

1976

Independent Republic Quarterly, 1976, Vol. 10, No. 2

Horry County Historical Society

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The Independent Republic Quarterly

VOL.10

APRIL 1976

NO. 2



**Warf at Toddville showing the Comanche docked at the Dusenbury & Company store
sometime before 1915.**

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Avenue, Conway, S.C. 29526. Second class postage paid at Conway, S.C. 29526.

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Dear Members:

You will find this quarterly a little unusual. We have endeavored to prepare for your use tours you can take in Horry County. If the Chambers of Commerce of any town wishes to use them they will be made available.

It was a great deal more work than we anticipated. I promise you we will not try it again.

The society is greatly indebted to Mr. John Cartrette, Mrs. Eugenia Cutts, Mrs. Eunice Thomas, Mrs. Aleen Harper, Mrs. Jewell G. Long, Bill Long, and Mrs. Catherine Lewis for the many hours of work required to compile these tours.

We hope you will make these tours and enjoy them.

Yours Truly,
E.R. McIver

*The County with a heart
That will win your heart.*

--Ernest Richardson

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SCHEDULE OF SOCIETY MEETINGS FOR 1976

Regular Society Meeting:

January 12, 1976
April 12, 1976
July 12, 1976
October 11, 1976

Board of Directors Meetings:

March 8, 1976
June 14, 1976
September 13, 1976
December 13, 1976

Please mark these dates on your calendar.

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Dues: \$5.00 annually for individuals; \$7.50 for married couples and \$3.00 for students. Checks may be sent to F. A. Green, 402 - 43rd Avenue North, Myrtle Beach, S. C. 29577. One subscription to the *QUARTERLY* is free with each membership. If a couple desires two copies, the dues are \$10.00.

Material for the *QUARTERLY* may be submitted to Mr. John P. Cartrette, 1008 - 5th Avenue, Conway, S. C. 29526.

Back issues of the *QUARTERLY* may be obtained for \$2.00 each plus 25 cents postage from Miss Ernestine Little, 1003 6th Avenue, Conway, S. C. 29526, as long as they are in print.

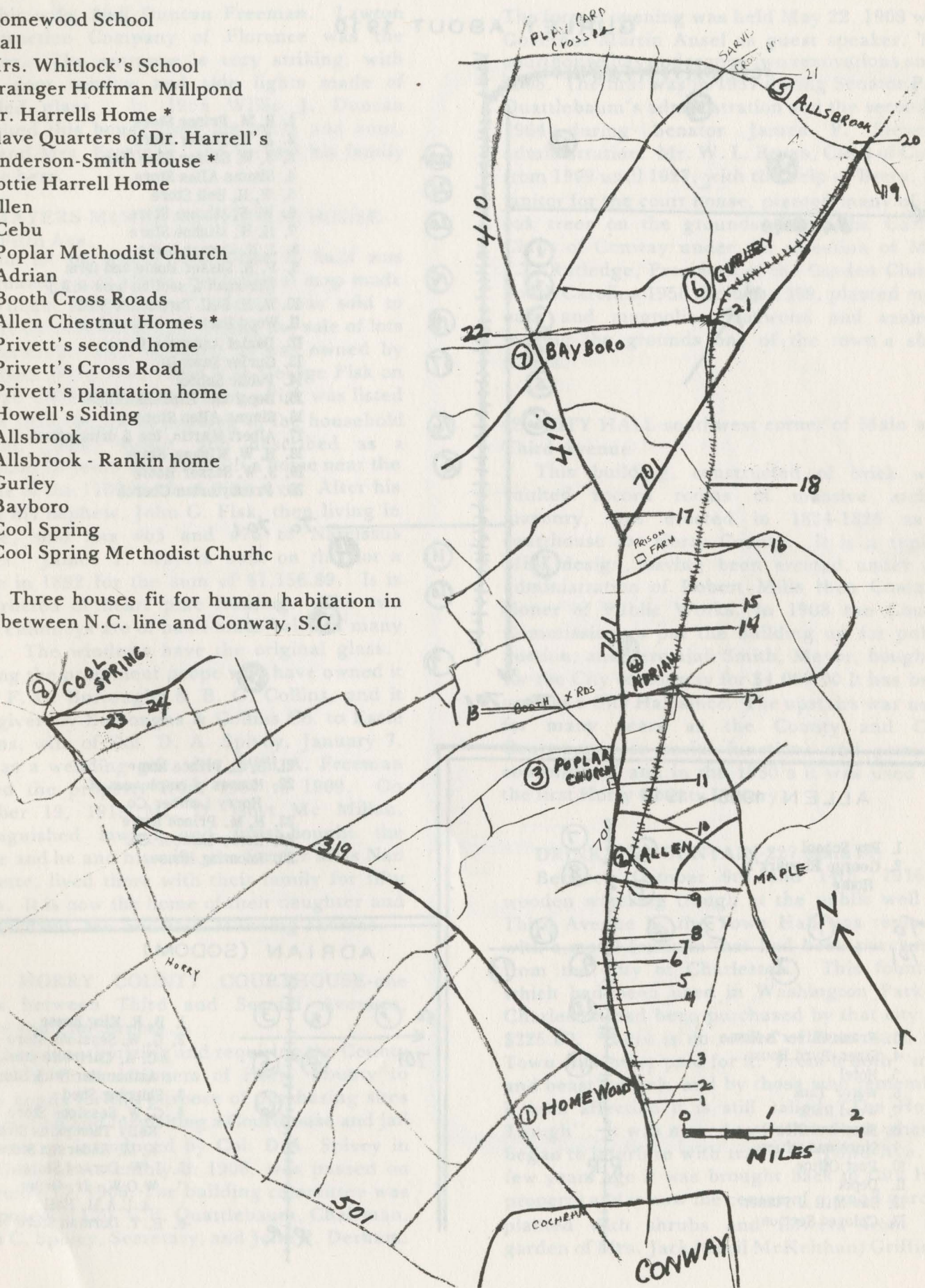
Copies of the 1880 *CENSUS OF HORRY COUNTY, S. C.* may be obtained by writing the *Horry County Historical Society*, 1008 Fifth Avenue, Conway, S. C. 29526, or in person from the Horry County Memorial Library. The price is \$7.50.

