped gable roof with flared eaves and vergeboards. Many of the windows contain diamond-patterned lights. There is an oval window in the clipped gable on the façade. The house was built by Dr. James A. Norton (1876-1950) who operated the Norton Drug Store. Later it was used to board teachers when Dr. Nye owned it.¹⁶⁴ The house at 506 Elm Street (1237) is also an example of Queen Anne with his steeply pitch hip roof and projecting gables decorated with fishscale shingles and arched windows. The porch wraps around and is supported by turned posts with cutwork brackets.

Other examples are located in the Snow Hill area. Constructed around 1903, the Arthur M. Burroughs House (0006) is the oldest of the Queen Anne houses in Conway and was built by local contractor H.P. Little. It features an octagonal corner tower with arched windows, a wraparound porch, and multiple gables. Arthur M. Burroughs was the son of Franklin G. Burroughs, who lived directly across the street at Snow Hill. Arthur co-founded the Conway Lumber Company and the A.M. Burroughs Lumber Company, which was located across Kingston Lake. The house was placed on the NRHP in 1986.¹⁶⁵ The Burroughs-Long-Goldfinch House (1275) located at 1100 Oak Street in the northernmost sections of the Snow Hill neighborhood, is another example of high style Victorian architecture. This large, two-story home has projecting three-sided bays, a wraparound porch, and decorative windows in the gables. Constructed in 1910 by Donald M. Burroughs (1887-1969), it is a late example of Victorian architecture and is the only example of this type in this section of the city.

The majority of homes displaying Victorian features are not classified as high style, but instead are often referred to as Folk Victorian. These houses essentially attempt to mimic high style Victorian examples. Often details such as turned or chamfered porch posts, spindlework along the cornice line or decorative brackets are applied to common folk forms. The style was easily spread throughout the country with the advent of the railroad.¹⁶⁶

They are generally located in the Conwayborough and Snow Hill neighborhoods, but there are also examples of them in the Racepath area. The house at 1508 Fifth Avenue (0973) is a Victorian L-cottage with a bay window on its projecting, front gable, chamfered porch supports with cutwork brackets and a turned balustrade (Figure 8A). The dwellings at 1710 Hiland Avenue (1020) and

¹⁶³ Helen Chambless, unrecorded interview with author, November 1, 2004.

¹⁶⁴ Burroughs and Martin.

¹⁶⁵ South Carolina Department of Archives and History, "Arthur M. Burroughs House," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1986.

¹⁶⁶ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984), p. 310.

Figures 7A, 7B, and 7C



7A. Causey House (1230),
605 Laurel Street, main facade.



7B. Spivey House (1218), 1204 Fifth Avenue, main facade.

7C. Norton-Anderson-Nye House
(1231), 511 Laurel Street,
main facade.



Figures 8A, 8B, and 8C



8A. 1508 Fifth Avenue (0973),
main facade and west elevation.



8B. Snider House (12287),
801 Sixth Avenue, south elevation.



8C. 809 Sixth Avenue (1286),
main facade.

1610 Racepath (0953) are similar cottages with projecting, three-sided gables, but they lack the same ornamentation and have been altered with new siding and windows.

One of the earliest homes to exhibit Folk Victorian features is the Mayers-McMillan-Thomas House (1221) at 1107 Fifth Avenue. This is a classic I-house (a two-story, one-room deep house with a central hall) with added Victorian details such as decorative brackets on the chamfered posts of the two-tiered porch. The house was built in 1892 by James F. Mayers and later lived in by O. Hoyt McMillan, an attorney. Their daughter, Eunice McMillan Thomas and her husband Manning, then occupied the house until their deaths in 1992.¹⁶⁷

There are also several folk Victorian houses along Sixth Avenue on the east side of Main Street. The street is anchored on either end by the homes of two former teachers. The Epps House (1316) is located on the corner of Sixth Avenue and Main Street. H.L. Creecy probably constructed a house on this lot between 1902 and 1904. The current dwelling contains an older wing at the rear, which may be the original dwelling. The house was enlarged by Charles J. Epps (1869-1941), a pharmacist, who bought the property in 1910. He and his wife, Agnes (d. 1949) lived here until their deaths and their daughter, Florence, inherited the house. Florence was an actress who lived in New York City and California before coming home to Conway to care for her parents. She remained here until her death in the 1980s. Florence was a speech therapist and also taught acting to local children in her playhouse, a former outbuilding on the property, which was converted into a theater.¹⁶⁸ The building still stands at the rear of the lot along with a former servant's quarters. The main house contains both Craftsman and Victorian features such as a projecting front gable, brackets in the eaves, turned porch supports and balustrade, and an Eastlake door with sidelights.

At the end of Sixth Avenue on Kingston Lake is the Charles H. Snider House (1287) built around 1908 (Figure 8B). It has an irregular shape with a steeply pitched hip roof with multiple gables decorated with vergeboards. The porch wraps around and is supported by turned posts and balustrade. Charles Snider (1874-1943) was a city clerk and his wife Maud, taught school in this house. Their daughter, Evelyn, also became a school teacher and in fact, taught at Conway High School for over thirty years and lived in this house until her death just a few years ago.¹⁶⁹

Other Victorian homes along this street include the L-shaped cottage at 809 Sixth Avenue (1286) which features a shed porch set on turned posts, fish scale shingles in the decorative, central gable, and arched vents (Figure 8C).

Public and Commercial Buildings

The majority of the commercial buildings along Conway's Main Street were built during this period following an 1897 fire. The oldest section of Conway's business district was listed on the NRHP in

¹⁶⁷ Susan Hoffer McMillan, unrecorded interview with author, November 15, 2004; Estate Package #92ES260410, Eunice M. Thomas and Estate Package #92ES260411, G. Manning Thomas, Probate Court, Horry County Courthouse, Conway, SC.

¹⁶⁸ Sylvia Cox Reddick, unrecorded interview with author, November 15, 2004; Deed Book JJJ, p. 126, Deed Book GG, p. 157, Deed Book OO, p. 28, Deed Book X, p. 244, Register of Deeds, Horry County Courthouse, Conway, SC; Estate Package #88ES575, Florence Theodora Epps, Probate Court, Horry County Courthouse, Conway, SC.

¹⁶⁹ David Zinman, "Pee Dee Profile: Evelyn Snider," *Pee Dee Magazine*, n.d., p. 8-11.

1994. It includes thirty-one commercial buildings mainly located on Main Street between Third and Fourth Avenues as well as a few structures on Laurel Street and Fourth Avenue. They are constructed of brick and are primarily two-stories in height with recessed entrances. Several including the Buck Building, the S.P. Hawes Grocery Store, and the Horry Drug Company have arched windows on the second floor and decorative brickwork in the parapets. Many of these buildings have been restored to their early twentieth-century appearance.

At the end of Main Street stood the railroad depot (0417). Typical of depots, it is a long, rectangular, frame structure with board and batten siding and wide overhanging eaves supported by curved brackets. It was moved to its present site on the east side of Kingston Lake in 1928 and was listed on the NRHP in 1995.

Also along the Waccamaw River was the Conway Lumber Company, established in 1902 at the foot of Laurel Street. Although nothing remains of the mill today, several workers houses were constructed on First and Second Avenues. The oldest of these are on Lewis Street and include Inventory numbers 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1297 and 1298 (Figure 9A).

Other commercial buildings include the warehouses that remain along the Waccamaw River. Three of the earliest and largest warehouses, which are still extant, were constructed around 1880-1900 and were listed on the NRHP in 1986. The oldest served as a terminal for the Waccamaw Line of Steamers, operated by the Burroughs and Collins Company. It is a long, rectangular, frame, one-and one-half story building which extends over the river. The second warehouse set directly on the river, was built around 1890 as a warehouse and depot for the Conway Coast and Western Railroad. It is similar in size and construction to the adjacent warehouse. The third building is set about 500 feet from the river and is trapezoidal in shape. It has a central clerestory in its gable roof and shed roof extensions on each side elevation. A loading platform extends across the façade which features sliding warehouse doors. This building was constructed around 1900 as a tobacco warehouse for the Burroughs and Collins Company and then used to house fertilizer.¹⁷⁰

The Conway Methodist Church (0007) constructed two sanctuaries during this period and both are listed on the NRHP. The earliest was completed in 1898 and is a one-story, brick, cruciform plan, Gothic Revival building. The 1910 building is Spanish Mission in style and is one of the only examples of this style in Conway. Based on Spanish Colonial designs of the southwest, this building is stucco with two square bell towers with curvilinear parapets. This sanctuary was designed by Joseph Leitner of Wilmington, North Carolina and built by Henry P. Little. Leitner (1871-c.1927) was born in Atlanta and worked with Albert W. Todd in Augusta in his early career. He moved to Columbia in 1901 and entered into practice with Charles Coker Wilson. He was appointed as the official architect for the Atlantic Coastline Railroad in 1909 and designed a number of significant train stations in Tampa, Florida, Rocky Mount, North Carolina, and Wilmington.¹⁷¹

¹⁷⁰ South Carolina Department of Archives and History, "Waccamaw River Warehouse Historic District," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1984.

¹⁷¹ Wells and Dalton, p. 104.

Figures 9A, 9B, and 9C



Figure 9A. 201 and 203 Lewis Street (1297 and 1166). main facades and north elevation.



9B. Horry County Courthouse (1289), main facade and west elevation.



Figure 9C. Horry County Courthouse (1289), circa 1910 view from Susan Hoffer McMillan, *Myrtle Beach and Conway in Vintage Postcards* (Charleston: Arcadia Publishing, 2001 page 82).

Another prominent structure built during this period is the Horry County Courthouse (1289) built in 1908 with additions dating to 1927 and 1964 (Figures 9B and 9C). The original central core of the building is classical in style and designed by Leitner and Wilkins of Wilmington, the same firm who designed the 1910 Methodist Church sanctuary. The county also constructed a jail to the south of the courthouse, but it is no longer standing. H.P. Little also served as contractor and completed the two buildings for \$40,000.¹⁷² The original courthouse is two-stories with a portico on the façade set on Ionic columns and capped with a balustrade. Above the central, double entry doors is a balcony. The building has cross-hall plan with a clerestory in the middle section. The entire structure is topped with a cupola. In 1927 a rear, two-story wing was added which contained additional offices. The long wings on the east and west elevations were added in 1964. All of the additions are similar in scale, materials, and style to the original structure.

Another public building constructed during this period is the Burroughs School (0004). Like the courthouse, it also has neoclassical stylistic influences. The original section was built in 1905 and is a two-story, brick building with three distinct sections. The recessed central core contains the main, hipped roof porch set on Ionic columns, which shelters the arched entry door. The two hip roof wings contain four bays with sash windows topped with keystone lintels. There is also a hip roof dormer. The building was designed by Henry Emil Julius Bonitz (1872-1921) who had a practice in Wilmington for nearly twenty years and designed over 100 buildings in his career. He was most proficient in the Eastlake, Renaissance Revival, and Spanish Mission styles. In addition to the Burroughs School, Bonitz designed the Bank of Conway and the Baptist Church, which are no longer standing.¹⁷³ Additions to the school were made around 1915, 1923, 1935, and 1945.¹⁷⁴ The building was placed on the NRHP in 1984.

It should be noted that H. P. Little (1868-1941) constructed many of the major buildings in town. As mentioned above, Little built the 1910 Methodist Church, the 1908 courthouse and jail, the Arthur Burroughs House, and the 1930 addition to the Kingston Presbyterian Church. Little came to Conway from Johnson City, Tennessee in 1899 and constructed his first building, the Spivey building on the corner of Main Street and Fourth Avenue, upon arrival. He was also a brick manufacturer and situated his first brick plant near Toddville on the Waccamaw River, but moved it to Conway in 1908. It was located along the railroad tracks on what is today Lakeside Drive. In addition to his business pursuits, Little was also a politician serving as alderman in 1903, mayor in 1909-1914 and county commissioner in the 1920s. Besides those buildings listed above, Little also constructed the Planters Tobacco Warehouse on Fourth Avenue and Elm Street in 1915 and several other buildings along Main Street.¹⁷⁵

BUILDINGS OF THE EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY (1910-WWII)

Most of Conway's extant historic structures were built during this period of great growth and development. There are approximately 575 buildings constructed between 1910 and 1945 remaining in Conway. Most are residences, although with the tobacco boom and the expansion of

¹⁷² *Ibid.*

¹⁷³ Wells and Dalton, p. 16.

¹⁷⁴ Cynthia Cole, "Burroughs Graded School," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1983.

¹⁷⁵ *Independent Republic Quarterly*, "H.P. Little," (October 1975), p. 19; *Horry Herald*, "Large Brick Warehouse," March 25, 1915.

the downtown business district west along Third and Fourth Avenues, there are a number of commercial buildings, which date from this era.

Residential development in Conway was hindered for several years by a lawsuit, which was finally settled in 1907. John Durant received 1,000 acres adjacent to Conwayborough in 1817 southeast of Ninth Avenue, Kingston Lake, and the Waccamaw River. His son, Henry, inherited the land in 1821. Henry's will stated that his son William would receive the land, but it would not be subjected to William's debts or contracts. Despite this clause, William sold the land to Col. James Beaty in January 1838. Beaty, in turn, sold the land to various buyers including several prominent citizens. William Durant died in 1896 with eight daughters as his heirs. The women believed the land to be theirs claiming that their father sold it unlawfully and sued the current landowners. Initially the Durant family won the case, but those who faced financial ruin due to the suit, appealed. The South Carolina Supreme Court reversed the decision in July 1907 and development in Conway was again underway.¹⁷⁶ Several new neighborhoods were platted soon thereafter including the Horry Land and Improvement Company's Highland Park located along today's Hiland Avenue. They platted over 100 lots and constructed "neat and cozy [cottages] of four or five rooms, of modern design and complete in finish."¹⁷⁷ Many of these homes were replaced after 1955.

Other new homes were constructed "over the Gully" where "quite a little village of comfortable, convenient, and neat cottages" were built in the first decade of the twentieth century.¹⁷⁸ This development most likely refers to some of the homes near Ninth Avenue.

As automobiles became more popular, Conway developed true suburbs set a mile or more from the downtown. One of the largest was the Rufus G. Melson subdivision located off of Fourth Avenue on U.S. Highway 701. Melson began to divide and sell lots on his Sunwood Plantation in the early 1920s and by 1925, homes were under construction. Beyond Melson's property was land belonging to J.E. James who also subdivided his farm into lots and streets in the mid-1920s.¹⁷⁹ Known as Jamestown, this area now consists of a number of streets such as Live Oak, Palmetto, and Pearl.

The creation of Collins Park (0914) in 1935 also spurred development north of the Gully. The park is set on the property of Benjamin Collins and donated to the city by his heirs in 1935. Composed of approximately nine acres, the park initially retained its wooded pines and a variety of native plants, but later recreational equipment and a few buildings were added.¹⁸⁰ Several streets and neighborhoods, most notably Collins Terrace, were laid out around the park, which is now set on Sixteenth Avenue. Other new housing developments included the Snow Hill neighborhood on the east side of Main Street between Twelfth Avenue and Lakewood Avenue.¹⁸¹

The African-American neighborhoods continued to be situated along Racepath, but a large collection of houses was also built on the south side of Wright Boulevard during the 1920s and 1930s. This new neighborhood was focused on the new black school constructed on Potato Bed

¹⁷⁶ Lewis, p. 127.

¹⁷⁷ *Horry Herald*, "Hiland—The New Town: New Suburban Town in Western Conway," June 6, 1907.

¹⁷⁸ *Horry Herald*, "The Building Industry," February 25, 1909.

¹⁷⁹ *Horry Herald*, June 4, 1925.

¹⁸⁰ *Horry Herald*, "Town Gets Beautiful Park Site: Memorial to Late B.G. Collins," February 7, 1935.

¹⁸¹ Farmer's Day Association, "Our Town: Conway, South Carolina," 1939, p. 38.

Ferry Road or Wright Boulevard in 1936. Known as the Whittemore Colored Grade School, it served all black students in the community until it was integrated and became Whittemore Park Middle School.

The new houses constructed in Conway were of a mix of styles seen throughout America during this period. Victorian architecture, common through the 1910s in Conway, gave way to new styles representative of the Eclectic Movement. This period in American architecture began in the last decades of the nineteenth century as European-trained architects began designing Italian Renaissance, Beaux Arts, Tudor, and Colonial Revival houses for wealthy clients. These developing styles got another boost from the 1893 Chicago Columbian Exposition, which stressed historically accurate interpretations of European styles. Photographers and reporters documented the new classical designs and they became popular throughout the country. This period in architecture in America lasted from 1880 to 1940 and is actually made up of a number of individual styles. In Conway, they include Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Classical Revival, and Craftsman.