BAYBORO TOUR

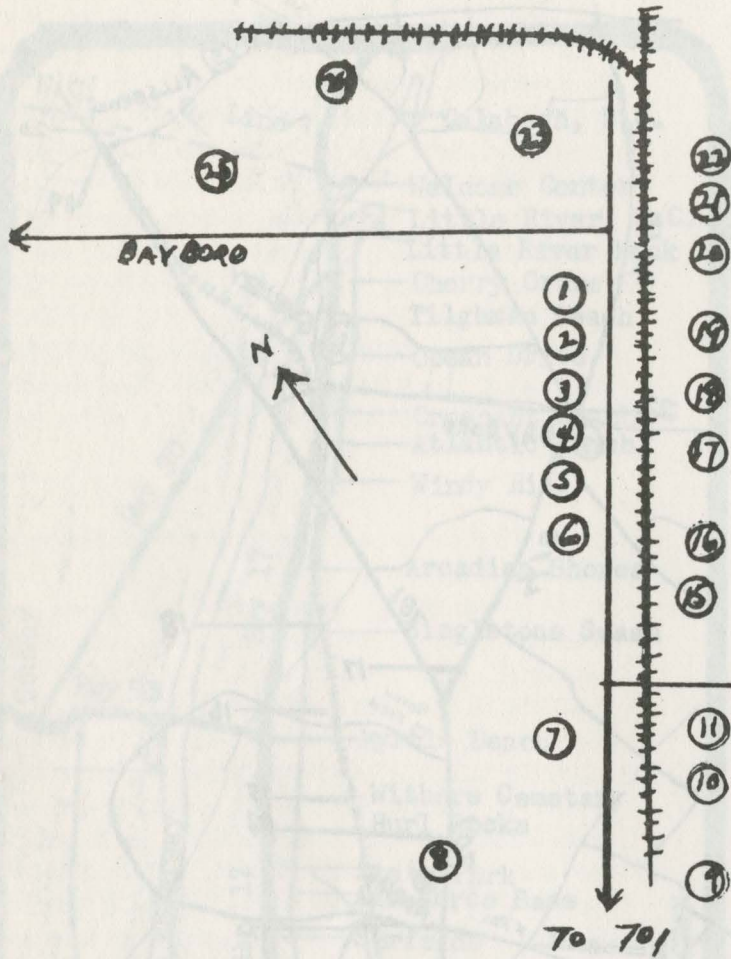
1. HOMEWOOD: Leave Conway, S.C. going north on U.S. 701. At the junction of U.S. 701 and S.C. 319 is the approximate center of the Homewood community.
2. ALLEN: Leave Homewood going north on U.S. 701 for 2.5 miles. Turn right and go to railroad crossing. This is Allen.
3. POPLAR: Return to U.S. 701 and proceed north on 701 for 1.1 miles. Poplar United Methodist Church and graveyard is on left.
4. ADRIAN: Leave Poplar Church going north on U.S. 701 for 1.0 miles. Turn right and go to the railroad. This is Adrian.
5. ALLSBROOK: Return to U.S. 701 and go north 1.7 miles to the junction of U.S. 701 and S.C. 410. Take the right which is 701. From this junction go 5.2 miles to Allsbrook.
6. GURLEY: Retrace your route south on U.S. 701 for 2.6 miles and turn west. Go .4 miles to Gurley.
7. BAYBORO: Leave Gurley driving west on S.C. 67 for 2.1 miles to junction of S.C. 410, and you are at Bayboro.
8. COOL SPRINGS: Leave Bayboro traveling south on S.C. 410 for .3 miles to the Bayboro Baptist Church, then turn west directly in front of the church on S.C. 75 (known as the Bayboro-Cool Spring road). You pass several cross roads, but always go straight for 7.3 miles to S.C. 319, and you will be in the Cool Springs community.
9. CONWAY: Leave Cool Springs going east on S.C. 319 to U.S. 701. Turn right and go back to point of origin, Conway, S.C.

1. Homewood School
2. Hall
3. Mrs. Whitlock's School
4. Grainger Hoffman Millpond
5. Dr. Harrells Home *
6. Slave Quarters of Dr. Harrell's
7. Anderson-Smith House *
8. Lottie Harrell Home
9. Allen
10. Cebu
11. Poplar Methodist Church
12. Adrian
13. Booth Cross Roads
14. Allen Chestnut Homes *
15. Privett's second home
16. Privett's Cross Road
17. Privett's plantation home
18. Howell's Siding
19. Allsbrook
20. Allsbrook - Rankin home
21. Gurley
22. Bayboro
23. Cool Spring
24. Cool Spring Methodist Churhc

* Three houses fit for human habitation in 1880 between N.C. line and Conway, S.C.

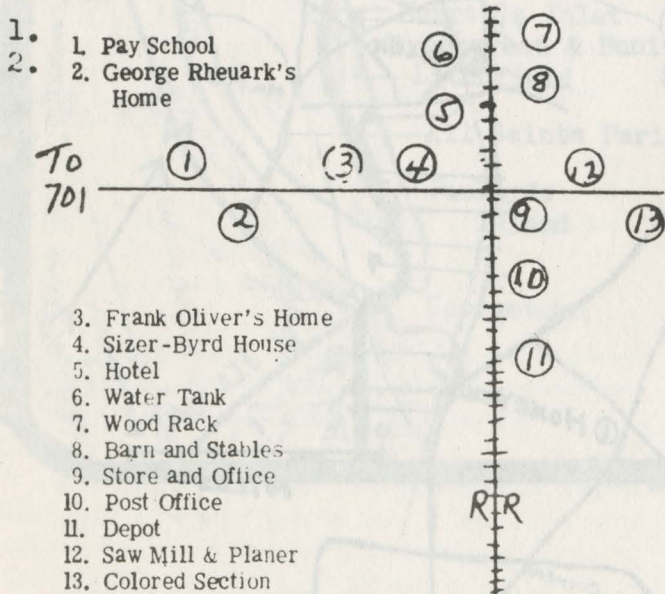


GURLEY ABOUT 1910



1. R. M. Prince Store
2. J. W. Sasser Store
3. J. W. Sasser Flue Shop
4. Simms Allen Store
5. W. H. Bell Store
6. W. F. Mishoe Store
7. H. W. Mishoe Store
8. J. N. Dorsey home
9. P. H. Sasser Home and farm
(foreman & section boss R.R.)
10. W. H. Bell Turpentine Still
11. Wood Rack for Locomotive
12. Daniel Anderson Home
13. Gurley Sawmill
14. Public School
15. Depot and Express Office
16. Simms Allen Store
17. Albert Martin, Ice & drink stand
18. H. W. Mishoe, Store
19. J. W. Sasser Home
20. Presbyterian Church

ALLEN 1905 - 1919

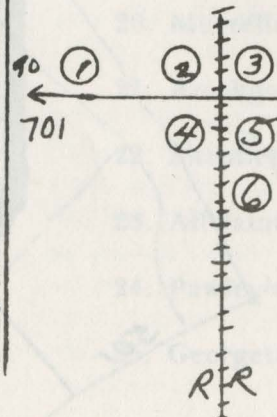


1. 1. Pay School
2. 2. George Rheurk's Home

21. B. L. Prince home
22. Houses of employees of
Horry Lumber Co.
23. R. M. Prince home
24. Horry Lumber Co.
25. Rooming House

3. Frank Oliver's Home
4. Sizer-Byrd House
5. Hotel
6. Water Tank
7. Wood Rack
8. Barn and Stables
9. Store and Office
10. Post Office
11. Depot
12. Saw Mill & Planer
13. Colored Section

ADRIAN (SODOM)



1. B. R. King house
2. G. W. Sessions store
C. A. Cartrette store
Arthur Hardwick Store
3. Shipping Shed
4. G. W. Sessions Store
Kelly Thompkins Store
A. M. Anderson Store
5. J. W. Dorsey Store
W.O.W.: Jr. Order
& U.A.M. Hall
6. B. T. Dorman Store

1. HOMEWOOD

Homewood was formerly known as Grantsville, where a colony of about 500 settled in 1896-1898. They built a hall as a community center where plays (one was "Ten Nights in a Barroom") with local talent were given. Also, it served as a church and Sunday School. This colony introduced orcharding and truck farming, principally, strawberries. Fourth of July celebrations were held here for several years. The entertainment consisted of mule races, bicycle races, foot races, sack races, etc. Also a pine tree was peeled of its bark and greased with an offer of \$5.00 to anyone climbing to the top. Also, a pig was greased, and anyone catching and holding the pig would win \$5.00. Some early merchants were J. E. Nichols (John T. Norris was store manager for him) and a Mr. Mc Gwiggan.

Mr. E.S. Coultra had a nursery out near Cochran Town. He had an arch over the road opposite the entrance to the Conway Golf Club with the sign Homewood Nursery. In the northwest corner there was a store occupied by Lark Hughes.

2. ALLEN

Here stands the John H. Sizer home now owned by Mr. Pete Byrd, all that remains of an early lumber manufacturing plant. Mr. Sizer sent his carpenters, electricians, and plumbers from his hometown, Allentown, Pennsylvania. They installed the second electric facilities and plumbing in Horry County in 1904. (The first was at Eddy Lake.)

A Mr. snow and Mr. Beaty received a grant of land here in the early 1700's which gave no boundaries or acreage. This was the Snow Plantation. Ruth Woodbury was a slave here when a little girl.

In 1905 the John H. Sizer Lumber Company secured an agreement with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad to build a spur track here. On February 1904 \$400 was paid for a tract of 50 acres on Divers Branch and Placard Road (now U.S. 701). This place was known as Avants, S.C. The Avant Lumber Company sold thier mill, team, and lumber complete to Sizer for \$8,000. This in turn was sold to Harry F. Trexler and became the Trexler Lumber Company. The place was named Allentown for Mr. Sizer's hometown in Pennsylvania. Later it was shortened to Allen. Burroughs and Collins Company sold a tract of land on Conway branch

of the ACL Railroad Company on November 17, 1904.

W.F. Alexander was superintendent and first to live in the Sizer house. The company built tram roads to Grier Swamp on the south, to Maple Swamp and the Baker land on the west and to Pireway, N.C. on the east. There was a post office with Hal Smith as first postmaster and T.F. Cartrette as the next. M.C. Holmes was the first mail carrier for Allen R.F.D. (now Aynor Route 1) with Jerry Allen next. C.F. Bradt was depot agent. Nick Armstrong, Harry Rheuark and Harry Bray were clerks in the company store. Miss Anne Gaskill was stenographer and L. B. Capps bookkeeper. Frank Oliver and George Rheuark were superintendents of the saw and planning mills. Jack Norris was engineer on the tram engine and Henry Baker, the fireman. Mr. O'Farrel was night watchman, and Mrs. O'Farrel operated the hotel. George Ely Byrd was in charge of the work force and bought timber. In about 1920 he bought the house from Mr. Alexander. The mill later burned. There was a water tank and a wood rack here for use of the wood-burning locomotives pulling the ACL trains. The place was laid out in streets with the white population on the west side of the railroad and colored on the east.

About a mile north of here on the railroad was the flag stop of Cebu which was named by G.T. Sessions after the island in the Philippines where he was stationed during the Spanish-American War. His father, J.T. (Big Tillie) Sessions, ran the post office and a general store.

3. POPLAR

Poplar Swamp United Methodist Church was organized here July 23, 1842. On July 27, 1842 the following trustees were appointed: Sam N. Anderson, John R. Thompson (Thompkins?), John Smith, V. Alford, and I.N. Booth. S.D. Landy was pastor in charge.

4. ADRIAN

Adrian was named by a railroad builder for his hometown in Michigan. Storekeepers here have been G.W. and G.T. Sessions, J.W. Dorsey, B.T. Dorman, C.A. Cartrette, Kelly Thompkins, and perhaps the first B.R. King. His home is still standing. W.B. King was born in this house. The place is sometimes called Sodom because some Holiness preachers tried to have a service here and not being received, they got on a box, took off their shoes, and shook the dust off their feet as a curst against this

place. A Woodmen of the World and Junior Order United American Mechanics Hall were here at one time.

United Merchants Textile Firm has purchased property here and erected a plant for textile operation.

On the north side of Maple Swamp from here was called Privett's. W.H. Privette was magistrate, postmaster, and farmer. He had his home here. As a friend of Mr. Chadburn who built the first railroad here, he put a bend in the road to come by Mr. Privette's home and promised that he and his family could always ride the train free. To the north was the location of old Bug Baptist Church and cemetery. The church has disappeared and most of the graves have been moved. Solomon Cartrette enlisted in the Civil War from P.O. Bug Swamp, Horry County, S.C. The name was changed to Privette's after the Civil War.

Adjoining the place was the community known as Booth, S.C. James T. Tompkins was postmaster here in 1903. W.H. Howell of Fifth Avenue, Conway, S.C. put a sawmill here, and the place became known as Howell's Siding.

5. ALLSBROOK

Allsbrook was named for J.R. Allsbrook, who was station agent, postmaster, and operator of a general store here. It was formerly called Sanford, but the name was changed to avoid confusion with the North Carolina town of the same name. The Rankin home is here (Ogden A. Rankin was born here). One son, O.O. Allsbrook, became mayor of Wilmington, N.C.

6. GURLEY

Gurley is named for a man who operated a sawmill there about 1880 to 1882. In 1886 when the Chadburn Railroad (now the Seaboard Coastline) reached this point, the following enterprises sprang up: R.M. Prince, a mercantile store; John W. Sasser, merchandise and a flue shop (still standing); W.H. Bell, a turpentine still and wood rack; Albert Martin, ice drink stand, candy, etc.; Sims Allen, merchandise. Also, W.F. Mishoe and H.W. Mishoe had general merchandise stores. John Graham had a blacksmith shop in 1905. S.L. Godfrey was manager and operator of the Horry Lumber Company. A rooming house was built for the employees. A tram road was built from here to the McLucas woods on Highway 419. From 1888 H.W. Mishoe was station agent for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company,

express agent, telegraph operator and postmaster. Until 1914 when the Seaboard Railroad came to Rains, S.C., he dispatched mail by Star Route to the northern and western sections of Horry County. Post offices included were Blanche, Barnes, Box, Booth, Bruce, Bug Swamp, Cool Springs, Exile, Privette's, Zoan, Justice, Joppa, and Galivants Ferry. Fertilizer and other freight were handled for Joe Holiday and Burroughs and Collins.

W.H. Bell shipped turpentine from his still here when the railroad was extended to Conway, S.C. after 1886, thence by boat to Georgetown, S.C., then by sea-going vessels to Tolar and Hart in New York City.

Wells Mishoe at the age of thirteen was the youngest telegraph operator in the country. He later served as station agent at Castle Hayne, N.C. Rochelle Mishoe served in Jacksonville, Florida, and J.T. Mishoe was agent in Conway, S.C.