The earliest of these styles to appear in Conway was Colonial Revival. Arising from the growing interest in the early English and Dutch houses of the Atlantic Seaboard, this style was spurred by the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876.¹⁸² There are approximately 105 houses in Conway built with Colonial Revival elements and they typically date from 1920 to 1950. Those from the post World War II era will be discussed later. Features that delineate this style include symmetrical form, front doors typically accentuated with a pediment and/or fanlight and sidelights, and classical detailing.

Most of the Colonial Revival homes are located in the Conwayborough neighborhood, although there are examples in the Snow Hill area. The William A. Freeman House (1217) at 1207 Fifth Avenue is one of the earliest houses in Conway to exhibit elements of this style (Figure 10A). Built in 1912 for William A. Freeman (1876-1949), president of Conway National Bank, the hipped roof house is two-story and clad with weatherboards. The pedimented front porch is off center and supported by Doric columns set on brick piers while the door is framed with beveled glass sidelights and transom. The porch on the east elevation contains identical detailing as the front.

The Walter A. Stille, Jr. House (0681) is an example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style because it features a gambrel roof with flared eaves (Figure 10B). The house also has three gable dormers and a five-bay façade. There is no porch, but the central entry door is flanked by sidelights and includes an unusual punched swag design over the door. Stille constructed the house around 1927. A smaller, but very similar house was built immediately adjacent to this one around 1940. Another Dutch Colonial house can be found at 1006 Tenth Avenue (0851). This house features a long, shed roof dormer.

Other significant Colonial Revival houses in the Conwayborough neighborhood include the Dr. James Archibald Sasser House (0642) located at 1401 Ninth Avenue. Built around 1935, this large, two-story, brick veneer house has a central, one-story porch set on Doric columns. The porch is flanked by oval windows and sidelights and a fanlight accent door. The house is balanced with a one-story wing with a garage on the west end and a one-story porch with arched bays on the east end. Archie Sasser (1897-1953) was a local doctor who helped to establish the Horry County Colored Hospital and Training School in 1926. He was also chief of staff at the new hospital

¹⁸² McAlester, p. 324-326.

when it opened in 1930.¹⁸³ His brother, Dr. Paul Sasser, constructed another large, two-story, brick veneer house on Elm Street around 1935 (0685) (Figure 10C). This house does not have a porch, but instead the central front door is highlighted with an elaborate surround with fluted, Corinthian pilasters, cornice, and fanlight. There is a one and one-half story wing on the south elevation with a bay window and an eyebrow window in the half story. On the opposite elevation is a screened porch with zigzag cutwork along the cornice and fretwork in the bays. Paul Sasser (1902-1962) practiced medicine in Conway from the late 1920s until 1962.¹⁸⁴ The house at 907 Elm Street (0650) was also built around 1935 and has a hip roof with a single hip dormer. The entry bay porch is set on square columns while the door itself has multi-light sidelights. Other notable examples of the Colonial Revival style are the one-story, brick veneer cottage at 506 Beaty Street (0613), which was built around 1925; the two-story, asbestos shingled Kingston Presbyterian Manse at 501 Elm Street (0611) (Figure 11A); and the Henry Burroughs House (0672) at 503 Main Street.

On the east side of Main Street in the Snow Hill neighborhood are additional examples. These include the Collins A. Spivey House (0687) set at the end of Fifth Avenue on Kingston Lake and built around 1935. This house is two-stories and sheathed with weatherboards. It has a two-level portico set on paneled, square columns with a Chippendale balustrade on the roof. The front door has sidelights and a transom and there is a balcony above it supported by metal brackets. The one-story wing on the west side also features a Chippendale balustrade on its roof while the one-story wing on the opposite side has a gable roof. Further north, at 903 Lakeside Drive (0741), is a smaller example of the Colonial Revival style. This house is one and one-half story with three gable dormers. The house has a central, gable entry porch set on square columns with a plain balustrade and is a typical dwelling of this style (Figure 11B).

Another new residential style that appeared during this period was the Tudor Revival. Loosely based on folk cottages and manor houses of the late medieval period, this style is characterized by steeply pitched roofs, dominant front gables, and half timbering and are often constructed of brick. There are approximately twenty-five houses displaying elements of this style in Conway. The most impressive example is the H.W. Ambrose House (0001) built in 1924 for Henry William Ambrose who was the general manager of the Conway Lumber Company. The brick, two and one-half story house features Tudor Revival elements like the asymmetrical appearance and various cross gables. There is a variety of window and door openings such as French doors with sidelights, an arched, tripartite window, two gable dormers, and a range of sash windows.¹⁸⁵ This house was listed on the NRHP in 1986.

Other Tudor Revival houses in Conway include the D.G. Spivey House (0614) located at 509 Beaty Street (Figure 11C). Built in 1939 for Doc Green Spivey (1881-1958) this house is two-stories and constructed of brick veneer. While its one-story side porches with balustrades on their roofs are reminiscent of the Colonial Revival style, the chimney on the main façade and the steeply pitched roof of the entry gable are Tudor. Another smaller, Tudor Revival house is located at 1402 Ninth Avenue (0884) (Figure 12A). It is also brick veneer and features a chimney with decorative brickwork and corbelling on the main façade. It has a steeply pitched front gable and a gable

¹⁸³ Lewis, p. 165; *South Carolina Magazine*, "Conway and Horry County," 1945.

¹⁸⁴ *South Carolina Magazine; News and Courier*, "Paul E. Sasser," obituary, November 10, 1962.

¹⁸⁵ South Carolina Department of Archives and History, "H.W. Ambrose House," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1986.

Figures 10A, 10B, and 10C



Figure 10A. William A. Freeman House (1217), 1207 Fifth Avenue, main facade.



Figure 10B. Walter A. Stille, Jr. House (0681) 702 Elm Street, main facade.



Figure 10C. Paul Sasser House (0685), 611 Elm Street, main facade and north elevation

Figures 11A, 11B, and 11C

Figure 11A. Kingston Presbyterian Church Manse (0611), 501 Elm Street, main facade.



Figure 11B. 903 Lakeside Drive (0741), main facade.



Figure 11C. D. G. Spivey House (0614), 509 Beaty Street.

Figures 12A, 12B, and 12C



Figure 12A. 1402 Ninth Avenue main facade.



Figure 12B. Ralph Mathis House (0742), 901 Lakeside Drive.

Figure 12C. William B. King House (1238) 604 Elm Street, main facade.



entry with an arched bay. There are small, arched windows in both gables. A frame example of this style can be seen in the Snow Hill neighborhood. The Ralph Mathis House (0742) was constructed around 1935 and is two stories with three gable wall dormers (Figure 12B). The house is one of the few in Conway with half-timbering in the gables. Ralph Mathis, who worked at the Conway power plant, built it.¹⁸⁶

The most popular new residential style to appear in Conway during this period is the Craftsman bungalow. In the early twentieth century, the California architectural firm of Greene and Greene began designing simple houses inspired by the English Arts and Crafts movement. Their designs were distributed throughout America in periodicals and became extremely popular. The form was quickly disseminated through pattern books and mail order house kits. The houses are characterized by overhanging eaves with brackets and exposed rafters and a porch with very distinctive details such as tall brick piers with supporting short, wooden, tapered columns. The roofs can be hip or side gable, but the front gable roof is the most common. The houses usually have no interior hall and are characterized by practical floor plans and asymmetrical facades. Windows of this period vary widely with the most common being three or four vertical panes of glass over a single pane bottom sash.

Again, the best examples of this style are located in the Conwayborough neighborhood. The William B. King House (1238) is perhaps the most ornate bungalow in the city (Figure 12C). The bungalow was designed by Leila Ross Wilburn (1885-1967) and constructed between 1924-1927 for William King who worked in the insurance and banking industries in Conway. A pioneer female architect in the Southeast, Wilburn established her own office in Atlanta in 1908. She specialized in Tudor, Swiss Chalet, and Craftsman bungalows. She published her own design books including *Southern Homes and Bungalows* (1914) and *Ranch and Colonial Homes* (mid-1950s).¹⁸⁷ The house is actually a combination of the Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles. It has a low bungalow appearance with a cross gable roof. The wraparound porch is supported by squat Doric columns set on brick piers, while the balustrade is composed a thick, turned banisters. There is a pedimented entry gable on the porch pierced with a lunette while the side gables have two multi-light windows. There is also a gable dormer with a small Palladian window. The house is constructed of brick with stucco in the gables.

An example of a mail order Craftsman bungalow can be found at 1003 Oak Street (1276) (Figure 13A and 13B). Dewett Forehand (1896-1960) ordered his house from Sears Roebuck Company in 1923 and assembled it on this lot.¹⁸⁸ Known as *The Elsmore*, this house has a hip roof with a gable porch set on triple posts on brick piers. The entire house, including the porch piers are clad with weatherboards. The porch gable has half-timbering, a single window, and large brackets. The windows are nine-over-one sash. The house came with a choice of two floor plans along with gutters, plumbing, fireplace mantel, paint, and window boxes.¹⁸⁹

¹⁸⁶ Johnny S. Creel, unrecorded interview with author, November 4, 2004.

¹⁸⁷ Wells and Dalton, p. 205-06.

¹⁸⁸ Nita Sparks, unrecorded interview with author, January 20, 2005.

¹⁸⁹ Katherine Cole Stevenson and H. Ward Jandl, *Houses by Mail: A Guide to Houses from Sears, Roebuck and Company* (New York: Preservation Press, 1986), p. 251.

Other bungalows are less ornate in design. A row of three nearly identical bungalows (1314, 0624, 0625), located on Seventh Avenue, was constructed around 1925 (Figure 14A). They have deep, inset porches and cross gable roofs. Squat, tapered posts on tall brick piers support the porches. The three-bay façade features two sets of triple windows with a larger center window. Other details include simple brackets and exposed rafters in the eaves. The Walter A. Stilley, Sr. House (1241) located at 706 Elm Street is another example of a typical Craftsman bungalow in Conway (Figure 14B). Built around 1920, the frame house has a cross gable roof with a shed roof porch set on double square columns. There are brackets and exposed rafters in the eaves. Windows are four-over-one sash. Stilley was president of the Veneer Manufacturing Company, later called Stilley Plywood.¹⁹⁰ Another similar house is the Thomas Boyd Ludlam House (1219) at 1202 Fifth Avenue.

There are many bungalows in other sections of town. The house at 1106 Main Street (1270) and a nearly identical house at 1000 Main Street (1267) contain a large gable vent in their lateral gable roofs. The former house is clad with shingles and has classic bungalow post-on-pier porch supports. There are also a number of bungalows on Twelfth Avenue on the east of Main Street (1272, 1273, 0747, 0748, 0753, 0754, 0766, 0768). Other Craftsman bungalows are located in the Jamestown area and include 2104 Fourth Avenue (1162) and 2100 Ninth Avenue (1077).

The most common bungalowoid form in Conway features a shed or hip roof porch that extends past the house into a gable roof creating a wraparound. This porch is often placed on tapered columns set on brick piers. There are many of examples of this form throughout the city and they were generally constructed around 1925 to 1935. Figure 14C shows a house at 1004 Ninth Avenue (0658). This house has exposed rafters in the eaves and a slightly off center front door flanked by sets of double windows. Other examples of this form are 0621 at 609 Beaty Street; 0639 at 705 Burroughs Street; 0647 at 910 Pine Street; 0665 at 1003 Seventh Avenue; 0666 at 1005 Seventh Avenue; and 0698 at 608 Main Street.

Most of the bungalows in Conway constructed later during this period typically display more subtle Craftsman features such as the low roofline and simple brackets or exposed rafters in the eaves. Bungalows built in the late 1930s and 1940s, often appear mass-produced and lack many of the defining porch features of their predecessors, but they most often retain the asymmetrical facades and overhanging eaves. They are located all over town and are the most common historic residential form. Most are front gable with a three or four bay façade and an attached gable or hip porch set on plain posts. Often the roof rafters are exposed and some homes have simple, eave brackets.

An example of this form with more decorative detailing is the Vereen House (1234) on Wright Boulevard at the edge of the Grainger-Whittemore neighborhood (Figure 15A). The house was built around 1925 and has a front gable roof with a hip roof porch across the façade. The porch is set on grouped 2 x 4s set in a geometric arrangement. The house is also unusual because it is clad with shingles. Examples of bungalows with little detailing include the house at 1005 Pine Street (0924), which also has a front gable roof and a gable porch (Figure 15B). The house has been reclad with asbestos siding and features exposed rafters in the eaves. In the Jamestown and Melson subdivisions, there are many front gable bungalows. The houses at 2606 Austin Street

¹⁹⁰ Talbert, p. 142.

Figures 13A and 13B



Figure 13A. Dewett-Forehand House (1276), 1003 Oak Street.

Figure 13B. Sears Roebuck Advertisement of "The Elmore" from Katherine Cole Stevenson and H. Ward Jandl, *Houses by Mail* (New York: Preservation Press, 1986, pg.251).

Figures 14A, 14B, and 14C



Figure 14A. 1400 Seventh Avenue (1314), main facade.



Figure 14B. Walter A. Stilley, Sr. House (1241), 706 Elm Street, main facade and south elevation.



Figure 14C. 1004 Ninth Avenue (0658), main facade.

Figures 15A, 15B, and 15C



Figure 15A. Vereen House (1234), 930 Wright Boulevard, main facade, east elevation.



Figure 15B. 1005 Pine Street (0924), main facade.

Figure 15C. 415 Live Oak Street (1117), main facade.



(1139) and 2204 Fourth Avenue (1155) are good examples. There is also a large collection of these homes west of the site of the former lumber mill along First and Second Avenues and include Inventory numbers 1170-1195

In addition to the bungalows, there are many residences, which can be described as Minimal Traditional in style. These houses are first seen nationwide in the 1930s and were essentially scaled down versions of the Tudor and Colonial Revival styles. Roof pitches are low or intermediate, rather than steep like those of the Tudor style. Eaves typically do not overhang and there is usually one projecting front gable. The houses are relatively small and constructed of wood or brick or a mixture of both. They are commonly seen in large tract neighborhoods after World War II, but they were also built prior to the war.¹⁹¹ There are some examples of these pre-war Minimal Traditional houses in the Jamestown area of Conway as well in the neighborhoods north of Snow Hill. The majority of houses of this type were built after World War II. An example is the house at 415 Live Oak Street (1117) (Figure 15C).

Public and Commercial Buildings

Many of the commercial buildings dating to this period reflect the growing importance of automobiles in Conway. Some were used as auto sales shops while others were service stations. The Buck Motor Company (1294) on Laurel Street is perhaps the oldest automobile-related structure in Conway (Figure 16A). The northern section of the building was constructed prior to 1920 and served as an auto sales and service shop. It is two-stories and built of brick with two entry doors and two storefront windows. The second floor has six arched windows. The southern section of the building is also a two-story brick structure with similar detailing, but it is slightly lower than the original structure. It was added in 1923 as a sales room for auto parts. Behind these buildings is a long, rectangular, one-story garage area that still possesses its sliding warehouse doors. Another section of this building fronted at 1111 Third Avenue (0589). Hal L. Buck constructed the building and then his son, Henry L. Buck, took over the business. They operated a Ford dealership here.¹⁹²

Another automobile sales building was located at 1418 Third Avenue which today serves as Lymo—Waccamaw Regional Transportation Authority (1200) (Figure 16B). Built around 1940 as an auto repair shop and showroom, the building contains some unusual features such as the curved corner and blue tiled band in the parapet which gives the building a slight streamlined or Art Moderne look. The Creel Oil and Gas Company Building (0770) was constructed around 1925 as a petroleum bulk plant (Figure 16C). It is a multi-building complex located adjacent to the railroad tracks several blocks from downtown on Twelfth Avenue. The property contains an office and warehouse, shop building and several tanks. The office and shop buildings are brick with curved roofs with clerestory windows. The original arched framing members are still visible in the interiors.

Perhaps the greatest development in automobile transportation to occur during this period was the construction of the Waccamaw River Memorial Bridge (0015) (U.S. Highway 501). Constructed in 1937, the high rise, two-lane, continuous steel girder span bridge replaced an earlier one-lane

¹⁹¹ McAlester, p. 478.