7. BAYBORO

Bayboro was named for the numerous bays in the area. On December 7, 1898, J.W. Dawsey leased to Burroughs and Collins Company for \$63.80 for a period of two years, 40 acres of land and the building thereon. They had a branch store here under the managership of Joe A. Burbage and later W.T. Goldfinch, who was postmaster here in 1903. The community grew to a population of 200. In its "hey day" it boasted two grist mills, one cotton gin, Naval Stores (principally turpentine, but also cotton, corn, rice, sweet potatoes, peas and tobacco), five churches (one Freewill Baptist, two Missionary Baptist, two Methodist). Mails arrived daily except Sunday. Daniel E. Moore was the first postmaster. J.S. Elliott and C.B. Hardee had general merchandise store. J. R. Gerrald was notary public; T. N. Gerrald, cooper; H.H. Holmes, physician; W.H. Privette, trial justice; O.M. Watts, constable. J.H. Roberts had a turpentine still; B.P. Stevenson owned the cotton gin; and Elisha Tyler had a water grist mill.

In 1910 Burroughs and Collins sold the store to Arnold Bell for \$1,000. Later merchant was Allard Strickland.

8. COOL SPRINGS

Cool Springs United Methodist Church was established about 1836 or prior. The spring at the east end of the property furnished water for the school children and community. Burroughs and Collins gave the land for the first Cool

Springs Methodist Church, which is the site of the present cemetery, to a group of trustees and their successors. At the first quarterly conference in 1852 the following names were in the minutes: Pugh Floyd, Jr. and S. S. Anderson were stewards; Sam N. Anderson, James Floyd and John Booth were Class leaders. Approval was voted for the adoption of a resolution to separate from the northern branch in Louisville, Kentucky in 1845.

Several Conway families had homes here to get away from the swamps around Conway. It was considered a health resort.

THE TODDVILLE, BUCKSVILLE, BUCKSPORT, PORT HARRELSON AND MINERAL SPRINGS TOUR

by
Aleen P. Harper

Places numbered on the map are explained in the materials that follow and are numbered in that order.

1. UNION METHODIST CHURCH:

Leave corner of Main Street and Fourth Avenue, Conway, S.C. and go south on Fourth Avenue (Highway 701) for 5.1 miles to Union Church.

2. TODDVILLE SCHOOL:

Proceed south on Highway 701 (Georgetown Highway) for 1.4 miles and you will be at the Toddville School and the Harper-Dusenbury home.

Take the road to the east in front of the school and go .5 miles to the river. You will be at Toddville where you will see the landing and the old Dusenbury store.

4. KEYS FIELD:

Return to Highway 701 and go south .8 miles; then turn left at Murrell's store on S.C. 136. Go .3 miles across swamp; then take a left. You will take the loop around Keys Field and see some beautiful river homes. When you complete the loop you will be back on S.C. 136.

5. UPPER MILL:

Go east on S.C. 136 for 1.0 mile. The road to the left leads to the old Buck home and the chimney of Upper Mill. (This is a private road and should not be used without permission.)

6. BUCKSVILLE:

Leaving the road to Upper Mill, go east on 136 for .9 miles to crossroad. Take the left fork and go to the river. There you will find the old

chimney of Middle Mill and the landing of Bucksville.

7. HEBRON CHURCH:

Retrace your route .4 miles and take left fork which is S.C. Highway 475. Go .6 miles to Hebron Church and Bucks Cemetery.

8. PAUL HARPER' SARVIS THOMPSON, SAMUEL HARPER' MOORE STALEY HOMES

Leaving Hebron Church, go 1.7 miles S.W. on Highway 475. On this route you will pass Paul Harper House (8a), Sarvis Thompson House (8b), Samuel Harper House and Farm (8c), and Moore Staley House (8d).

9. WACCAMAW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH:

After reaching Highway 701 go south on 701 for .1 miles and you will find Waccamaw Presbyterian Church on your left.

10. KLONDIKE:

Leave Waccamaw Presbyterian Church going south on Highway 701 for .6 miles to crossroads which is Klondike.

11. GRACE CHAPEL:

At the crossroads make a left turn on the Bucksport road, S.C. Highway 48 for .4 miles to crossroads, and Grace Chapel is on the right.

12. CHARLES DUSENBURY HOME:

Turn right in front of Grace Chapel, go .6 miles. Large house on left is Charles Dusenbury home.

13. PORT HARRELSON:

Go south on the same road for 1.1 miles. You will be at the Pee Dee River and Port Harrelson.

EDDY LAKE:

Between Port Harrelson and Bucksport - not available by car.

14. BUCKSPORT AND ROADS END:

Retrace your route to Grace Chapel; then take the right hand road which is Highway 48 for 2.8 miles to Bucksport.

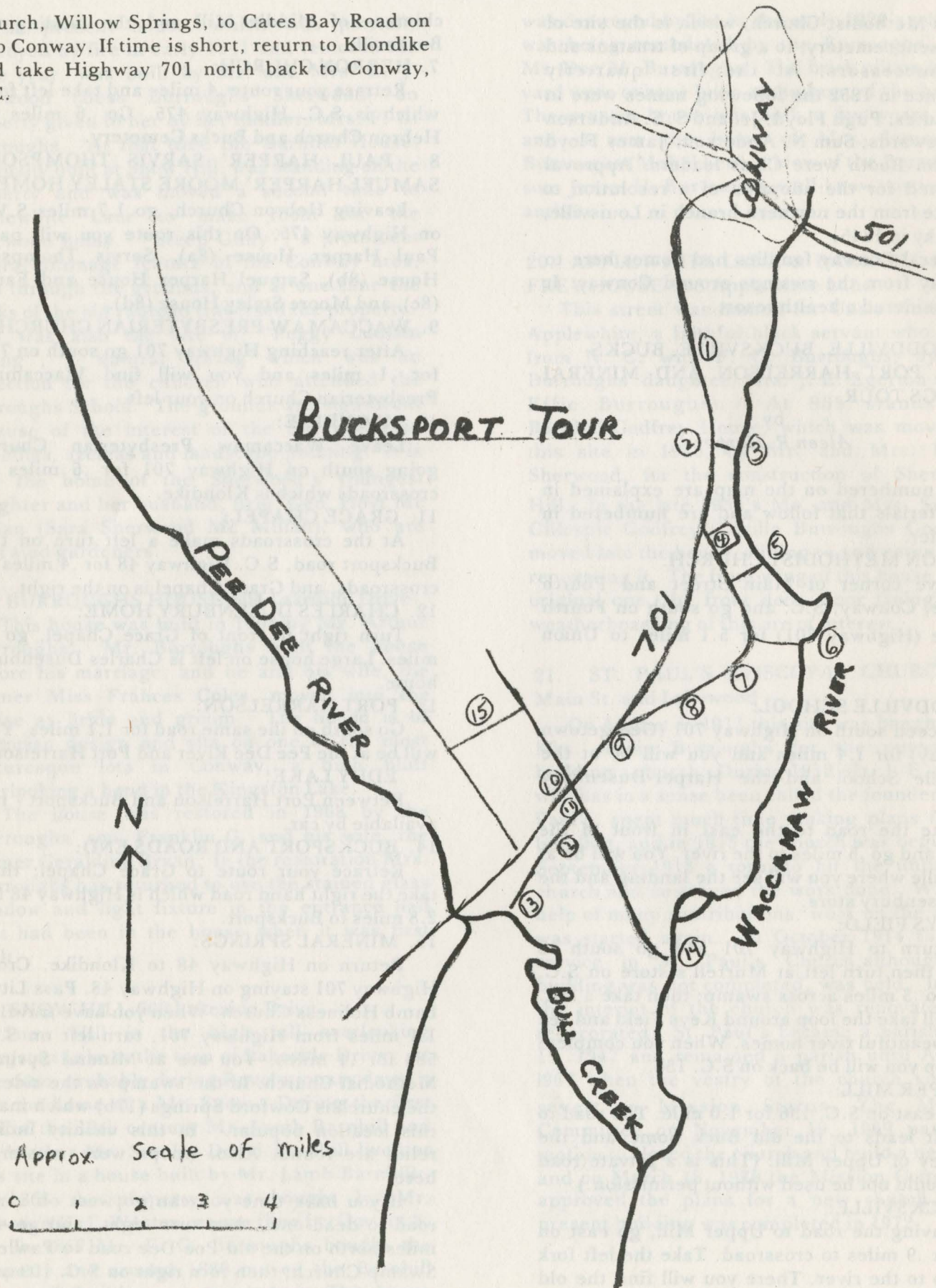
15. MINERAL SPRINGS:

Return on Highway 48 to Klondike. Cross Highway 701 staying on Highway 48. Pass Little Lamb Holiness Church. When you have traveled 1.1 miles from Highway 701, turn left on S.C. 564 for .4 miles. You are at Mineral Springs Methodist Church. In the swamp on the side of the church is Cowford Springs (17b) which made this location popular. In this vicinity Indian relics are found. Also, troops were mustered here.

If you have time you can go west on same road to dead end, then turn right, and go 4.9 miles north on the old Pee Dee road to Pawleys Swamp Church; then turn right on S.C. 109 and go straight back to Conway by Greenwood

Church, Willow Springs, to Cates Bay Road on into Conway. If time is short, return to Klondike and take Highway 701 north back to Conway, S.C.

BUCKSPORT TOUR



1. UNION CHURCH, BUCKSVILLE CHARGE

Four churches have been built by this congregation over a period of 164 years. In 1796 John Singleton and Nancy Harper were married in the first church. They are the great-great-grandfather and the great-great-grandmother of the Singletons and Harpers, now members of Union Church. The second church, which was nicknamed "Split Oak Church," was standing probably about 1860, and the third church was probably built about 1865. The new building was completed and opened for services February 21, 1960. In the cemetery near the church are gravestones marking families of the early community. Names such as Dusenbury, Harper, Hucks, King, Causey, Woodward, Martin, Singleton and many others are found here.

2. TODDVILLE

There is a high bluff on the Waccamaw River about eight miles from Conway by water, formerly known as Woodward's Landing, being part of a tract of land granted to James Woodward and wife in 1791. This landing was named in honor of James Woodward, who also owned a large tract of land surrounding this territory. Toddville was once an old Indian village, Indian arrowheads and other relics have been plowed up in the fields in recent years, and Indian graves have been found in its banks.

In 1875 Joseph Todd purchased part of this bluff and eight acres of surrounding territory, the name was then changed to Toddville. Mr. Todd established a turpentine distillery store, storage house, and gin. This business was run by Mr. L. D. Todd until the year 1888.

(Mr. Long will be well remembered in this county as he served as county treasurer for 15 years.) Tolar Hart and Company of New York held a mortgage on this property in 1888, and Mr. W. J. Tolar ran the business for two years. In 1890 H. L. Buck and A. M. Dusenbury purchased the business and it was run under the name of "Buck and Dusenbury." A. M. Dusenbury and his family, father, mother, and three sisters, moved from Port Harrelson to go in business at Toddville. In 1894 Mrs. Mollie C. Dusenbury purchased H. L. Buck's interest, and the name was changed to Dusenbury and Company.

A post office was established at Toddville in 1890, with U. A. Dusenbury acting as postmaster. Mr. Dusenbury served as post master until 1914, when his health failed. Mr. Joe Harper was appointed post master in his

place.

5. UPPER MILL PLANTATION

This house was built by Henry Buck who came to South Carolina from Bucksport, Maine. The house, built of wood and framed by two large chimneys, stands on the banks of the Waccamaw River. To the left of the house stands the remains of the smokestack of the first of three lumber mills built by the Buck family. This mill and surrounding plantation were called Upper Mill because it was the most northern of the three sawmills. The plantation has remained in the Buck family since 1828.

6. BUCKSVILLE (MIDDLE MILL)

This was the second and between the other mills; thus, its name. In the river only a few pilings remain of the docks where schooners from faraway places such as the West Indies tied up. Across those wharves passed lumber of pine and cypress, some of which went into the construction of the Brooklyn Bridge. In the 1870's Middle Mill was the largest and the first steam-powered mill in South Carolina. It was here, too, that the proud "Henrietta" was built. "The Henrietta", a ship that measured over 200 feet, and is pictured on one of the Society's Quarterlies met its end in a typhoon off the coast of Yokohama, Japan.

All that remains today of that Lumber and shipping enterprise is a massive 100-foot chimney, a fitting monument to early Horry industry. This Society hopes that the chimney can be preserved as an historical site.

7. HEBRON CHURCH

This church was built in 1848. An earlier church near here was established circa 1760. The simple Greek Revival church is constructed of heart cypress and pine. The interior walls are of plaster. The floors are unique in that single boards were used that extend the entire width of the church. The windows, doors and shutters were a gift of a sea captain and came from New England. The pulpit is of Honduras Mahogany. Interestingly, the pulpit and the altar are located between the front doors. This plan was used probably to permit the rear doors to be used by servants. As in all old churches of that time, a partition divides the center pews separating the men from the women. In the rear of the church stands the organ, which can still play. This old church is of the Methodist/Episcopal denomination. This cemetery is one of the oldest ones in the county.

8a. PAUL HARPER HOUSE AND FARM

This is located at Bucksport, approximately 10 miles south of Conway, S.C. on Port Harrelson Road. The farm was built in 1815, and the house was built in 1918. This house was built by Henry O'Neil Paul, a millwright. It has since been remodeled and a kitchen wing removed. Notable is the fan-shaped ceiling of the front porch.

This farm was assembled from parcels bought from J. Warren Sing and R.L.H. Branton. The Sing tract, where the present house is located, was once a part of Bell Bay Plantation. The Branton portion had been a grant to William Smith in 1815. Present owners of the house and farm are Mr. and Mrs. J. Ernest Harper.