¹⁹² Sanborn Fire Insurance maps; *Horry Herald*, January 18, 1923 and October 16, 1947.

structure. Designed to handle the volume of traffic from Conway to Myrtle Beach, the Waccamaw River Memorial Bridge played a significant role in the development of the Grand Strand and improved traffic through Conway. The bridge contains notable engineering and architecture features, namely its curved shape and Gothic arched balustrade. It opened with great fanfare in April 1938 to a crowd of 15,000. It was placed on the NRHP in 1994.¹⁹³

Other commercial buildings were designed simply as general retail stores. The majority of those constructed during this period are located along Third Avenue and Laurel Street. They are generally one-story in height and constructed of brick and possess fewer decorative ornamentation than the commercial buildings in the NRHP district centered on Main Street. One of the exceptions, however, is the Classical Revival Conway Post Office (0571) at 428 Main Street, which is now home to the Horry County Museum (Figure 17A). This one-story, brick building was completed in 1935 and features an off-center entrance near the corner of Fifth Avenue with a large fanlight above. It has eight-over-eight sash windows on the façade with fanlights above them and wood panels below. The building served as Conway's post office until 1977.¹⁹⁴

There are also some commercial buildings remaining in the African-American community. On Racepath the Savoy Hotel (0988), now the Race Lodge, still stands, although in an altered state (Figure 17B). When constructed in the 1920s, the building was a focal point of the black commercial district and contained a tap room as well as stores in the one-story section on the west side. The central core of the stucco structure is two stories with an inset entrance.¹⁹⁵ On Wright Boulevard, James Lynch constructed a large, two-story, concrete block building (1011), which housed Dr. Peter C. Kelly's clinic on the first floor and a dance studio on the second. This was the only doctor's office available to blacks in Conway.¹⁹⁶ The building has glass block windows on the first floor and casement windows on the second. There is an exterior, concrete staircase on the outside of the building.

In addition to the standard stores and service stations, Conway businessmen constructed tobacco warehouses to meet the public's demand for a tobacco market in the city. At the peak of tobacco cultivation in Horry County, there were at least four tobacco warehouses in Conway, all congregated along Fourth Avenue between Laurel and Beaty Streets. Today, however, only a portion of one of the early warehouses remains. The Planters Tobacco Warehouse (0598) was built at the corner of Fourth Avenue and Elm Street in 1915 by H.P. Little (Figure 17C). A second section was added around 1925 extending the building across the entire block to Beaty Street. It is this section that is still extant. A simple, long, rectangular building, it is constructed of brick with a gable roof. Most of the doors and windows have been altered, but a few six-over-six sash windows remain along with one warehouse door on the south elevation. The building contains no decorative brickwork or ornamentation and is strictly utilitarian in form and style. The original part of the building was removed sometime after 1949 and the current building is used as a body shop for the Chevrolet dealership.¹⁹⁷

¹⁹³ Martin, et al.

¹⁹⁴ McMillan, p. 86.

¹⁹⁵ Cynthia Brockington, unrecorded interview with author, November 10, 2004.

¹⁹⁶ Anthony Kelly, unrecorded interview with author, January 20, 2005.

¹⁹⁷ Sanborn Fire Insurance maps; *Horry Herald*, March 25, 1915.

In addition to automobile transportation, the early twentieth century saw changes to Conway's railroad lines. When the line down Main Street was removed in 1928, the depot (0417) was moved across Kingston Lake. A through truss, swing railroad bridge (0603) was placed across the Waccamaw River in 1937 when the Waccamaw River Bridge was constructed (Figure 18A). The bridge originally crossed the Ashley River near Charleston and was moved to this site.¹⁹⁸

Several churches were also built in the black community during this period. Bethel AME Church (0954) was constructed on Racepath in 1940 (Figure 18B). This brick church has two towers of unequal height. Both are capped with battlements reminiscent of the Gothic Revival style. There is an arched, inset entry in the left tower and arched stained glass windows on all elevations. Bethel AME is the oldest African American congregation in Conway, but it is not the oldest church. Cherry Hill Baptist Church (0987) was constructed in 1935 in the Classical Revival style (Figure 18C). It is brick with a front gable roof and a portico on the main façade set on Tuscan columns. The building features a three-bay façade with two sets of double doors flanking a central arched, stained glass window. Above the doors are transoms with the name of the church set in stained glass. The building also contains a metal balustrade on the portico with the church's initials entwined in the wrought iron. This congregation was organized in 1884 and the first building was located further east on Racepath. Other black churches include the Mt. Zion F.B.H. Church (0950) on Sixth Avenue and the Friendship Baptist Church (1028) on Ninth Avenue. Both were constructed in the 1940s, but are smaller in scale and lack the architectural details of Bethel or Cherry Hill.

An auditorium and four classrooms were added to the Burroughs School in 1923. Designed by Charles Coker Wilson (1864-1933), who has been dubbed "one of the most influential and successful South Carolina architects in the early twentieth century," the addition faces Main Street and features a projecting, two-story entry with a pedimented gable and three arched, recessed entry doors. Wilson was the first South Carolina architect to be named a fellow in the American Institute of Architects (AIA) and was instrumental in founding the South Carolina chapter of the AIA. He designed over fifty school buildings in North and South Carolina and completed the South Carolina Statehouse in 1904, which had been under construction since 1851.¹⁹⁹

Besides the addition to the Burroughs School, Conway High School was constructed on Laurel Street in 1930. This massive, two-story, brick school was also classical in design with a stepped parapet, concrete beltcourses, corner blocks and large double and triple sash windows. This building was, however, demolished in 1988.²⁰⁰

Another major public building constructed during this period was the Conway Hospital. Although the original, three-story, brick, 1930 building no longer remains, its construction triggered a surge in building construction in this area of town along Ninth Avenue. A number of offices were built along with several homes and other businesses.

¹⁹⁸ John White, unrecorded interview with author, January 5, 2005.

¹⁹⁹ Wells and Dalton, p. 209-218.

²⁰⁰ South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1983.

Figures 16A, 16B, and 16C



Figure 16A. Buck Motor Company (1294), 219-223 Laurel Street, main facade and north elevation.



Figure 16B. Lymo Building (1200), 1418 Third Avenue, main facade and west elevation.



Figure 16C.
Creel Oil and Gas Company
Shop Building (0770),
708 Twelfth Avenue
main facade.

Figures 17A, 17B, and 17C



Figure 17A. Conway Post Office (Now Horry County Museum) (0571)
428 Main Street, main facade and north elevation.



Figure 17B.
Savoy Hotel (now Race Lodge)
(0988), 1605 Racepath,
main facade.



Figure 17C. Big Planters Tobacco Warehouse (0598), Fourth Avenue and
Beaty Street, south and west elevations.



Figures 18A, 18B, and 18C

Figure 18A.
Railroad Bridge over the
Waccamaw River (0603).



Figure 18B. Bethel AME Church (0954), 1530 racepath, main facade.



Figure 18C.
Cherry Hill Baptist Church
(0987) Racepath and
Church Street, main facade.

POST WORLD WAR II ERA

Like most communities in the post World War II era, Conway grew in all directions with new neighborhoods developing on its outskirts and new houses replacing many of the old in established areas. The largest new developments, Pineview and Mayfair, were sited on the northeast side of town along McKeithan Street, Fifteenth Court, Fifteenth Avenue, and Fourteenth Avenue and arose around 1950. A string of industrial complexes along the railroad tracks on Lakeside Drive spurred the development of these small, workers' cottages. The houses are generally one-story, frame construction and Minimal Traditional in style with a projecting front gable and little or no detailing. There are approximately twenty-six homes in these neighborhoods that are fifty years old. Many others will reach this age in just a few years. Figure 19A shows an example of one of these houses.

On the opposite side of these railroad tracks are homes that are larger in scale and composed of variety of styles. The primary streets through here are Lakeland Drive, Twelfth Avenue, and Sherwood Drive. This neighborhood, evolved from several divisions and construction here began in the late 1930s and continued to the 1970s. The majority of the houses here are not historic, but most will reach the fifty-year threshold in the next ten years. Plats refer to this area by a number of names including Lakeland, Midland, and Sherwood Forest. The homes are primarily brick veneer and one-story in height. While some can be called Minimal Traditional, others are ranch houses and a few contain elements of the Colonial Revival and Modern styles. Figure 19B is a house at 209 Lakeland Drive.

Minimal Traditional houses are perhaps the most common building form of this period of construction. There are, however, examples of more high style residences including Colonial Revival and Neo-Classical Revival. The Conwayborough neighborhood, and particularly, Ninth Avenue, has several large, brick Colonial Revival homes. The Dan Taylor House (0649) at 1200 Ninth Avenue is brick veneer and two-stories in height with a symmetrical, three-bay façade (Figure 19C). There is a central, pedimented porch set on paired Doric columns. The house has a denitulated cornice and the flat roof wings on each side are topped with a Chippendale balustrade. The arched tripartite windows on the first floor contain a sunburst pattern above them. The house at 1509 Elm Street (0928) is somewhat similar, but more Neo-Classical Revival in style (Figure 20A). It is brick veneer and built around 1950. It features a two-level portico set on square, paneled columns and capped with a balustrade. The three-bay façade is symmetrical with a central, arched front door with sidelights and a fanlight. Similar to the Colonial Revival style, but more monumental in scale with a façade dominated by a full-height portico supported by classical columns, Neo-Classical Revival houses are not as common in Conway, and typically date to the post World War II period.²⁰¹ The J.W. Holliday House (0009) at 701 Laurel Street is, however, an early twentieth century example. It was listed on the NRHP in 1986.

It is also during this period that several apartment buildings were constructed in Conway. There are three nearly identical buildings on Burroughs Street and Eighth Avenue (0638, 0645, 0938) all constructed around 1950. They are without stylistic detailing, but do have a slightly projecting, central gable and a symmetrical, five-bay façade. Each contains four apartments in their two

²⁰¹ McAlester, p. 343.

stories. Another example is found at 1101 Ninth Avenue (0654) (Figure 20B). It is also two-story, brick with projecting wings on each side of the main elevation. It contains some Colonial Revival detailing in the form of a pedimented door surround with fluted pilasters on the main entry. There is also a circular window above.

Commercial building construction appears throughout the city in no particular pattern during this period. With the opening of the U.S. Highway 501 Bypass, some business moved west of the downtown. The hospital was expanded around 1950 and this section of the building remains (0882), although in a much altered state. Several doctor's offices and medical service buildings were constructed nearby. The most significant of these is Nye's Pharmacy (0920) (Figure 20C). Constructed in 1953 of brick veneer and glass, the building's exterior and interior are essentially unchanged. The original lunch counter and booths remain as does the neon sign on the roof. The structure itself features plate glass windows slightly angled outward to create a modern style appearance. The roof is almost cantilevered with wide, overhanging eaves constructed of corrugated metal. It is a unique structure in Conway because of its style, and also because it has remained unaltered along the busiest road in town (U.S. Highway 501 Bypass) where new construction is the norm.

A complex of industrial buildings also exists along the former railroad tracks at present day Lakeside Drive. Businesses here included Stillely Plywood (now demolished), H.P. Little's brick manufacturing plant (now demolished), Aberdeen Manufacturing Company (0824), McIver-Shaw Lumber Company (0776), Horry County Ice Company (0777), and the Creel Oil and Gas Company (0770).

Several outstanding public buildings were constructed during this period. Perhaps the best example of Colonial Revival architecture in Conway is the Horry County Memorial Library (0607) on Fifth Avenue (Figure 21A). Built in 1949, this is an H-shaped structure with intricate detailing. The main entry is through a gable portico supported by Doric columns. The portico's pediment contains a shield-shaped lunette. The double front doors have leaded glass sidelights and fanlight. Bow windows flank the portico. Each projecting wing on the façade has a different motif. The left wing features an inset entrance with curved, broken pediment, which almost resembles bat wings. The right wing has a Palladian window. The entire building is decorated with a denticulated cornice and concrete quoins. Designed by Frank Vincent Hopkins of Florence, this building was constructed on land donated by the heirs of H.L. Buck and the City of Conway.²⁰²

The First Baptist Church (0686) built a massive, Neo-Classical Revival style sanctuary in 1951. Like its attached education building constructed in 1939, the sanctuary is brick veneer and two stories in height. It features a two-level portico set on Doric columns, a center steeple, arched, colored glass windows, and concrete quoins. There are three entry doors on the façade. The center has a pediment while the other two have plain surrounds but there is a plaster medallion above each one. F. Arthur Hazard, a native of Georgetown, South Carolina who established his practice in Augusta, Georgia in 1930, designed the building. He also worked in Florida and North Carolina.²⁰³

²⁰² Wells and Dalton, p. 74-75; Horry County Memorial Library clipping files.

²⁰³ Wells and Dalton, p. 67.

Figures 19A, 19B, and 19C



Figure 19A.
720 Fifteenth Avenue (0782)
with 718 Fifteenth Avenue
(0781) in the background.



Figure 19B.
209 Lakeland Drive (1060),
main facade and south
elevation.



Figure 19C. Dan Taylor House (0649), 1200 Ninth Avenue, main facade.

Figures 20A, 20B, and 20C



Figure 120A. 1509 Elm Street (0928), main facade.



Figure 20B. 1101 Ninth Avenue (0654), main facade.



Figure 20C. Nye's Pharmacy (0920), 1600 Tenth Avenue, main facade, and west elevation.

Figures 21A and 21B



Figure 21A. Horry County Memorial Library (0607), 1008 Fifth Avenue, detail of main entry portico.



Figure 21B. Kingston Presbyterian Church Office (1295), main facade.

Kingston Presbyterian Church built its education and administrative building (1295) in 1956 adjacent to the cemetery and church (Figure 21B). This two-story, brick veneer building was designed by Charles C. Benton & Sons of Wilson, North Carolina and constructed by Moore Construction Company of Myrtle Beach.²⁰⁴ It is Colonial Revival in style with a denticulated cornice, inset paneled entry with a broken pediment surround and shuttered windows. Charles C. Benton (1888-1960) and his sons Henry and C.C., Jr., undertook a great deal of work in North Carolina and also maintained an office in Norfolk, Virginia. They designed theaters in Charleston, South Carolina and Greenville, North Carolina; the School for the Deaf in Morganton, North Carolina; and several churches and residences in Wilson. They were best known for their work in the Colonial Revival style.²⁰⁵

Other major public buildings constructed after World War II include the National Guard armory on Sixteenth Avenue (1034) constructed in 1953 and Whittemore Elementary School (1101) completed around 1950 in the Grainger-Whittemore neighborhood.

PROPERTIES RECOMMENDED AS ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Historic properties are evaluated following the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria. The NRHP is the official federal register of properties that are historically and/or architecturally significant. Sites are evaluated under four criteria: A, B, C, and D, as outlined in 36CFR Part 60, National Register of Historic Places, Nominations by State and Federal Agencies and 36CFR Part 800, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties. The four criteria are:

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

The following are the recommendations of this survey for potential NRHP nominations. Note that these recommendations by themselves do not confer such status on the properties. In order to be listed on the register, nomination forms must be completed and accepted by the SCSHPO and the National Register.

²⁰⁴ Quattlebaum 1958, p. 13.

²⁰⁵ City of Wilson, North Carolina, "Wilson Historic Preservation: Architects Active in Wilson," available from <www.wilsonnc.org> [cited March 4, 2005].

CONWAY POST OFFICE (0571)

The Conway Post Office was constructed in 1935 and is set on the southeast corner of Main Street and Fifth Avenue. It is a Classical Revival style brick building featuring an off-center, double door entrance with a transom and large fanlight above (see Figure 17A). It has eight-over-eight sash windows on the façade with identical fanlights above them and wood panels below. The building served as Conway's post office until 1977 and it presently houses the Horry County Museum.

The SCSHPO and New South Associates recommend the building eligible to the NRHP under Criterion C based on the structure's unique architectural detailing (see Appendix D). This building and the Horry County Courthouse are the only public buildings from this period built in this style in Conway. Serving as Conway's post office for forty-two years, it has also contributed to the commercial history of the city.

RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER THE WACCAMAW RIVER (0603)

According to CSX officials and local residents, this through truss, swing bridge was moved to this site around 1935 (see Figure 18A). It was originally built in 1927 and located on the Ashley River near Charleston. Although there is a study of metal truss highway bridges in South Carolina, a similar document does not exist for railroad bridges in the state. The 1981 highway bridge study included fourteen swing spans used for automobile traffic.²⁰⁶ At least four have been removed. It is known that swing span bridges or bridges that rotate horizontally around a vertical axis in order to allow marine traffic to pass, are becoming increasingly rare in the United States because the movable span and the pivot pier are hazards to navigation. By the 1890s, American engineers had developed other moveable bridge types, most notably the vertical lift and the bascule bridge types, and the use of the swing bridge began to wane. The bascule bridge became the preferred moveable bridge by the 1910s.²⁰⁷

Because this is a rare bridge type and may be one of the few remaining in the state, the SCSHPO and New South Associates recommend that it is eligible to the NRHP under Criterion A for its contribution to transportation history. See Appendix D.

HORRY COUNTY MEMORIAL LIBRARY (0607)

Built in 1949 on land donated by the heirs of H.L. Buck and the city of Conway, the Horry County Memorial Library is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style and is also the first library building constructed in Conway. The H-shaped structure contains intricate detailing which is not seen in other public buildings built during this period in Conway (see Figure 21A). Designed by Frank Vincent Hopkins of Florence, each projecting wing on the façade features a different motif. The building also contains classic Colonial Revival elements such as a gable portico, denticulated cornice, concrete quoins, and a Palladian window.

²⁰⁶Rudolf E. Elling and Gayland B. Witherspoon, *Metal Truss Highway Bridge Inventory* (Clemson University, 1981), p. 25.

²⁰⁷Lichtenstein Consulting Engineers, Inc., *Delaware's Historic Bridges* (Paramus, New Jersey: Lichtenstein Consulting Engineers, Inc., 2000), p. 90.

The SCSHPO and New South Associates recommend that the building is eligible to the NRHP under Criterion C based on its architectural merit. See Appendix D.

NYE'S PHARMACY (0920)

Nye's Pharmacy is one of Conway's only examples of modern style architecture. It is also unusual because it is more or less completely unaltered and even retains its original lunch counter and booths as well as its rooftop neon sign (see Figure 20C). Constructed in 1953 of brick veneer and plate glass, the pharmacy has a flat roof with wide, overhanging eaves faced with corrugated metal. The glass walls are angled while the brick sections are not. This juxtaposition of angles and building materials gives the structure its unique style. George L. Nye (1896-1959) and his brothers established the Nye chain of drug stores. This is the last remaining store and is one of the few 1950s structures along U.S. 501 Bypass.

The SCSHPO recommends that the building is eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A and C. See Appendix D.

CHERRY HILL BAPTIST CHURCH (0987)

Constructed in 1935 as the second Cherry Hill Baptist Church sanctuary, this Neo-Classical Revival style church is the oldest and architecturally, the most significant church in Conway's African-American community (see Figure 18C). Unlike Bethel AME Church further east on Racepath, Cherry Hill is unaltered. It contains some unusual detailing such as the arched, stained glass transoms above the entry doors with the name of the church set in them and the iron balustrade with the unusual Cherry Hill symbol (Figures 22A and B). Many of the historical properties in the Racepath neighborhood have been demolished or altered beyond recognition. This structure stands as one of the only buildings remaining in pristine condition. Historically, churches were often the most important and effective public institution in southern African American social, cultural, and religious life.²⁰⁸ This building is representative of the history of Conway's African American community. New South Associates recommends that Cherry Hill Baptist Church is eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A and C. The SCSHPO has concurred with this recommendation. See Appendix D.

KINGSTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (1295)

Built in 1858 by Otis Eaton, a master builder from Bucksport, Maine, Kingston Presbyterian Church is one of the oldest buildings in Conway and one of the city's few examples of Greek Revival architecture. The first church in Kingston Township, also a Presbyterian church, was built near this site in the 1730s. Although this structure was enlarged and the exterior cladding changed from weatherboards to stucco in 1930, these changes are historic and do not infringe upon the integrity of the original structure. The addition, in fact, is a notable example of Colonial Revival design and is attributed to Florence architect, Walter D. Harper. The present steeple, added to the building around 1963, is more problematic as it is not historic and does not resemble the previous steeple, which was damaged by Hurricane Hazel. The building originally had no steeple at all. The current steeple is, however, compatible with the overall design of the church and does not detract

²⁰⁸ Wilson and Ferris, p. 192.

Figures 22A, 22B, and 22C



Figure 22A. Cherry Hill Baptist Church, (0987) door detail.



Figure 22B. Cherry Hill Baptist Church, (0987) balustrade detail.



Figure 22C. Corner of Third Avenue and Laurel Street showing Buildings 0557, 0558, 0559, and 0560.

from its architectural integrity. In fact, the present steeple is arguably more sympathetic in design than the late nineteenth-century example. (see Figures 5A, B, and C).

The church campus contains two other buildings and a cemetery. It is attractively landscaped with a number of Conway's famous live oaks and is sited directly on Kingston Lake. The cemetery is located to the east of the church along Kingston Lake and is surrounded by an iron fence. Already listed on the NRHP, the cemetery is remarkable because of the fine examples of Victorian period markers belonging to the Beaty, Buck and Graham children, which feature carved likenesses of the children. It is a popular tourist attraction and is well maintained. The buildings on the church property include a late twentieth century education building and the Colonial Revival office and education building constructed in 1956 (see Figure 21B). The latter building will reach fifty years old in the next twelve months, and should, therefore, be considered a contributing building on this property. It is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style designed by Charles C. Benton and Sons, a firm from Wilson, North Carolina which was well known for their work in this style.

New South Associates recommends that Kingston Presbyterian Church is eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A and C. When the adjacent education building becomes historic in 2006, it should also be included as a contributing building to the NRHP property. The SCSHPO has concurred with this recommendation. See Appendix D.

CONWAY DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT EXPANSION

The Conway Downtown Historic District was listed on the National Register in 1994. It includes buildings on both sides of Main Street between Third and Fourth Avenues as well as some buildings on the south side of Fourth Avenue, the east side of Laurel Street, and the north side of Third Avenue. While this district takes in a substantial amount of Conway's business district, it does not include all of it and there are many historic buildings outside of the NRHP district boundary.

New South Associates recommends that the Conway Downtown Historic District be expanded to include a larger part of the business district. The buildings suggested for inclusion are not as large or as ornate as those along Main Street, but they do contribute to the character of the district as a whole and are relatively unaltered. The suggested expansion essentially entails completing the block bounded by Laurel Street, Third Avenue, Main Street, and Fourth Avenue taking in seven buildings. While there are many other historic structures in the business district along Fourth Avenue and Laurel Streets, many have been radically altered (Figure 22C).

The buildings recommended for the expansion are listed below in Table 4. Figure 23 is a map of this district.

Table 4. Conway Downtown Historic District Expansion

Survey Number	Historic Name	Address	NRHP Criteria
U/51/0553		337 Main Street	A & C
U/51/554		1011, 1013, 1015 Fourth Avenue	A & C
U/51/0555	Conway Post Office	312-314 Laurel Street	A & C
U/51/0556		308 Laurel Street	A & C
U/51/0557		1028 Third Avenue	A & C
U/51/0558		1026 Third Avenue	A & C
U/51/0559		1024 Third Avenue	A & C
U/51/0560		1022 Third Avenue	A & C

These buildings are recommended as eligible under NRHP Criteria A and C because they typify historic commercial architecture in Conway and also historically contributed to the business district of the community. They are similar in style and form to the structures already listed on the NRHP. The SCSHPO has concurred with this recommendation. See Appendix D.

Within this proposed expansion is three two-story buildings (0555, 0557, and 0559) while the remainder is one-story. While there have been some alterations including the replacement of storefront windows in nearly all the structures, the parapets are unaltered. One building, the former Conway Post Office (0555), has been recently restored to its historic appearance.

It should be noted that 314 Laurel Street (0584) is cited within the proposed expansion, but should be considered non-contributing to the district as it has been altered with a new façade. It should also be noted that 326 Laurel Street originally included in Conway Downtown Historic District, was burned and a new building was constructed in its place in 2004. This new structure should be considered a non-contributing element in this district. Other buildings in the existing district were field checked and no other significant changes were noted.

Figure 23
Map of Proposed Conway Downtown NRHP Expansion



CONWAYBOROUGH RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

This is a large, residential historic district that includes approximately sixteen city blocks and ninety-nine historic properties. The proposed district is comprised primarily of single family homes, but also contains four apartment buildings, one school, a church, and a Confederate monument. This neighborhood includes a wide range of construction dates and building styles including Queen Anne, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, and Mission Revival. Several buildings in this district are already listed on the NRHP and include: the Beaty-Little House (0002), the Burroughs School (0004), the J.W. Holliday House (0009), and the W.H. Winbourne House (0016).

The neighborhood was home to numerous important individuals who significantly contributed to the history of Conway. They include several physicians Dr. John Kelly Stalvey, Dr. James Archibald Sasser, Dr. Hal B. Holmes, Sr., Dr. H.L. Scarborough, and Dr. Paul Sasser; merchants William D. Gurganus, B.G. Collins, Walter A. Stilley, John C. Spivey, V.F. Platt, S.P. Hawes, M.R. Smith; bankers, William A. Freeman, Thomas Ludlam, William B. King; and politicians, H.G. Cushman, L.D. McGrath, John McDermott.

The proposed NRHP district is bounded by Main Street on the east; Fifth Avenue to the south; Beaty Street and Burroughs Street to the west; and Ninth and Tenth avenues to the north. Boundaries are based on a combination of factors: property lines, the present Conwayborough neighborhood association limits, and distinct changes in building types, conditions, and styles. Table 5 is a list of all of the contributing properties in the proposed Conwayborough Residential NRHP District. Figure 24 is a map of this district.

These buildings are eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A and C as they illustrate the broad range of architectural styles and building types historically constructed in Conway. They were also the residences of many of the most significant individuals in Conway's history. The SC SHPO concurred with this recommendation. See Appendix D.

Table 5. Contributing Properties in the Proposed Conwayborough Residential NRHP District

Survey Number	Historic Name	Address	NRHP Criteria
U/51/0002	Beaty-Little House	507 Main Street	Listed—1986
U/51/0004	Burroughs School	801 Main Street	Listed—1984
U/51/0009	J.W. Holliday House	701 Laurel Street	Listed—1986
U/51/0016	W.H. Winbourne House	1300 6 th Avenue	Listed—1986
U/51/0567	J.P. McNeill House	1203 7 th Avenue	A & C
U/51/0608		507 Elm Street	A & C
U/51/0609		505 Elm Street	A & C
U/51/0610	Kingston Presbyterian Manse	503 Elm Street	A & C
U/51/0611	Kingston Presbyterian Manse	501 Elm Street	A & C
U/51/0612		504 Beaty Street	A & C
U/51/0613		506 Beaty Street	A & C
U/51/0614	D.G. Spivey House	509 Beaty Street	A & C
U/51/0615	Dr. John Kelly Stalvey House	511 Beaty Street	A & C

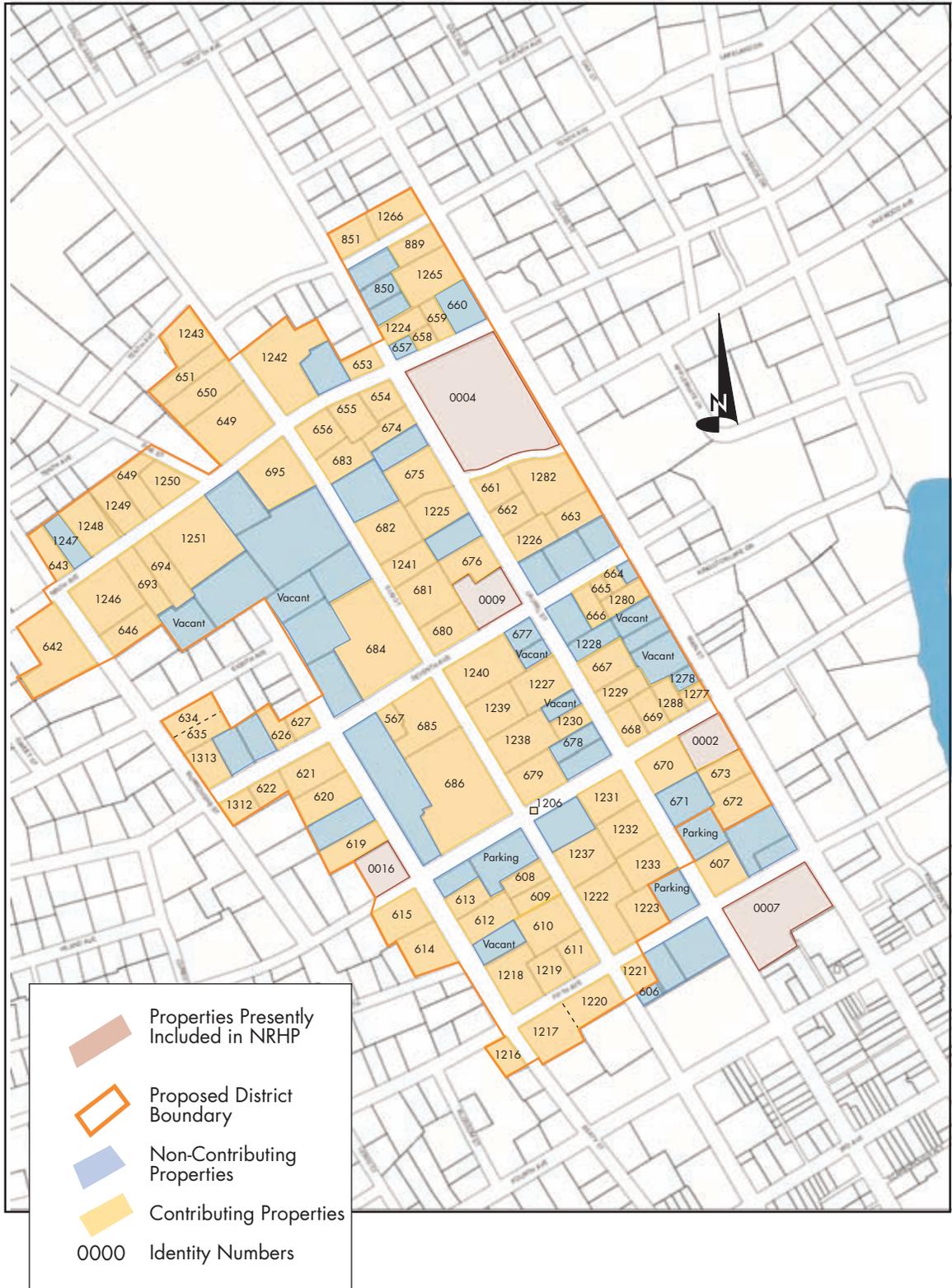
Survey Number	Historic Name	Address	NRHP Criteria
U/51/0619		603 Beaty Street	A & C
U/51/0620		607 Beaty Street	A & C
U/51/0621		609 Beaty Street	A & C
U/51/0622		1307 7 th Avenue	A & C
U/61/0626		1304 7 th Avenue	A & C
U/51/0627		1300 7 th Avenue	A & C
U/51/0634		706-708 Burroughs Street	A & C
U/51/0635		704 Burroughs Street	A & C
U/51/0642	Dr. James Archibald Sasser House	1401 9 th Avenue	A & C
U/51/0643		1310 9 th Avenue	A & C
U/51/0644		1302 9 th Avenue	A & C
U/51/0646		804 Burroughs Street	A & C
U/51/0649	Dan Taylor House	1200 9 th Avenue	A & C
U/51/0650		907 Elm Street	A & C
U/51/0651		909 Elm Street	A & C
U/51/0653		1100 9 th Avenue	A & C
U/51/0654		1101 9 th Avenue	A & C
U/51/0655	Jollie-Elliott House	1105 9 th Avenue	A & C
U/51/0656	Dr. Hal B. Holmes, Sr. House	1109 9 th Avenue	A & C
U/51/0658		1004 9 th Avenue	A & C
U/51/0659		1002 9 th Avenue	A & C
U/51/0661		706 Laurel Street	A & C
U/51/0662		704 Laurel Street	A & C
U/51/0664		1001 7 th Avenue	A & C
U/51/0665		1003 7 th Avenue	A & C
U/51/0666		1005 7 th Avenue	A & C
U/51/0667		606 Laurel Street	A & C
U/51/0668		600 Laurel Street	A & C
U/51/0669		1004 6 th Avenue	A & C
U/51/0670	Dr. H.L. Scarborough House	510 Laurel Street	A & C
U/51/0672	Henry Burroughs House	503 Main Street	A & C
U/51/0673		505 Main Street	A & C
U/51/0674		805 Laurel Street	A & C
U/51/0675	Hinson Tourist Home	801 Laurel Street	A & C
U/51/0676		703 Laurel Street	A & C
U/51/0679		1104 6 th Avenue	A & C
U/51/0680		700 Elm Street	A & C
U/51/0681	Walter Stilley, Jr. House	702 Elm Street	A & C
U/51/0682		708 Elm Street	A & C
U/51/0683	Scurry-Massey House	802 Elm Street	A & C
U/51/0684	Col. H.L. Buck House	701 Elm Street	A & C