8b. THE SARVIS-THOMPSON HOUSE

The kitchen and dining room, built circa 1830, by Cornelius Sarvis, a local planter and surveyor, extend away from the main part of the house. These two rooms have their original paneling and are connected to the house by a porch (now enclosed). On this porch is located the old kitchen well, which was built into the house probably for convenience. The larger section of the house was built by the Thompsons in the early part of this century. The Thompson family was a large one, so seven bedrooms were in order. Interesting features of this section of the house are two huge chimneys. Each has two fireplaces on the lower floor and a flue opening in each room on the upper floor for the installation of wood burning heaters. The bricks were made here on the farm. This house is owned by the Thompson family.

8c. SAMUEL HARPER HOUSE AND FARM

This is located at Bucksport, approximately ten miles south of Conway, S.C. on Bucksville-Port Harrelson Road. It was built in 1880. Samuel S. Harper, a Confederate veteran and farmer, put up this dwelling house on lands acquired from William F. Singleton. The home is one of large rooms and high ceiling. The steep roof has an attractive feature in the gables. Each of the gables is covered with small diamond-shaped shingles. Brewster T. Harper later removed the kitchen wing. This land is part of two tracts granted to Thomas Young in 1786.

8d. MOORE-STALEY HOUSE - UPLANDS FARM

This is located at Bucksport, approximately ten miles south of Conway, S.C. on U.S. 701 and Port Harrelson Road. It was built in 1898. The

house was built by a farmer, George L. Moore. The present kitchen and dining rooms of the house were the original Moore house. Brooks Thompson added a large story and a half section capped by an abbreviated Mansard roof around 1920. The property passed to James R. Holbert, an accountant, who made some changes in the house. The grounds underwent considerable landscaping with the addition of several small pools. W. Laird Staley, a teacher, acquired the house and farm in 1935 from Holbert, and a large porch was enclosed and a complementing roof placed over the Moore Wing. The Staleys also added to the grounds by extensive planting. The farm was a part of a grant to Thomas Young in 1787, and sold to Moore in 1898, by Chester Albright of Philadelphia.

9. WACCAMAW CHURCH

This church was built in 1898 and is a simple white frame building. The timber for construction was cut from near by Bells Bay Plantation and sawed into lumber at Eddy Lake, where there was a thriving lumber business. The property for the church was a gift of Benjamin Franklin Moore. The interior of the church is strikingly beautiful. The walls, floors and ceiling are of natural hear pine. The pulpit is attributed to Ole Andersen, a Norwegian shipbuilder, and is hand carved. The ends of the pews and wainscoting are probably his handiwork. Some of the pews have backs made from a single piece of wood.

In this church yard are grave stones marking the place wher many of our early people were buried.

12. CHARLES DUSENBURY HOUSE

It is located at Port Harrelson, approximately twelve miles south of Conway, S.C., east of U.S. 701 on Port Harrelson Road. It was built before 1880.

Charles Dusenbury and his bride, Rosa Saye, moved into this house in December, 1880. Dusenbury was the local Postmaster and a farmer and alos an organizer of Waccamaw Presbyterian Church. Col. James Saye Dusenbury, the first Horry man to graduate from West Point, was born in this house in 1881.

An "L" shaped floor plan was employed in building the two-story dwelling. This particular floor plan was quite commonly used in houses of this and later periods. The "L" shape plan allowed the kitchen and dining rooms to extend from the rear of the house, and these rooms were sometimes connected to the living quarters

by a covered porch. The main portion of this house is capped by a hipped roof with attractive fretwork highlighting the cornice. This was one of the first houses to have running water upstairs. It is the sole surviving dwelling house of the long vanished town of Port Harrelson. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd P. Williams owned this farm and remodeled the house in the 1930's. They sold it and moved to Conway. The present owner is Mrs. Fred Brown.

13. PORT HARRELSON

Port Harrelson is located twelve miles south of Conway, S.C., three miles southeast of U.S. 701. Date built: unknown

Port Harrelson was another village that passed from the scene with the failure of the lumber industry. The town was alternately called Bull Creek and Yauhannah; the latter being of Indian origin and spelled Euhany or Euhanee. There was a ferry crossing at this point as early as the middle of the 1700's. The little town was located on Bull Creek at Cowford Lake. This creek connects the Great Pee Dee and Waccamaw Rivers. Francis Marion and his men were supplied provisions from the plantations lower down the river during the Revolution. They camped in this area. The chief business of the town, according to the 1883 "South Carolina Gazetteer and Business Directory," was naval stores and shingles.

There were also several sawmills here as early as the 1850's that shipped lumber to the West Indies. Over the period of its prosperity, Port Harrelson was the address of a number of state legislators, among them Henry L. Buck, James Dusenbury, and Pinckney A. Parker. When the community supported a population of 200, there were two Methodist churches, Mineral Springs and Trinity, and also Pine Green High School.

The only building that remains from the original Village is the Charles Dusenbury house. The name Port Harrelson survives, however, as the voting precinct for the Bucksport area. Port Harrelson has various owners.

14. ROADS END PLANTATION (formerly Bucksport Plantation)

The house was built in 1838 by Jonathan Buck and is covered by cypress shingles, giving it a lovely Cape Codish personality.

It is surrounded by moss-draped live oaks. The kitchen at Roads End was a building all its own, built so as to prevent careless servants

from burning the entire house. A kitchen and breakfast room were later added to the house by Mr. and Mrs. Donald V. Richardson, Sr. The plantation and waterfront docks remained in the Buck-Richardson family until 1957.

15a. MINERAL SPRINGS CHURCH

The church was built in 1830. Mineral Springs Church affords modern Horry County an opportunity to observe the capabilities of the people of early Horry. The church is one of the earliest known community efforts of the small farmers. These people were of the kind created by the Independent Republic's geographic isolation. The church was of the historical period of which so little has survived making the little structure one of the more valuable Horry buildings. Except for the new exterior, the church remains virtually as it was when it was when constructed.

Mineral Springs was organized as a nondenominational place of worship and also used as the community school. In 1872, it was accepted into the Methodist Episcopal Conference. Near the church is the spring, once thought to be health giving, from which the church took its name. The spring and community were once known as Cowford Springs, as were a creek and lake nearby. The name Cowford is represented on James Cook's maps of 1770. Old Mineral Springs closed recently after 140 years of service. Present owner: Mineral Springs Church

15b. COWFORD SPRINGS

Date built : unknown

Cowford Springs, so named from Cowford Swamp and Mineral Springs, was the site where men from the lower part of Horry County met to join the army at the beginning of the War Between the States. At the first call for troops by Governor Pickens, a company was organized at Cowford Springs in 1861. Samuel Smart was made Captain of a company of about 80 men. They uniformed and armed themselves with shot guns and rifles, then boarded a boat at Bucks Mill which carried them to Georgetown. From Georgetown they were sent to Camp Lookout on the coast near Murrells Inlet. This company of men later joined the 26th Regiment of the South Carolina Volunteers. Indian relics have been found here which indicate that Indians used this spring before the white man came. The present owner is Goodwin Martin.