Survey Number	Historic Name	Address	NRHP Criteria
U/51/0685	Dr. Paul Sasser House	611 Elm Street	A & C
U/51/0686	First Baptist Church	603 Elm Street	A & C
U/51/0693		1307 9 th Avenue	A & C
U/51/0694		1305 9 th Avenue	A & C
U/51/0695	Gully Store-Burroughs Hospital	805 Elm Street	A & C
U/51/0851		1006 10 th Avenue	A & C
U/51/0889		905 Main Street	A & C
U/51/1206	Confederate Monument	6 th Avenue	A & C
U/51/1216		1301 5 th Avenue	A & C
U/51/1217	William A. Freeman House	1207 5 th Avenue	A & C
U/51/1218	John C. Spivey House	1204 5 th Avenue	A & C
U/51/1219	Thomas B. Ludlam House	1202 5 th Avenue	A & C
U/51/1220		1201 5 th Avenue	A & C
U/51/1221	Mayers-McMillan-Thomas House	1107 5 th Avenue	A & C
U/51/1222	H.G. Cushman House	1108 5 th Avenue	A & C
U/51/1223	George Jenkins House	1106 5 th Avenue	A & C
U/51/1224		902 Laurel Street	A & C
U/51/1225		707 Laurel Street	A & C
U/51/1226	L.D. McGrath House	702 Laurel Street	A & C
U/51/1227	Charlie Scarborough House	609 Laurel Street	A & C
U/51/1229	Sessions-Marlowe House	604 Laurel Street	A & C
U/51/1230	Causey House	605 Laurel Street	A & C
U/51/1231	Norton-Anderson-Nye House	511 Laurel Street	A & C
U/51/1232	Norton Drug Store/Methodist Parsonage/Edward Burroughs House	509 Laurel Street	A & C
U/51/1233	McQueen-Quattlebaum House	507 Laurel Street	A & C
U/51/1237	King House	506 Elm Street	A & C
U/51/1238	William B. King House	604 Elm Street	A & C
U/51/1239		606 Elm Street	A & C
U/51/1240	V.F. Platt House	610 Elm Street	A & C
U/51/1241	W.A. Stille, Sr. House	706 Elm Street	A & C
U/51/1242	Gurganus-Collins House	902 Elm Street	A & C
U/51/1243	Bell-Marsh House	1001 Elm Street	A & C
U/51/1246	S.P. Hawes' House	1311 9 th Avenue	A & C
U/51/1248		1306 9 th Avenue	A & C
U/51/1249	Thompson House	1304 9 th Avenue	A & C
U/51/1250	Calhoun House	1300 9 th Avenue	A & C
U/51/1251	McNeill-Bell House	1301 9 th Avenue	A & C
U/51/1265	M.R. Smith House	903 Main Street	A & C
U/51/1266		1001 Main Street	A & C

Survey Number	Historic Name	Address	NRHP Criteria
U/51/1277	Sessions-Woodward House	601 Main Street	A & C
U/51/1280		611 Main Street	A & C
U/51/1282		707 Main Street	A & C
U/51/1288		1002 6 th Avenue	A & C
U/51/1312		608 Burroughs Street	A & C
U/51/1313		1312 7 th Avenue	A & C

There are forty-one properties within this proposed district that are considered to be non-contributing either because they are not historic or have been radically altered. Inventory number 671 at 508 Laurel Street, for example, was a Victorian style house that has been brick veneered and all of its original detailing removed. There are also a few scattered empty lots and parking lots within the district. There is a pocket of non-contributing lots at the end of Beaty Street near Eighth Avenue. This street was carved into the neighborhood around 1935 and many of the buildings along Eighth Avenue have been altered and are not included in the district. The non-historic properties in this section of the district were built in the late twentieth century and set on large, wooded lots. This remained a large parcel, probably belonging to the Buck family, until the last half of the twentieth century. They do not infringe upon the integrity of the district and are sympathetic in design and construction material. Despite these intrusions, the contributing buildings do overwhelmingly outnumber the non-contributing properties.

Figure 24
Map of Proposed Conwayborough Residential NRHP District



ADDITIONAL PRESERVATION ISSUES

There are a few major buildings in Conway that are not recommended as eligible to the NRHP and some explanation is warranted here. The first is the Horry County Courthouse (1289) (see Figure 9B and C). While the central core of this building was constructed in 1908 and the rear addition was placed in 1927, the large wings on either side of the historic core were not added until 1964. While these non-historic additions are in keeping with the style and construction materials of the original building, the wings are substantial in size and detract from the historic core. Until these additions reach fifty years of age in 2014, this building is not recommended as eligible to the NRHP.

The Racepath neighborhood is also not recommended as eligible to the NRHP. While it is the oldest African-American community in Conway, much of its historic fabric has been lost in recent years due to demolition and severe alterations to its oldest structures. Many of the historic buildings in this neighborhood were, in fact, not surveyed at all because their alterations were so severe that their original fabric was unidentifiable. Only a few stores remain and many of the residences are also gone. While Cherry Hill is recommended as NRHP eligible, Bethel AME Church is not as it has been altered by a large addition on its east elevation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The economic benefits of historic preservation have not gone unnoticed in Conway. Their Main Street program is thriving and the majority of the buildings in the core of their central business district have been renovated to resemble their original appearance. A design ordinance is in place to retain the historic character of the downtown. There are a wide variety of shops and very few empty storefronts. In spite of its proximity to a multitude of box stores, outlet malls, and shops associated with Myrtle Beach, Conway has managed to maintain an attractive and viable commercial district. The focus, however, has been on the presently listed NRHP district. While this report recommends an extension to that district, even more of the downtown could be included in this addition if alterations were made to other surrounding buildings. There is particular possibility along Third Avenue between Laurel and Elm Streets. All of the buildings on both sides of this block are historic, but many have been severely altered with new facades. Removal of these facades may one day result in the nomination of an even larger NRHP district. With these improvements, it would also be possible to tie in buildings on lower Laurel Street, namely the Buck Motor Company Building (1294) (see Figure 16A).

The huge Conwayborough neighborhood is another success story. Infill and unsympathetic additions or alterations in this architecturally and historically significant residential area, are minimal. With the establishment of a NRHP district, it is also recommended that the city develop a design ordinance to maintain the character of the neighborhood.

In other neighborhoods in Conway, particularly the Racepath and Grainger-Whittemore area, however, demolition by neglect is perhaps the largest threat. Much of the original historic fabric in the Racepath neighborhood has been lost due to extension alterations to the oldest buildings and the removal of others. The construction of the U.S. Highway 501 Bypass, which divided the

neighborhood, also disrupted its historic character. The Grainger-Whittemore area is not as old, but it is nonetheless a historic area within the African American community. The loss of the original Whittemore School and the construction of a sizable apartment complex and new housing nearby have significantly altered the historic feel of the neighborhood.

Despite these changes, it is recommended that the City of Conway develop a local historical designation program to recognize those buildings and structures that contribute to the history of the community. These buildings are not eligible to the NRHP because of alterations, but their importance should nonetheless be made aware to the public. Suggestions for local listing include: the James Lynch House (1299), associated with prominent African American businessman, James Lynch; Buck Motor Company (1294), an early, unaltered auto sales shop in downtown Conway; Horry County Courthouse (1289); Nye's Pharmacy (920); Big Planters Tobacco Warehouse (598) and Bethel AME Church (954).

A brochure of Conway's most significant historic properties is readily available and provides good information on the town. This could perhaps be expanded to include structures outside of the Conwayborough and Snow Hill neighborhoods.

Of the buildings recommended as eligible to the NRHP, Cherry Hill Baptist Church is in the most danger of demolition. The congregation has constructed a new facility adjacent to the old structure and this building stands unused and in disrepair. It is also set within feet of U.S. Highway 501 Bypass and may be suffering from structural decay due to the heavy traffic on this road. It is recommended that the neighborhood and community recognize the historical and architectural significance of this structure and take action to stabilize, if not restore, this important structure. If it is not suitable for the church's current needs, then perhaps it could be adaptively reused for a museum, community center, or other purpose that would most benefit the residents.

APPENDIX A: COMPILED INVENTORY

Survey Inventory

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
0550	223 Main St.	Commercial	c. 1920	Not Eligible
0551	206 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Not Eligible
0552	317 Main St. / 323 Main St.	Commercial	c. 1900	Not Eligible
0553	337 Main St.	Commercial	c. 1950	Contributes to Listed District
0554	1011, 1013, 1015 Fourth Ave.	Commercial	c. 1950	Contributes to Listed District
0555	312-314 Laurel St.	Conway Post Office Commercial	c. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0556	308 Laurel St.	Commercial	c. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0557	1028 Third Ave.	Commercial	c. 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0558	1026 Third Ave.	Commercial	c. 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0559	1024 Third Ave.	Commercial	c. 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0560	1022 Third Ave.	Commercial	c. 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0561	1025-1027 Third Ave.	Commercial	c. 1910	Not Eligible
0562	927 Fourth Ave.	Commercial	c. 1925	Not Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
0563	909 Fourth Ave.	Commercial	c. 1935	Not Eligible
0564	915 Norman Alley; 910 Third Ave.	Commercial	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0565	911 Norman Alley; 908 Third Ave.	Commercial	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0566	909-915 Third Ave.	Commercial	1923	Not Eligible
0567	1203 Seventh Ave.	J.P. McNeill House Residential/Domestic	c. 1915	Contributes to Eligible District
0568	900 Fourth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1900	Not Eligible
0569	Between Kingston St. and Main St. in 400 block of Kingston St.	Carolina Theater Commercial	1935-1936	Not Eligible
0570	422 Main St.	Canal Wood Company Commercial	c. 1945	Not Eligible
0571	428 Main St.	Conway Post Office Other	1935	Eligible
0572	1100 Third Ave.	Commercial	c. 1910	Not Eligible
0573	1108 Third Ave.	Commercial	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0574	1112 Third Ave.	Commercial	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0575	1118 Third Ave.	Commercial	c. 1945	Not Eligible
0576	1120 Third Ave.	Commercial	c. 1945	Not Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
0577	307 Laurel St.	Commercial	c. 1935	Not Eligible
0578	307 Laurel St.	Commercial	c. 1935	Not Eligible
0579	315 Laurel St.	Commercial	c. 1935	Not Eligible
0580	317 Laurel St.	Commercial	c. 1935	Not Eligible
0581	321 Laurel St.	Commercial	c. 1935	Not Eligible
0582	325 Laurel St.	Commercial	c. 1935	Not Eligible
0583	329-331 Laurel St.	Commercial	c. 1935	Not Eligible
0584	314 Laurel St.	Commercial	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0585	215 Laurel St.	Commercial	c. 1935	Not Eligible
0586	211 Laurel St.	Commercial	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0587	209 Laurel St.	Commercial	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0588	1103-1105 Third Ave.	Gulf Super Station Commercial	1948	Not Eligible
0589	1111 Third Ave.	Commercial	1923	Not Eligible
0590	1115 Third Ave.	Commercial	1923	Not Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
0591	1125 Third Ave.	Commercial	c. 1935	Not Eligible
0592	1127-1129 Third Ave.	Commercial	c. 1910	Not Eligible
0593	308 Elm St.	Commercial	c. 1945	Not Eligible
0594	312 Elm St.	Commercial	c. 1945	Not Eligible
0595	319 Elm St.	Hotel Austin Charles Aux. Building Commercial	c. 1945	Not Eligible
0596	315 Elm St.	Commercial	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0597	313 Elm St.	Commercial	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0598	Fourth Ave. - between Beaty and Elm Streets	Big Planters Tobacco Warehouse Commercial	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0599	1001 Second Ave.	Commercial	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0600	Second Ave. between Laurel and Main Streets	Warehouse Commercial	c. 1935	Not Eligible
0601	110 Laurel St.	Potato House Commercial	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0602	104 Laurel St.	Commercial	c. 1935	Not Eligible
0603	Over Waccamaw River	Other	1927	Eligible
0603.01	Adjacent to Waccamaw River	Other		Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
0604	405 Beatty St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
0605	411 Beatty St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0606	408 Elm St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Not Eligible
0607	1008 Fifth Ave.	Horry County Memorial Library Other	1949	Eligible
0608	507 Elm St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Contributes to Eligible District
0609	505 Elm St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Contributes to Eligible District
0610	503 Elm St.	Kingston Presbyterian Manse Residential/Domestic	1905	Contributes to Eligible District
0611	501 Elm St.	Kingston Presbyterian Manse Residential/Domestic	1940	Contributes to Eligible District
0612	504 Beatty St.	James H. and Laura S. Marsh House Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0613	506 Beatty St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0613.01	506 Beatty St.	Other	c. 1935	Contributes to Eligible District
0614	509 Beatty St.	D.G. Spivey House Residential/Domestic	1939	Contributes to Eligible District
0614.01	509 Beatty St.	Other	c. 1939	Contributes to Eligible District
0615	511 Beatty St.	Dr. John Kelly Staivey House Residential/Domestic	c. 1915	Contributes to Eligible District

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
0616	1303 Sixth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0616.01	1303B Sixth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0617	1308 Sixth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1920	Not Eligible
0618	1302 Sixth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0619	603 Beaty St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Contributes to Eligible District
0620	607 Beaty St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Contributes to Eligible District
0621	609 Beaty St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0622	1307 Seventh Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0623	609 Burroughs St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1915	Not Eligible
0624	1402 Seventh Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0625	1404 Seventh Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0626	1304 Seventh Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0627	1300 Seventh Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District
0628	701 Beaty St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Not Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
0629	703 Beatty St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0630	705 Beatty St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0631	801 Beatty St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0632	1301 Eighth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0633	1307 Eighth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Not Eligible
0634	706-708 Burroughs St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Contributes to Eligible District
0635	704 Burroughs St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1910	Contributes to Eligible District
0636	1302 Eighth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0637	1304 Eighth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0638	800 Burroughs St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1945	Not Eligible
0639	705 Burroughs St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0640	707 Burroughs St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0641	801 Burroughs St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Not Eligible
0642	1401 Ninth Ave.	Dr. James Archibald Sasser House Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Contributes to Eligible District

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
0643	1310 Ninth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0644	1302 Ninth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Contributes to Eligible District
0645	802 Burroughs St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1945	Not Eligible
0646	804 Burroughs St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Contributes to Eligible District
0647	910 Pine St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0648	1206 Ninth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0649	1200 Ninth Ave.	Dan Taylor House Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District
0649.01	1200 Ninth Ave.	Other	c. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District
0650	907 Elm St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Contributes to Eligible District
0651	909 Elm St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Contributes to Eligible District
0652	1207 and 1209 Tenth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0653	1100 Ninth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Contributes to Eligible District
0654	1101 Ninth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1955	Contributes to Eligible District
0655	1105 Ninth Ave.	Jollie-Elliott House Residential/Domestic	c. 1858	Contributes to Eligible District

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
0656	1109 Ninth Ave.	Dr. Hal B. Holmes House Residential/Domestic	c. 1945	Contributes to Eligible District
0657	900 Laurel St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
0658	1004 Ninth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Contributes to Eligible District
0659	1002 Ninth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1910	Contributes to Eligible District
0660	901 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Not Eligible
0661	706 Laurel St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Contributes to Eligible District
0661.01	706 Laurel St.	Other	c. 1935	Contributes to Eligible District
0662	704 Laurel St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1910	Contributes to Eligible District
0663	705 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0664	1001 Seventh Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District
0665	1003 Seventh Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0666	1005 Seventh Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0667	606 Laurel St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
0668	600 Laurel St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Contributes to Eligible District