SOUTH CAROLINA HIGHWAY 9

by
Catherine Lewis

South Carolina state highway #9 is a relatively new road in the sense that it was not one of the early routes which traversed the county. It does not appear on the Harlee map(1820) which is included in Mills' ATLAS(1825). Indeed, no east-west thoroughfare directly across the northern portion of Horry County appears until well into the twentieth century. It was customary for folks in the inland areas of northern Horry County to head for Star Bluff and the road which ended up at Windy Hill. In the thirties there was a rough track which gave access to Cherry Grove and the other beaches at the northern end of the Grand Strand and Little River Neck.

Then in the interest of developing the coastal resort area the state undertook a direct route from the mountains to the sea. Beginning at Nixon's Crossroads where it intersects U. S. 17, it drives in an almost direct line through Loris and on to the Lumber River where it exits west through Marion County. After reaching Spartanburg it turns toward North Carolina and finally loses its identity in the neighborhood of Lake Lure and Chimney Rock.

In Horry County it intersects (east to west) U. S. 17, S. C. 90, the Waccamaw River, S. C. 905 (at Longs), U. S. 701, (at Loris), S. C. 401 (at Finklea) and joins U. S. 76 just east of the Lumber River. Its length in Horry County is approximately 40 miles and it traverses a variety of swamp, farm land, and small communities typical of the county as a whole.

As #9 begins there is a large interchange incorporating a new bridge over the Intracoastal Waterway. To the north lie modern golf courses, housing developments and Little River. In much earlier days the old post road known as the King's Highway passed here north-south. In the 1920's and 1930's there was a large general store at Nixon's Crossroads. In its yard under large live oaks were kept a chained bear and some fairly tame monkeys. The bear is still native to this county.

The Waccamaw River is a beautiful black water stream which roughly parallels the coast from Lake Waccamaw in North Carolina to Winyah Bay in Georgetown County, S. C. A main thoroughfare in the days before improved highways, it was traveled by private boats and the little steamers of the Waccamaw Line. J.

Sid Bellamy piloted the 'Eva May from Wortham's Ferry to Conway regularly as late as 1910. The spot where #9 crosses the river is known as Bellamy's Landing and was a favorite spot for fishing and fish fries. To the east of the river here is Horry's, a seafood restaurant famed throughout the area.

Just west of the Waccamaw and to the north of the highway is the site of one of the earliest homes in the area. John Bellamee, Sr., built his two story dwelling in 1775 and it stood until the 1960's. One of his descendants took timbers from this old house which was built of cypress and heart pine to be used in his modern home in another county.

Longs, S. C. (unincorporated) is at the junction of S. C. 905 and S. C. 9. In 1909 Willie Long was named postmaster and set up the post office in the rear corner of his store. Eventually there was a small, separate building which is still in use and which may be seen to the southeast of the intersection. It is worthwhile to turn off toward the south (toward Conway) to see a charming small Methodist church, Ebenezer, which is within sight of the intersection. S. C. 905 follows in general the old Conwayborough to Whiteville road.

Goretown is an unincorporated community which had a sudden spurt of growth in the 40's and 50's as the result of real estate promotion by Christopher Columbus Gore, a large land owner who lived south of the highway.

Loris is the only inland municipality in the northern part of the county. It grew up around a stop on the Wilmington, Chadbourn and Conway Railroad which reached there about 1886. Incorporated in 1903, it had a population in 1970 of only 1,741, but it is a trading center for all the upper half of the county.

The origin of the name is debated, though both versions originated with the Chadbourn family which named the railroad station. One says that Loris was a character in a popular novel of the time, the other that it was the name of the pet dog of a lady friend of one of the Chadbourns. In either event it is claimed that it is the only place in the world which bears the name.

The land on which the town is built was once owned chiefly by James G. Patterson and D. O. Boyd, men of Scots descent whose families had come into the county from North Carolina.

Loris has a tobacco market and the Farmers' Market where produce is sold. There are small

industries, notably Talon which produces zippers. The community hospital and nursing home are one block south of #9 on the western side of town.

At Finklea #9 turns briefly north with S. C. 401 to Green Sea. This is an old community, the site of the oldest Baptist Church in the county which still serves a congregation. Honey Camp was founded in 1807 and is now called Green Sea Baptist. It lies just north of the point where #9 turns west again. The post office at this place was once called Powellville. Green Sea was the home of John Pickens Derham (1861-1947) who was of Irish descent and who had a distinguished public career beginning with his election as county school commissioner in 1886. A member of the S. C. Senate, 1892-1896, he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1895.

Between Green Sea and the North Carolina line lies the Jamb, an area vague as to its exact boundaries, but once known far and wide as the home of bootleggers and other rowdy types. The production of white liquor is said to be down in recent years due to the inroads of 'revenueurs' (federal agents).

Much of the area west of Green Sea is covered with swamps whose waters feed the Lumber River and the Little Pee Dee. S. C. 9 pushes its way through crossroads communities like Mt. Olive and Duford (Floyds) and crosses the Lumber River to Nichols in Marion County.

James Floyd was an early settler who obtained grants between 1785 and 1811. The Floyd family's mill, cooper shop, and gin served a large area. An early school for girls was established by Penelope Williams Floyd (Mrs. Avery) who provided in her home accommodations for those who lived too far away to commute.

In the Wannamaker community just north of Duford the Baptists established Pee Dee Academy in the post-World War 1 years. Its classes were held in Wannamaker Baptist Church until its own two-story brick building was completed.

And finally should be mentioned the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp just over the river at Nichols to which many young Horry County men went during the FDR years. It was a landmark for years, but few signs of it remain.

HISTORICAL TOUR OF CONWAY, S. C. 1976

by
Eugenia Buck Cutts
and
Eunice Mc Millan Thomas

1. Chamber of Commerce:
203 Main Street
2. Waccamaw Line of Steamers:
At foot of the bridge bear right toward Second Avenue. Turn back under the bridge. To the right on the banks of the Waccamaw River are the wharves of the Waccamaw Line.
3. C. P. Quattlebaum House.
Bear right again onto Kingston St. 219 Kingston St.
4. Paul Quattlebaum House & C. P. Quattlebaum Office: 225 Kingston
5. Kingston Presbyterian Church, Educational Building, Cemetery
800 Third Ave.
6. Beaty-Spivey House:
Drive alongside the church until you cross 4th Ave. Kingston St. continues as a narrow alley-street just to the left. This house is the last building on this street on the right, 428 Kingston St.
7. First United Methodist Church and cemetery:
Turn left one block to the intersection of Fifth and Main. The Methodist Church complex occupies the full block on your left between Main and Laurel on Fifth Avenue.
8. Horry County Memorial Library:
1008 Fifth Avenue (corner of Laurel St.)
9. Judge Walsh-Singleton House:
504 Laurel St., directly behind the library.
10. Frank Burroughs House:
509 Laurel St. (across the street)
11. Norton-Nye-Lewis House:
511 Laurel St.

12. Beaty-Little House:
507 Main St. Turn right on Sixth Avenue, drive one block. At intersection with Main, this house is on your right.