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
0669	1004 Sixth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Contributes to Eligible District
0670	510 Laurel St.	Dr. H.L. Scarborough House Residential/Domestic	1919	Contributes to Eligible District
0671	508 Laurel St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1900	Not Eligible
0672	503 Main St.	Henry Burroughs House Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District
0672.01	503 Main St.	Franklin Burroughs House outbuilding Other	c. 1900	Contributes to Eligible District
0672.02	503 Main St.	Henry Burroughs House garage Other	c. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District
0673	505 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0673.01	505 Main St.	Other	c. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0674	805 Laurel St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
0675	801 Laurel St.	Hinson Tourist Home Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District
0676	703 Laurel St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Contributes to Eligible District
0677	613 Laurel St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1915	Not Eligible
0678	603 Laurel St.	Robert Scarborough II House Residential/Domestic	c. 1948	Not Eligible
0679	1104 Sixth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
0680	700 Elm St.	Baptist Church Manse Residential/Domestic	c. 1945	Contributes to Eligible District
0681	702 Elm St.	Walter A. Stille, Jr. House Residential/Domestic	c. 1927	Contributes to Eligible District
0681.01	702 Elm St.	Walter A. Stille, Jr. House Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District
0682	708 Elm St.	Residential/Domestic	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
0683	802 Elm St.	Scurry-Massey House Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Contributes to Eligible District
0684	701 Elm St.	Colonel H.L. Buck House Residential/Domestic	1929	Contributes to Eligible District
0685	611 Elm St.	Dr. Paul Sasser House Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Contributes to Eligible District
0686	603 Elm St.	First Baptist Church Other	1951	Contributes to Eligible District
0686.01	603 Elm St.	First Baptist Church Education Building Other	1939	Contributes to Eligible District
0687	800 Fifth Ave.	Collins A. Spivey House Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Not Eligible
0688	906 Fifth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0689	502 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1900	Not Eligible
0690	508 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1910	Not Eligible
0691	901 Sixth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1910	Not Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
0692	504 Kingston St.	Colonel James S. Dusenbury House Residential/Domestic	c. 1936	Not Eligible
0693	1307 Ninth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Contributes to Eligible District
0694	1305 Ninth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District
0695	805 Elm St.	Gully Store - Burroughs Hospital Residential/Domestic	c. 1870	Contributes to Eligible District
0696	905 Kingston Lake Dr.	Jerry Cox House Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0697	916 Kingston Lake Dr.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Not Eligible
0698	608 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0699	610 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0700	903, 905, 907 Seventh Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Not Eligible
0701	901 Seventh Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1910	Not Eligible
0702	900 Seventh Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0703	700 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0704	702 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0705	710 Main St.	St. Paul's Episcopal Church Education Building Other	c. 1942	Not Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
0706	907 Lakewood Ave.	McMillan House Residential/Domestic	1930	Not Eligible
0706.01	907 Lakewood Ave.	McMillan House garage Other	c. 1930	Not Eligible
0707	905 Applewhite Ln.	Barnhill - Weston - Godfrey House Residential/Domestic	c. 1847	Not Eligible
0708	904 Kingston Lake Dr.	Edwin J. Sherwood House Residential/Domestic	1910	Not Eligible
0708.01	904 Kingston Lake Dr.	Other	c. 1910	Not Eligible
0709	605 Lakeside Dr.	James H. (Jimmy) Burroughs House Residential/Domestic	1927	Not Eligible
0709.01	605 Lakeside Dr.	Other	c. 1930	Not Eligible
0710	610 Lakeside Dr.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0711	700 Lakeside Dr.	Jack Burroughs House Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Not Eligible
0712	504 Lakewood Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1945	Not Eligible
0713	500 Lakewood Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1945	Not Eligible
0714	Lakeside Ave.	Other	1869	Not Eligible
0715	507 Ninth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0716	702 Lakeside Dr.	Dr. C.L. Busbee House Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Not Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
0717	900 Lakeside Dr.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0718	904 Lakeside Dr.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0719	513 Tenth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0720	511 Tenth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0721	503 Tenth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0722	903 Hart St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0723	500 Ninth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0724	417 Tenth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0725	410 Tenth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1945	Not Eligible
0726	506 Tenth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0727	508 Tenth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0728	1006 Lakeside Dr.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0729	1007 Hart St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0730	500 Eleventh Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
0731	1100 Hart St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0732	1102 Hart St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0733	1108 Hart St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0734	1107 Hart St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0735	514 Eleventh Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0736	1101 Lakeside Dr.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0737	1005 Lakeside Dr.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0738	1001 Lakeside Dr.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0739	907 Lakeside Dr.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0740	905 Lakeside Dr.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0741	903 Lakeside Dr.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0742	901 Lakeside Dr.	Ralph Mathis House Residential/Domestic	1935	Not Eligible
0742.01	901 Lakeside Dr.	Ralph Mathis House garage and apartment Other	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0743	701 Lakeside Dr.	R.T. Edwards House Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Not Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
0744	1002 Oak St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0745	1006 Oak St.	Residential/Domestic	1940	Not Eligible
0746	1109 Oak St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0747	801 Twelfth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0748	1112 Collins St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0749	808 Eleventh Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0750	806 Eleventh Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0751	805 Eleventh Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
0752	807 Eleventh Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1910	Not Eligible
0753	903 Twelfth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0754	901 Twelfth Ave	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0755	1105 Collins St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0756	1006 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Not Eligible
0757	904 Tenth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
0758	902 Tenth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
0759	806 Tenth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0760	807 Tenth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1945	Not Eligible
0761	907 Collins St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0762	908 Ninth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Not Eligible
0763	906 Ninth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0764	910 Lakewood Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0765	804 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0766	902 Twelfth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0767	900 Twelfth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Not Eligible
0768	804 Twelfth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0769	714 Twelfth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	1941	Not Eligible
0770	708 Twelfth Ave.	Creel Oil and Gas Company Commercial	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0770.01	708 Twelfth Ave.	Creel Oil and Gas Company Shop Other	c. 1925	Not Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
0770.02	708 Twelfth Ave.	Commercial	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0770.03	708 Twelfth Ave.	Commercial	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0770.04	708 Twelfth Ave.	Commercial	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0771	506 Twelfth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0772	502 Twelfth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0773	500 Twelfth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0774	406 Twelfth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0775	1205 Lakeside Dr.	Commercial	c. 1930	Not Eligible
0776	700 Fourteenth Ave.	Mclver-Shaw Lumber Company Commercial	1946	Not Eligible
0777	Fifteenth Ave.	Horry County Ice Company Commercial	c. 1948	Not Eligible
0777.01	Fifteenth Ave.	Shrimp House Commercial	c. 1948	Not Eligible
0778	710 Fifteenth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0779	712 Fifteenth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0780	716 Fifteenth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
0781	718 Fifteenth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0782	720 Fifteenth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0783	1401 "A" St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0784	716 Fourteenth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0785	1204 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Not Eligible
0786	1206 Main St.	Charles B. Edwards House Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0787	1208 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Not Eligible
0788	1300 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Not Eligible
0789	East side of Main St. between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0790	1506 Main St.	Hucks and Washington Furniture Store Commercial	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0791	900 Fifteenth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1945	Not Eligible
0792	903 Fifteenth Ave.	Masonic Lodge Other	1948	Not Eligible
0793	801 Fifteenth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1945	Not Eligible
0794	1502 Oak St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1945	Not Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
0795	900 Sixteenth Ave.	Donny Thompkins House Residential/Domestic	c. 1945	Not Eligible
0796	1510 McKeithan St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0797	1502 McKeithan St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0798	712 Fifteenth Ct.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0799	809 Fifteenth Ct.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0800	803 Fifteenth Ct.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0801	801 Fifteenth Ct.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0802	711 Fifteenth Ct.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1945	Not Eligible
0803	709 Fifteenth Ct.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1949	Not Eligible
0804	705 Fifteenth Ct.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0805	701 Fifteenth Ct.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0806	709 Fourteenth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0807	705 Fifteenth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0808	709 Fifteenth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
0809	711 Fifteenth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0810	1404 "A" St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0811	719 Fourteenth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0812	713 Fourteenth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0813	711 Fourteenth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0814	1705 McKeithan St.	Dr. Ed Norton House Residential/Domestic	c. 1920	Not Eligible
0815	609 Eighteenth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	1939	Not Eligible
0816	1801 Sessions St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0817	1800 Sessions St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0818	606 Eighteenth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0819	602 Eighteenth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0820	1800 McDermott St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0821	601 Eighteenth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0822	1705 McDermott St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
0823	1704 Main St.	Commercial	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0824	603 Sixteenth Ave.	Aberdeen Manufacturing Commercial	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0825	407 Lakeland Dr.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Not Eligible
0826	405 Lakeland Dr.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0827	403 Lakeland Dr.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Not Eligible
0828	Lakeland Dr. at Winding Rd.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0829	305 Lakeland Dr.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0830	210 Jessamine St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1945	Not Eligible
0830.01	210 Jessamine St.	Other	c. 1945	Not Eligible
0831	202 Jessamine St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1945	Not Eligible
0832	205 Jessamine St.	Residential/Domestic	1949	Not Eligible
0833	1205 Lakeland Dr.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0834	100 Park Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0835	201 Lakeland Dr.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
0836	406 Lakeland Dr.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1951	Not Eligible
0836.01	406 Lakeland Dr.	Other	c. 1951	Not Eligible
0837	402 Lakeland Dr.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1947	Not Eligible
0838	1001 Winding Rd.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1951	Not Eligible
0839	210 Lakeland Dr.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1949	Not Eligible
0840	208 Lakeland Dr.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0840.01	208 Lakeland Dr.	Other	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0841	401 Twelfth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0842	1008 Winding Rd.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0843	305 Twelfth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1946	Not Eligible
0844	1009 Snowhill Dr.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1947	Not Eligible
0845	403 Twelfth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1955	Not Eligible
0846	305 Lakeland Dr.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0847	210 Busbee St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1953	Not Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
0848	1309 Snowhill Dr.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1952	Not Eligible
0849	210 McGrath Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1954	Not Eligible
0850	906 Laurel St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Not Eligible
0851	1006 Tenth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Contributes to Eligible District
0852	1004 Laurel St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0853	1006 Laurel St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0854	1002 Eleventh Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0855	1003 Eleventh Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1945	Not Eligible
0856	1108 Laurel St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0857	1005 Twelfth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1945	Not Eligible
0858	1204 Laurel St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1945	Not Eligible
0859	1302 Laurel St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0860	1400 Laurel St. (and Fourteenth Ave.)	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0861	1500 Laurel St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Not Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
0862	1504 Laurel St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0863	1506 Laurel St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0864	1502 Laurel St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0865	1516 Laurel St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0866	1502 Elm St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0867	1500 Elm St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0868	Thirteenth Ave. and West Alley	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0869	1104 Twelfth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0870	1200 Collins Park St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0871	1201 Twelfth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0872	1000 Burroughs St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0873	1006 Burroughs St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0874	1005 Burroughs St.	John Long House Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0875	1011 Burroughs St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1920	Not Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
0876	1013 Burroughs St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0877	1020 Pine St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0878	1302 Forest View Rd.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0879	1100 Buck St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0880	1010 Buck St.	Henry Lee and Dorothy H. Buck III House Residential/Domestic	1939	Not Eligible
0881	1006 Buck St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Not Eligible
0882	1600 Ninth Ave.	Conway Hospital Other	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0883	1500 Ninth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0884	1402 Ninth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Not Eligible
0885	1411 Tenth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1920	Not Eligible
0886	1413 Tenth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0887	1416 Tenth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0888	1412 Tenth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1920	Not Eligible
0889	905 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Contributes to Eligible District

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
0890	1003 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0891	1005 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0892	1007 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0893	1101 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1945	Not Eligible
0894	1103 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0895	1105 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0896	1201 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0897	1209 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0898	1305 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0899	1505 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Not Eligible
0900	1507 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Not Eligible
0901	1515 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1945	Not Eligible
0902	1005 Sixteenth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0903	1409 Laurel St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1945	Not Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
0904	1405 Laurel St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Not Eligible
0905	1401 Laurel St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0906	1209 Laurel St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1945	Not Eligible
0907	1205 Laurel St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0908	1201 Laurel St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
0909	1104 Seventeenth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0910	1111 Seventeenth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
0911	1114 Seventeenth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0912	1704 Elm St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1920	Not Eligible
0913	1616 Elm St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0914	1601 Sixteenth Ave.	Collins Park Other	c. 1935	Not Eligible
0915	1607 Park View Rd.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0916	1605 Park View Rd.	Raymond Ambrose House Residential/Domestic	1939	Not Eligible
0917	1309 Sixteenth Ave.	Dr. Joe Smith House Residential/Domestic	c. 1955	Not Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
0918	901 Bell St.	C.L. Smith House Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0919	903 Bell St.	Commercial	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0920	1600 Tenth Ave.	Nye's Pharmacy Commercial	1953	Eligible
0921	907 Bell St.	Commercial	c. 1955	Not Eligible
0922	1015 Pine St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1920	Not Eligible
0923	1013 Pine St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1920	Not Eligible
0924	1005 Pine St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Not Eligible
0925	1007 Elm St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0926	1009 Elm St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0927	1013 Elm St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0928	1509 Elm St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0929	1511 Elm St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0930	802 Smith St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1945	Not Eligible
0931	800 Smith St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
0932	801 Smith St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0933	1600 Seventh Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0934	1507 Eighth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0935	1505 Eighth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0936	1503 Eighth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0937	1413 Eighth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0938	1404 Eighth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0939	805 Sweet St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0940	1405 Ninth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1920	Not Eligible
0941	1403 Ninth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Not Eligible
0942	1507 Seventh Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0943	608 Smith St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1945	Not Eligible
0944	507 Gene St.	Ella Green House Residential/Domestic	1956	Not Eligible
0945	609 Smith St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1945	Not Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
0946	Sixth Ave. and Smith St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0947	1609 Sixth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0948	1613 Sixth Ave.	Essie Johnson House Residential/Domestic	1926	Not Eligible
0949	1615 Sixth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0950	1621 Sixth Ave.	Mount Zion F.B.H. (Fire Baptized Holiness) Church Other	1946	Not Eligible
0951	1622 Racepath	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0952	1107 Tenth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0953	1610 Racepath	Residential/Domestic	c. 1915	Not Eligible
0954	1530 Racepath	Bethel A.M.E. (African Methodist Episcopal) Church Other	1940	Not Eligible
0955	1512 Racepath	Annie Spain Moore House Residential/Domestic	c. 1920	Not Eligible
0956	1510 Racepath	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
0957	1508 Racepath	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0958	1408 Racepath	McKiever Funeral Home Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0959	1406 Sixth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
0960	1404 Sixth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0961	1402 Sixth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0962	1413 Sixth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1910	Not Eligible
0963	1304 Racepath	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0964	1515 Sixth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0965	1310 Fifth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1920	Not Eligible
0966	1400 Fifth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0967	1402 Fifth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1910	Not Eligible
0968	1404 Fifth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0969	1406 Fifth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1910	Not Eligible
0970	1408 Fifth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0971	1414 Fifth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0972	1416 Fifth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0973	1508 Fifth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1900	Not Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
0974	502 Smith St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0975	411 Blossom St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0976	407 Blossom St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0977	405 Blossom St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0978	403 Blossom St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0979	406 Blossom St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0980	1318 Fourth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0981	1400 Fourth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0982	405 Lewis St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0983	1412 Gamecock St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1945	Not Eligible
0984	415 Ann St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1920	Not Eligible
0985	419 Smith St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0986	420 Smith St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0987	Racepath at Church St.	Cherry Hill Baptist Church Other	1935	Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
0988	1605 Racepath	Savoy Hotel Commercial	c. 1920	Not Eligible
0989	1601 Racepath	Residential/Domestic	c. 1920	Not Eligible
0990	1521 Racepath	Vereen House Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0991	1509 Racepath	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0992	1409 Racepath	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0993	1405 Racepath	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0994	1305 Racepath	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0995	1303 Racepath	Residential/Domestic	c. 1920	Not Eligible
0996	1517 Fifth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
0997	1515 Fifth Ave.	William and Thilian Alford House Residential/Domestic	1954	Not Eligible
0998	1513 Fifth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1910	Not Eligible
0999	1501 Fifth Ave.	Lemond Jones House Residential/Domestic	c. 1945	Not Eligible
1000	1419 Fifth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1001	1413 Fifth Ave.	George Jones House Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
1002	1405 Fifth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1920	Not Eligible
1003	1403 Fifth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1004	1707 Racepath	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1005	1712 Racepath	H.C. and Lilly Lattimer House Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1006	1721 Racepath	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1007	1719 Racepath	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1008	506 Wright Blvd.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1009	503 Wright Blvd.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1010	505 Wright Blvd.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1011	West side of Wright Blvd. Near the intersection with Racepath	Lynch Building / Dr. Kelly Clinic Commercial	c. 1935	Not Eligible
1012	607 Wright Blvd.	Commercial	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1013	806 Wright Blvd.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1014	808 Wright Blvd.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1015	820 Wright Blvd.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
1016	1744 Hilland Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1017	1731 Hilland Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1018	1721 Hilland Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1019	1719 Hilland Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1020	1710 Hilland Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1910	Not Eligible
1021	605 Church St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1022	1602 Suggs St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1023	1521 Tinkertown Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1024	1525 Tinkertown Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1025	Taylor Square and Tin Top Alley	Hemingway Cemetery Other	c. 1900	Not Eligible
1026	1013 Tin Top Alley	Residential/Domestic	c. 1920	Not Eligible
1027	1004 Tin Top Alley	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1028	1632 Ninth Ave.	Friendship Baptist Church Other	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1029	1654 Ninth Ave.	Commercial	c. 1930	Not Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
1030	1656 Ninth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1031	1666 Ninth Ave.	Commercial	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1032	1672 Ninth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1033	1663 Ninth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1034	1617 Sixteenth Ave.	Armory Other	1953	Not Eligible
1035	1503 Dewitt Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1036	1700 Ward Cir.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1945	Not Eligible
1037	1711 Ward Cir.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1945	Not Eligible
1038	1923 Fulmer St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1039	2200 Main St.	Commercial		Not Eligible
1040	2207 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1041	2205 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1042	2401 Main St.	New Farmer's Warehouse / Horry Farm Supply Commercial		Not Eligible
1043	1813 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
1044	1301 Woody Ln.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
1045	1312 Snowhill Dr.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1955	Not Eligible
1046	213 Sherwood Dr.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1954	Not Eligible
1047	305 Jackson Ln.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1954	Not Eligible
1048	206 Busbee St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1049	1505 Lakeland Dr.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1953	Not Eligible
1050	1406 Lakeland Dr.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1954	Not Eligible
1053	1301 Lakeland Dr.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
1054	1310 Esdale Ln.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1954	Not Eligible
1055	1501 Lakeland Dr.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1947	Not Eligible
1056	1309 Lakeland Dr.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1951	Not Eligible
1057	806 Sixth Ave.	Dunn House (Maxine and Myron) Residential/Domestic	1955-1956	Not Eligible
1058	1225 Lakeland Dr.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
1059	1212 Lakeland Dr.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
1060	209 Lakeland Dr.	Residential/Domestic	1947	Not Eligible
1061	1817 Racepath	Residential/Domestic	c. 1945	Not Eligible
1062	1829 Racepath	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1063	1905 Racepath	Residential/Domestic	c. 1920	Not Eligible
1064	813 Wright Blvd.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1065	456 Court St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1066	1720 Spivey Alley	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Not Eligible
1067	1724 Spivey Alley	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1068	1723 Spivey Alley	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1069	403 Church St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1070	405 Apple Ln.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1910	Not Eligible
1071	508 Maulden St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1072	1905 Sixth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1073	2002 Sixth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
1074	2006 Sixth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1920	Not Eligible
1075	2200 Ninth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1945	Not Eligible
1076	2104 Ninth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1076.01	2104 Ninth Ave.	Other	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1077	2100 Ninth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1078	2008 Ninth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Not Eligible
1079	2006 Ninth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1080	1820 Ninth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1081	1824 Ninth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1082	1806 Ninth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1945	Not Eligible
1083	1804 Ninth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1084	1800 Ninth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1085	1724 Ninth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1086	1704 Ninth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Not Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
1087	905 Blount St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1088	904 Blount St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1089	904 Whittemore St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Not Eligible
1090	1001 Whittemore St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1091	1007 Whittemore St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1092	1708 Brown St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1093	1801 Singleton St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1094	1806 Singleton St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1095	1805 Singleton St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1096	2400 Ninth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1097	1519 Grainger Rd.	Rose Hill Cemetery Other	c. 1910	Not Eligible
1098	1203 Grainger Rd.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1099	1109 Grainger Rd.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Not Eligible
1100	1103 Grainger Rd.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
1101	1605 Horry St.	Whitmore Elementary School Other	c. 1954	Not Eligible
1102	935 Wright Blvd.	Wright's Grocery Store Commercial	c. 1955	Not Eligible
1103	923 Wright Blvd.	Mary Hemingway House Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1104	907 Wright Blvd.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1105	905 Wright Blvd.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1106	903 Wright Blvd.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1107	2025 Sixth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1108	2029 Sixth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1109	2206 Sixth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1110	2208 Sixth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1111	403 Pittman St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1112	501 Ridge St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1113	709 Rufus St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1114	705 Rufus St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Not Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
1115	503 Live Oak St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1945	Not Eligible
1116	501 Live Oak St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1117	415 Live Oak St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1945	Not Eligible
1118	416 Live Oak St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1945	Not Eligible
1119	407 Live Oak St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1945	Not Eligible
1120	403 Live Oak St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1121	406 Live Oak St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1122	401 Live Oak St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1123	402 Live Oak St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1124	2306 Fourth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1125	2500 Fourth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1126	404 Palmetto St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1127	410 Palmetto St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1128	414 Palmetto St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
1129	502 Palmetto St	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Not Eligible
1130	503 Palmetto St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1131	2501 Ninth Ave.	Jamestown Baptist Church Other	c. 1950	Not Eligible
1132	513 Sycamore St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1920	Not Eligible
1133	418 Sycamore St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1134	408 Sycamore St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1135	407 Sycamore St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1136	402 Sycamore St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1137	406 Pearl St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1138	501 Pearl St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1935	Not Eligible
1139	2606 Austin Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1140	2602 Austin Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1141	513 Pearl St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1142	508 Temple St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
1143	506 Temple St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1144	408 Temple St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1145	406 Temple St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1146	407 Temple St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1147	1705 Fourth Ave.	Commercial	c. 1950	Not Eligible
1148	1703 Fourth Ave.	Commercial	c. 1950	Not Eligible
1149	1701 Fourth Ave.	Commercial	c. 1950	Not Eligible
1150	2907 Fourth Ave.	Commercial	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1151	2804 Fourth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1152	2802 Fourth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1153	301 Sycamore St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1154	2403 Fourth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1155	2209 Fourth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1156	2201 Fourth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
1157	2121 Fourth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1158	2109 Fourth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1159	2105 Fourth Ave.	Commercial	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1160	2003 Fourth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1161	2100 Fourth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1955	Not Eligible
1162	2104 Fourth Ave.	Harvey Thompson House Residential/Domestic	1934	Not Eligible
1163	409 Maulden St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1164	2107 Ninth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1165	2103 Ninth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1166	203 Lewis St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1915	Not Eligible
1167	207 Lewis St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1915	Not Eligible
1168	209 Lewis St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1915	Not Eligible
1169	109 Lewis St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1915	Not Eligible
1170	105 Lewis St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
1171	1501 First Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1172	1503 First Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1173	1507 First Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1174	1508 First Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1175	1413 First Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1176	1411 First Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1177	105 Powell St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1178	107 Powell St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1179	109 Powell St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1180	1504 Second Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1181	1506 Second Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1182	1508 Second Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1183	1510 Second Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1184	1529 Second Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
1185	1523 Second Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1186	1519 Second Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1187	1513 Second Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1188	1509 Second Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1189	1422 Second Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1190	1420 Second Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1191	1418 Second Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1192	1411 Second Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1193	1409 Second Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1194	1407 Second Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1195	1409 Second Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1196	1323 Third Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1197	1401 Third Ave.	Commercial	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1198	1405 / 1407 Third Ave.	Commercial	c. 1940	Not Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
1199	1417 Third Ave.	Commercial	c. 1950	Not Eligible
1200	1418 Third Ave. and Powell St.	Commercial	c. 1940	Not Eligible
1201	209 Powell St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1202	1601 Third Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1203	1603 Third Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1204	104 Long Ave. Extension	Residential/Domestic	c. 1945	Not Eligible
1205	109 Country Club Dr.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1206	Sixth Ave. between Elm St. and Laurel St.	Confederate Memorial Other	1939	Contributes to Eligible District
1207	Wright Blvd. and Hemingway St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
1208	918/920 Wright Blvd.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1950	Not Eligible
1209	928 Wright Blvd.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1210	932 Wright Blvd.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1211	1716 Sixteenth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1212	1723 Sixteenth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
1213	1313 Lakeland Dr.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1952	Not Eligible
1216	1301 Fifth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
1217	1207 Fifth Ave.	William A. Freeman House Residential/Domestic	1912	Contributes to Eligible District
1217.01	408 Beaty St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
1217.02	1207 Fifth Ave.	Other	c. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
1218	1204 Fifth Ave.	John C. Spivey House Residential/Domestic	c. 1900	Contributes to Eligible District
1219	1202 Fifth Ave.	Thomas Boyd Ludlam House Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
1219.01	1202 Fifth Ave.	Other	c. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
1220	1201 Fifth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1905	Contributes to Eligible District
1221	1107 Fifth Ave.	Mayers-McMillan-Thomas House Residential/Domestic	1892	Contributes to Eligible District
1222	1108 Fifth Ave.	H.G. Cushman House Residential/Domestic	c. 1938	Contributes to Eligible District
1223	1106 Fifth Ave.	George Jenkins House Residential/Domestic	1909	Contributes to Eligible District
1224	902 Laurel St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
1225	707 Laurel St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
1226	702 Laurel St.	L.D. McGrath House Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
1227	609 Laurel St.	Robert B. Scarborough House Residential/Domestic	c. 1885	Contributes to Eligible District
1227.01	609 Laurel St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1885	Contributes to Eligible District
1228	610 Laurel St.	John McDermott House Residential/Domestic	c. 1882, 1896	Not Eligible
1229	604 Laurel St.	Sessions-Marlowe House Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
1230	605 Laurel St.	Causey House Residential/Domestic	c. 1876	Contributes to Eligible District
1231	511 Laurel St.	Norton-Anderson-Nye House Residential/Domestic	c. 1910	Contributes to Eligible District
1232	509 Laurel St.	Norton Drug Store / Methodist Parsonage / Edward Burroughs House Residential/Domestic	c. 1870	Contributes to Eligible District
1232.01	509 Laurel St.	Other	c. 1950	Contributes to Eligible District
1233	507 Laurel St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1915	Contributes to Eligible District
1234	930 Wright Blvd.	Vereen House Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1235	1908 Ninth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1236	1005 Live Oak St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1920	Not Eligible
1237	506 Elm St.	King House Residential/Domestic	c. 1910	Contributes to Eligible District

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
1238	604 Elm St.	William B. King House Residential/Domestic	1924-1927	Contributes to Eligible District
1239	606 Elm St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1900	Contributes to Eligible District
1240	610 Elm St.	V.F. Platt House Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
1241	706 Elm St.	W.A. Stille, Sr. House Residential/Domestic	c. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District
1242	902 Elm St.	Gurganus-Collins House Residential/Domestic	c. 1862	Contributes to Eligible District
1242.01	902 Elm St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1840	Contributes to Eligible District
1243	1001 Elm St.	Bell-Marsh House Residential/Domestic	c. 1850	Contributes to Eligible District
1243.01	1001 Elm St.	Bell-Marsh House garage Other	c. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
1244	1307 Elm St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1245	1406 Ninth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1900	Not Eligible
1246	1311 Ninth Ave.	S.P. Hawes House Residential/Domestic	1918	Contributes to Eligible District
1246.01	1311 Ninth Ave.	S.P. Hawes House garage Other	c. 1918	Contributes to Eligible District
1246.02	1311 Ninth Ave.	S.P. Hawes Greenhouse Other	c. 1918	Contributes to Eligible District
1247	1308 Ninth Ave.	Nurses' Home Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
1248	1306 Ninth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
1248.01	1306 Ninth Ave.	Other	c. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
1249	1304 Ninth Ave.	Thompson House Residential/Domestic	c. 1900	Contributes to Eligible District
1250	1300 Ninth Ave.	Calhoun House Residential/Domestic	c. 1850	Contributes to Eligible District
1250.01	1300 Ninth Ave.	Other	c. 1900(?)	Contributes to Eligible District
1251	1301 Ninth Ave.	McNeill-Bell House Residential/Domestic	c. 1880	Contributes to Eligible District
1252	806 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1253	2101 Oak St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1910	Not Eligible
1254	2122 Oak St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1255	1904 Oak St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1256	2701 Ninth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1257	1011 Tin Top Alley	Residential/Domestic	c. 1910	Not Eligible
1258	1011 Pine St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1915	Not Eligible
1259	1010 Burroughs St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1920	Not Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
1260	1004 Burroughs St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1920	Not Eligible
1261	1002 Burroughs St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1262	1001 Burroughs St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1915	Not Eligible
1263	1419 Tenth Ave.	George Martin Store Commercial	1936	Not Eligible
1264	904 Buck St.	George Martin House Residential/Domestic	1924	Not Eligible
1265	903 Main St.	M.R. Smith House Residential/Domestic	c. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District
1266	1001 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
1267	1000 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1267.01	1000 Main St.	Other	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1267.02	1000 Main St.	Other	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1268	1002 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1269	1004 Main St.	Sanford Dewitt Cox, Sr. House Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1270	1106 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1271	900 Eleventh Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
1272	805 Twelfth St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1273	800 Twelfth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1274	716 Twelfth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1275	1100 Oak St.	Burroughs-Long-Goldfinch House Residential/Domestic	1910	Not Eligible
1276	1003 Oak St.	Dewitt Forehand House Residential/Domestic	1923	Not Eligible
1277	601 Main St.	Sessions-Woodward House Residential/Domestic	c. 1889	Contributes to Eligible District
1278	603 Main St.	Edgar Woodward House Residential/Domestic	c. 1910	Not Eligible
1279	606 Main St.	W.L. Bryan House Residential/Domestic	1912	Not Eligible
1279.01	606 Main St.	W.L. Bryan Tank House Other	c. 1900	Not Eligible
1280	611 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District
1281	600 Lakeside Dr.	Snow Hill Residential/Domestic	c. 1924	Not Eligible
1281.01	600 Lakeside Dr.	Snow Hill Garage Other	c. 1924	Not Eligible
1282	707 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
1282.01	707 Main St.	Other	c. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
1283	907 Applewhite Ln.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1880	Not Eligible
1284	904 Sixth St.	Grier Woodward House Residential/Domestic	c. 1910	Not Eligible
1285	900-902 Sixth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1286	809 Sixth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1900	Not Eligible
1287	801 Sixth Ave.	Charles H. Snider House Residential/Domestic	c. 1908	Not Eligible
1288	1002 Sixth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1910	Contributes to Eligible District
1289	1201 Third Ave.	Horry County Courthouse Other	1908	Not Eligible
1290	1121 Third Ave.	Commercial	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1291	1111 Third Ave.	Commercial	1948	Not Eligible
1292	1102 Third Ave.	Commercial	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1293	1014 Fourth Ave.	Commercial	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1294	219-223 Laurel St.	Buck Motor Company Commercial	c. 1915, 1923	Not Eligible
1295	800 Third Ave.	Kingston Presbyterian Church Other	1858	Eligible
1295.01	800 Third Ave.	Kingston Presbyterian Church office/Education Bldg Other	1956	Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
1296	207 Kingston St.	Pery Quattibaum House Residential/Domestic	c. 1920	Not Eligible
1297	201 Lewis St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1915	Not Eligible
1298	111 Lewis St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1915	Not Eligible
1299	1308 Fifth Ave.	James B. Lynch House Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1300	1312 Fifth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	1923	Not Eligible
1301	1314 Fifth Ave.	W.R. Lewis House Residential/Domestic	c. 1900	Not Eligible
1302	1313 Fifth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1910	Not Eligible
1303	411 Lewis St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1304	1407 Fifth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1915	Not Eligible
1305	1409 Fifth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1306	1505 Racepath	Residential/Domestic	c. 1920	Not Eligible
1307	1306 Racepath	Residential/Domestic	c. 1910	Not Eligible
1308	1302 Racepath	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1309	1408 Sixth Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name and Use	Date	Eligibility
1310	1309 Sixth Ave.	Harvey Gasque House Residential/Domestic	c. 1915	Not Eligible
1311	607 Burroughs St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
1312	608 Burroughs St.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
1313	1312 Seventh Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District
1314	1400 Seventh Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1315	1522 Hilland Ave.	Residential/Domestic	c. 1910	Not Eligible
1316	514 Main St.	Epps House Residential/Domestic	1902, 1910	Not Eligible
1316.01	514 Main St.	Playhouse Other	c. 1925	Not Eligible
1316.02	903 Sixth Ave.	Epps House Servant's Quarters Residential/Domestic	c. 1910	Not Eligible

APPENDIX B: 1983 SURVEY

Appendix B: Conway Historic Properties Surveyed in 1983

Current Site No.	Original Site No.	Address	Property Name	NRHP Listed	Condition
1216	1	1301 5th Avenue			
1217	2	1207 5th Avenue	William A. Freeman House		
1218	3	1204 5th Avenue	John C. Spivey House		
1219	4	1202 5th Avenue	Thomas B. Ludlam House		
1220	5	1201 5th Avenue			
1221	6	1107 5th Avenue	Mayers-McMillan-Thomas Hse		
1222	7	1108 5th Avenue	H.G. Cushman House		
1223	8	1106 5th Avenue			
0007	9	5th Avenue	1st United Methodist Church	1986	
0007	10	421 Main Street	Little Church of 1st United Meth.	1986	
	11	1001 Laurel Street	Conway High School		DEMOLISHED
1224	12	902 Laurel Street			
1225	13	707 Laurel Street			
1226	14	702 Laurel Street	L.D. McGrath House		
0009	15	701 Laurel Street	J.W. Holliday House	1986	
1227	16	609 Laurel Street	Charlie Scarborough House		
1228	17	610 Laurel Street	McDermott House		
1229	18	604 Laurel Street	Sessions-Marlowe House		
1230	19	605 Laurel Street	Causey House		
1231	20	511 Laurel Street	Norton-Anderson-Nye House		
1232	21	509 Laurel Street	Norton Drug Store/Methodist Parsonage/Edward Burroughs Hs		
1233	22	507 Laurel Street	McQueen-Quattlebaum House		
	23	504 Laurel Street	Buck-Singleton House		DEMOLISHED
1234	24	930 Wright Blvd.	Vereen House		
	25	2004 9th Avenue			DEMOLISHED
1235	26	1908 9th Avenue			
	27	2302 9th Avenue			DEMOLISHED
1236	28	1005 Live Oak			
1237	29	506 Elm Street	King House		
1238	30	604 Elm Street	William B. King House		
1239	31	606 Elm Street			
1240	32	610 Elm Street	V.F. Platt House		
1241	33	706 Elm Street	W.A. Stilly, Sr. House		
1242	34	902 Elm Street	Gurganus-Collins House		
1243	35	1001 Elm Street	Bell-Marsh House		
1244	36	1307 Elm Street			
0001	37	1503 Elm Street	H.W. Ambrose House	1986	

Current Site No.	Original Site No.	Address	Property Name	NRHP Listed	Condition
	38	1509 9th Avenue			DEMOLISHED
1245	39	1406 9th Avenue			
1246	40	1311 9th Avenue	S.P. Hawes House		
1247	41	1308 9th Avenue	Nurses' Home		
1248	42	1306 9th Avenue			
1249	43	1304 9th Avenue	Thompson House		
1250	44	1300 9th Avenue	Calhoun House		
1251	45	1301 9th Avenue	McNeil-Bell House		
1252	46	806 Main Street			
	47	900 Main Street	Leon H. Burroughs House		DEMOLISHED
	48	1911 Main Street			DEMOLISHED
	49	710 Crabtree Street			DEMOLISHED
1253	50	2101 Oak Street			
	51	2100 Oak Street			ALTERED
1254	52	2122 Oak Street			
1255	53	1904 Oak Street			
	54	Parkview & 17th Avenue			DEMOLISHED
	55	1703 Singleton Street			DEMOLISHED
	56	1703 Singleton Street			DEMOLISHED
1256	57	2701 9th Avenue			
	58	101 Bayside Avenue			DEMOLISHED
1257	59	1011 Tin Top Alley			
	60	1206 16th Ave.			DEMOLISHED
1258	61	1011 Pine Street			
	62	1117 Pine Street			DEMOLISHED
	63	1202 Pine Street			DEMOLISHED
1259	64	1010 Burroughs St.			
1260	65	1004 Burroughs St.			
1261	66	1002 Burroughs St.			
1262	67	1001 Burroughs St.			
1263	68	1419 10th Avenue	George Martin Store		
1264	69	904 Buck Street	George Martin House		
1265	70	903 Main Street			
1266	71	1001 Main Street			
1267	72	1000 Main Street			
1268	73	1002 Main Street			
1269	74	1004 Main Street			
1270	75	1106 Main Street			
	76	1202 Main Street	Rev. Spires House		DEMOLISHED
	77	1113 Collins Street	Molly Jones McCoy House		DEMOLISHED
	78	1107 Collins Street.			DEMOLISHED
1271	79	900 11th Avenue			

Current Site No.	Original Site No.	Address	Property Name	NRHP Listed	Condition
1272	80	805 12th Avenue			
1273	81	800 12th Avenue			
1274	82	716 12th Avenue			
1275	83	1100 Oak Street	Burroughs-Long- Goldfinch House		
1276	84	1003 Oak Street	Dewett Forehand House		
0002	85	507 Main Street	Beaty-Little House	1986	
1277	86	601 Main Street	Sessions-Woodward House		
1278	87	603 Main Street	Edgar Woodward House		
	88	605 Main Street	Tilley-Sessions House		DEMOLISHED
1279	89	606 Main Street	Bryan House		
1280	90	611 Main Street			
0006	91	500 Lakeside	Arthur M. Burroughs House	1986	
1281	92	600 Lakeside	Snow Hill		
1282	93	707 Main Street			
1283	94	907 Applewhite Lane			
1284	95	904 6th Avenue	Grier Woodward House		
1285	96	900,902 6th Avenue			
1286	97	809 6th Avenue			
1287	98	801 6th Avenue	Charles H. Snider House		
1288	99	1002 6th Avenue			
1289	100	1201 3rd Avenue	Horry County Courthouse		
1290	101	1121 3rd Avenue			
1291	102	1111 3rd Avenue			
1292	103	1102 3rd Avenue			
0011	104	City Hall		1971	
	105	301 Main Street		1994	
	106	306 Main Street		1994	
	107	308 Main Street		1994	
	108	314 Main Street	Burroughs & Collins Co.	1994	
	109	315 Main Street		1994	
	110	325, 327, & 329 Main Street		1994	
	111	331 Main Street	Holliday Theater	1994	
1293	112	1014 4th Avenue			
	113	Corner of 4th Ave. & Laurel	Thompson Building		DEMOLISHED
1294	114	219-223 Laurel Street	Buck Motor Company		
0003	115	428 Kingston	Beaty-Spivey House	1986	
1295	116	800 3rd Avenue	Kingston Presbyterian Church		
0014	117	903 3rd Avenue	C.P. Quattlebaum Office	1986	
0013	118	225 Kingston	Paul Quattlebaum House	1986	
0012	119	219 Kingston	C.P. Quattlebaum House	1986	
1296	120	207 Kingston	Perry Quattlebaum House		
	121	Laurel Street	warehouse	1986	

Current Site No.	Original Site No.	Address	Property Name	NRHP Listed	Condition
	122	Laurel Street	warehouse	1986	
	123	Laurel Street	warehouse	1986	
1297	124	201 Lewis	Conway Lumber Co. Mill Houses		
1298	125	111 Lewis	Conway Lumber Co. Mill House		
	126	302 Beaty			DEMOLISHED
	127	405 Spivey			DEMOLISHED
1299	128	1308 5th Avenue	James B. Lynch, Sr. House		
1300	129	1312 5th Avenue			
1301	130	1314 5th Avenue	W.R. Lewis House		
1302	131	1313 5th Avenue			
1303	132	411 Lewis Street			
1304	133	1407 5th Avenue			
1305	134	1409 5th Avenue			
1306	135	1505 Racepath			
	136	1410 Racepath			DEMOLISHED
	137	1402 Racepath			DEMOLISHED
	138	1403 Racepath			DEMOLISHED
1307	139	1306 Racepath			
1308	140	1302 Racepath			
	141	1523 6th Avenue			DEMOLISHED
1309	142	1408 6th Avenue			
1310	143	1309 6th Avenue	Harvey Gasque House		
0016	144	1300 6th Avenue	W.H. Winbourne House	1986	
1311	145	607 Burroughs Street			
1312	146	608 Burroughs Street			
1313	147	1312 7th Avenue			
1314	148	1400 7th Avenue			
1315	149	1522 Hiland Avenue			
0004	150	801 Main Street	Burroughs School	1984	
1316	151	514 Main Street	Epps House		

APPENDIX C: SURVEY MAPS*

Map 1: Downtown (includes inventory numbers 0003; 0010-0015; 0550-0566; 0568-0602; 1289-1296).

Map 2: Conwayborough (includes inventory numbers 0002; 0004; 0007; 0009; 0016; 0567; 0604-0686; 0693-0695; 0850; 0889; 0938; 0952; 1206; 1216-1233; 1237-1243; 1246-1251; 1277; 1278; 1280; 1282; 1288; 1310-1314).

Map 3: Snowhill (includes inventory numbers 0003; 0006; 0603; 0687-0692; 0696-0775; 1057; 1252; 1267-1276; 1279; 1281; 1283-1287; 1316).

Map 4: Mayfair (includes inventory numbers 0753; 0754; 0748; 0766-0824; 1272-1274).

Map 5: Lakeland (includes inventory numbers 0825-0849; 1044-1049; 1050; 1053-1056; 1058-1060; 1213).

Map 6: Collins Park (includes inventory numbers 0643; 0644; 0653; 0657-0660; 0850-0922; 0924-0929; 0952; 1244; 1245; 1247-1250; 1258-1266).

Map 7: Racepath (includes inventory numbers 0930-0951; 0953-1003; 1299-1309; 1315).

Map 8: North Main Street (includes inventory numbers 1038-1043; 1253-1255).

Map 9: West Racepath (includes inventory numbers 1004-1008; 1013-1037; 1207-1212; 1234; 1257).

Map 10: Grainger-Whittemore (includes inventory numbers 1075-1106; 1235; 1236).

Map 11: Jamestown (includes inventory numbers 1009-1012; 1061-1074; 1107-1165; 1256).

Map 12: Conway Lumber Mill (includes inventory numbers 1166-1203; 1297; 1298).

Map 13: Country Club (includes inventory numbers 1204; 1205).

*See Oversized Maps

APPENDIX D: SC SHPO NATIONAL
REGISTER EVALUATIONS FOR THE CITY
OF CONWAY



HISTORY & HERITAGE
For All Generations

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF CITY OF CONWAY

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATIONS

The following determinations are based on evaluations of the City of Conway Survey by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) of the S.C. Department of Archives and History. 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 affecting 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 and following a site visit to Conway on May 20, 2005 by SHPO staff Andrew W. Chandler and David P. Kelly, and in consultation with Jennifer Langdale of New South Associates.

Site No.	Property Name or Address	National Register Criteria
0571	Old Conway Post Office/Horry County Museum	C: Architecture
0603	Railroad Bridge over Waccamaw River	A: Transportation
0607	Horry County Memorial Library	C: Architecture
0920	Nye's Pharmacy	A: Commerce; C: Architecture
0987	Cherry Hill Baptist Church	A: Ethnic Heritage; C: Architecture
1295 & 1295.01	Kingston Presbyterian Church Kingston Presbyterian Church Office/Education Building	A: Religion; C: Architecture A: Religion; C: Architecture

Conwayborough Historic District (Contributing Properties)

National Register Criteria

A: Community Planning and Development and C: Architecture

Site No.	Historic Name	Address/Location
0002	Beaty-Little House	507 Main Street
0004	Burroughs School	801 Main
0009	J.W. Holliday House	701 Laurel Street
0016	W.N. Winbourne House	1330 6 th Avenue
0567	J.P. McNeil House	1203 7 th Avenue
0608		507 Elm Street
0609		505 Elm Street
0610	Kingston Presbyterian Manse	503 Elm Street
0611	Kingston Presbyterian Manse	501 Elm Street
0612		504 Beaty Street
0613		506 Beaty Street
0614	D.G. Spivey House	509 Beaty Street
0615	John Kelly Stalvey House	511 Beaty Street
0619		603 Beaty Street
0620		607 Beaty Street
0621		609 Beaty Street
0622		1307 7 th Avenue
0626		1304 7 th Avenue
0627		1300 7 th Avenue
0634		706-708 Burroughs Street
0635		704 Burroughs Street
0642	Dr. James Archibald Sasser House	1401 9 th Avenue
0643		1310 9 th Avenue
0644		1302 9 th Avenue
0646		804 Burroughs Street
0649	Dan Taylors House	1200 9 th Avenue
0650		907 Elm Street
0651		909 Elm Street
0653		1100 9 th Avenue
0654		1101 9 th Avenue
0655	Jolie-Elliott House	1105 9 th Avenue

Site No.	Historic Name	Address/Location
0656	Dr. Hal B. Holmes, Sr. House	1109 9 th Avenue
0658		1004 9 th Avenue
0659		1002 9 th Avenue
0661		706 Laurel Street
0662		704 Laurel Street
0664		1001 7 th Avenue
0665		1003 7 th Avenue
0666		1005 7 th Avenue
0667		606 Laurel Street
0668		600 Laurel Street
0669		1004 6 th Avenue
0670	Dr. H.L. Scarborough House	510 Laurel Street
0672	Henry Burroughs House	503 Main Street
0673		505 Main Street
0674		805 Laurel Street
0675	Hinson Tourist Home	801 Laurel Street
0676		703 Laurel Street
0679		1104 6 th Avenue
0680		700 Elm Street
0681	Walter Stilley, Jr. House	702 Elm Street
0682		708 Elm Street
0683	Scurry-Massey House	802 Elm Street
0684	Col H.L. Buck House	701 Elm Street
0685	Dr. Paul Sasser House	611 Elm Street
0686	First Baptist Church	603 Elm Street
0693		1307 9 th Avenue
0694		1305 9 th Avenue
0695	Gully Store-Burroughs Hospital	805 Elm Street
0851		1006 10 th Avenue
0889		905 Main Street
1206	Confederate Monument	6 th Avenue
1216		1301 5 th Avenue
1217	William A. Freeman House	1207 5 th Avenue
1218	John C. Spivey House	1204 5 th Avenue
1219	Thomas B. Ludlam House	1202 5 th Avenue
1220		1201 5 th Avenue
1221	Mayers-McMillan-Thomas House	1107 5 th Avenue
1222	H.G. Cushman House	1108 5 th Avenue
1223	George Jenkins House	1106 5 th Avenue
1224		902 Laurel Street
1225		707 Laurel Street
1226	L.D. McGrath House	702 Laurel Street

Site No.	Historic Name	Address/Location
1227	Charlie Scarborough House	609 Laurel Street
1229	Sessions-Marlowe House	604 Laurel Street
1230	Causey House	605 Laurel Street
1231	North-Anderson-Nye House	511 Laurel Street
1232	Norton Drug Store/Methodist Parsonage/Edward Burroughs House	509 Laurel Street
1233	McQueen-Quattlebaum House	507 Laurel Street
1237	King House	506 Elm Street
1238	William B. King House	604 Elm Street
1239		606 Elm Street
1240	V.F. Platt House	610 Elm Street
1241	W.A. Stilley, Sr. House	706 Elm Street
1242	Gurganus-Collins House	902 Elm Street
1243	Bell-Marsh House	1001 Elm Street
1246	S.P. Hawes House	1311 9 th Avenue
1248		1306 9 th Avenue
1249	Thompson House	1304 9 th Avenue
1250	Calhoun House	1300 9 th Avenue
1251	McNeill-Bell House	1301 9 th Avenue
1265	M.R. Smith House	903 Main Street
1266		1001 Main Street
1277	Sessions-Woodward House	601 Main Street
1280		611 Main Street
1282		707 Main Street
1288		1002 6 th Avenue
1312		608 Burroughs Street
1313		1312 7 th Avenue

Conway Downtown Historic District Expansion(Contributing Properties)

National Register Criteria

A: Community Planning and Development and C: Architecture

Site No.	Historic Name	Address/Location
0553		337 Main Street
0554		1011, 1013, 1015 Fourth Avenue
0555	Conway Post Office	312-314 Laurel Street
0556		308 Laurel Street
0557		1028 Third Avenue
0558		1026 Third Avenue
0559		1024 Third Avenue
0560		1022 Third Avenue