13. Epps House:
514 Main Street. Directly across from Beaty-Little House.

14. Bryan House:
606 Main St. Turn left onto Main, drive one block north.

15. Sawdust Road:
Turn right onto Lakeside Drive (present name of the Sawdust Road).

16. Snider House:
801 Sixth Ave. May be reached from Lakeside Drive by crossing a footbridge over the Gully and climbing the hill.

17. Sherwood Hill:
504 Lakeside Drive. Return across the footbridge. You will be facing this house.

18. Arthur Burroughs-Franklin Burroughs House:
500 Lakeside Drive. Next door.

19. Snow Hill:
600 Lakeside Drive. Across Lakeside Drive, this house overlooks Kingston Lake.

20. Applewhite Lane & Barnhill-Godfrey House:
905 Applewhite Lane. Next street on left off Lakeside.

21. St. Paul's Episopal Church:
710 Main St. At end of Applewhite Lane drive on through the parking lot of the Red & White and turn right onto Main St. The church is on the corner of Main and Lakewood.

22. Lakeside Cemetery:
Turn right onto Lakewood. Drive two blocks to the main entrance.

23. Burroughs-Goldfinch House "The Pines":
1100 Oak St. Leave the cemetery by the north gate. Drive straight ahead along Ninth Ave. for two blocks and turn right onto Oak St. Drive to the intersection with 12th Ave. The house is on

your right.

24. Collins Park:
Turn left on 12th and drive to Main St. Turn right and drive to 16th Ave. Turn left and enter park from 16th.

25. Ambrose-Courtney House:
1503 Elm St. Leave 16th Ave. at the next stop light. Turn left onto Elm St. Third house on the right.

26. Bell-Pinson House:
1001 Elm St. Drive south on Elm to the corner with 10th Ave. House is on the right.

27. Gurganus-Collins House:
902 Elm. At the next stop light, corner Elm and 9th Ave., the house is on the left.

28. Gully Store area:
Junction of Elm and 9th.

29. Calhoun-Gerrald House:
1300 9th Ave. Turn right on 9th, drive west. Third house on right, corner 9th and Pine St.

30. Mc Neil-Bell House:
1301 9th Avenue

31. Buck-Cutts House and Confederate cannon:
701 Elm Street. Turn around and return to light at 9th and Elm. Turn right onto Elm and go one long block to corner of 7th Ave. House is on right.

32. First Baptist Church and Heritage Room:
603 Elm St. Corner Sixth and Elm.

33. United Daughters of the Confederacy marker:
Turn left from Elm onto Sixth Ave. In middle of street is a large oak with marker beneath.

34. Causey House:
605 Laurel. Continue one block on 6th, turn left onto Laurel. Second house on left facing Laurel.

35. Holliday House:
701 Laurel. At intersection of 7th and Laurel turn left. The house is on your right.

36. Muster Field site:
Turn left at Beaty St. The Muster Field was

bounded by Elm St., 7th Ave., Beaty St. and the Racepath.

37. Racepath:

The street running west from Beaty between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.

38. Spivey-Chambless House:

1204 Fifth Avenue. Turn around at Cherry Hill Church and return to Beaty St., turn right. The house is on your left at the intersection with Fifth.

39. Freeman-Duncan House:

1207 Fifth Ave. Directly across the street.

40. Mayers-Mc Millan House:

1107 Fifth Ave. Turn left onto Fifth. At the intersection of Fifth and Elm, turn right onto Elm. The house is on your left on the corner behind the big oak.

41. Horry County Court House:

Drive south down Elm to 3rd Avenue The court house square is a full block bounded by 2nd, 3rd Avenue, Beaty and Elm.

42. City Hall and Drinking Fountain:

Turn left onto 3rd Ave. and drive two blocks to the intersection with Main St. The right corner.

1976-HISTORICAL TOUR OF CONWAY, S. C.

1. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE-203 Main Street

This building, built in 1972, stands on the site of one of the oldest houses in Conway, built by Samuel Pope, a charter member of the Kingston Presbyterian Church, owned later by the Mc Keithans. In the area under the present Waccamaw River Bridge once stood the homes of General Robert Conway and Thomas H. Holmes. Robert Conway had been granted, records show, in the years 1787-1803, 2,989 acres of land which became Conwayboro, the name of the town being changed from Kingston to Conwayboro in his honor in 1801. Holmes was a son-in-law of James H. Beaty, and records show that land was granted to John Beaty in July 1843, on the banks of the Waccamaw.

2. WACCAMAW LINE OF STEAMERS SITE, on north bank of Waccamaw River, just up

the river from Main Street bridge.

Steam boats played an important part in the growth of the town, enabling direct trade with the outside world. Burroughs and Collins operated a line from this terminal, now used as a warehouse by Jerry Cox Co. Mr. D. T. Mc Neil, agent for the line, later became the first oil distributor in Conway.

3. C. P. QUATTLEBAUM HOUSE-219 Kingston St.

The Col. C.P. Quattlebaum house, now owned by Col. Quattlebaum's daughter, Mrs. Marjorie Langston, is one of Conway's oldest homes. It was bought by her father in 1886. The chain of title dates from 1857, records show that in that year Henry Hardee bought it from Alexander Murrel, who operated a ferry across Kingston Lake.

4. PAUL QUATTLEBAUM HOUSE & C. P. QUATTLEBAUM OFFICE-225 Kingston

This house, now owned by Mrs. Laura Janette Quattlebaum Jordan, is of an early vintage. It was remodeled by Mr. Paul Quattlebaum for his wife, Sue Martin Quattlebaum, and family in the early 1900's. The house is known to have been occupied by Samuel Bell and his family when they first moved here from Hookerton, N. C., some time near 1850. In the side yard stands the office of Col. C. P. Quattlebaum. This building was moved from its original site on Main St. to the lawn of Mr. Paul Quattlebaum. Col. Quattlebaum was the first mayor of Conway, and one of its most influential citizens. The building is now used as the office of Mr. Edward Jordan.

5. KINGSTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH & CEMETERY-800 Third Ave.

Many years before the Revolution there was a Presbyterian Church, probably known as Kingston, on the banks of the Waccamaw River, in the village then known as Kingston, now Conway. The first church of record was built in a grove of live oaks overlooking Kingston Lake. It is believed to have first been an Episcopal Church. John Baxter, whose register of text commences in January 1734, was one of the first to preach at Kingston. In 1857 a committee formed to commence the building were: Thomas H. Holmes, W. H. Buck, J. T. Walsh, Dr. J. N.

Norman, F.I. Sessions, and Samuel Pope. Of these the following were appointed on the building committee: Messrs. Pope, Holmes, Beaty, Buck and Walsh, with Walsh the Chairman and Beaty the Treasurer. In January 1858 the building was begun, on land donated by Mrs. Jane Norman. It was known as her 'cow pasture', and was dedicated Nov. 27, 1858 by Rev. T. R. English. Construction was done by Otin Eadon, a master shipbuilder from Bucksport, Maine. In 1931 the building was enlarged and completely rebuilt. In 1958 the congregation embarked on the renovation and rebuilding of the sanctuary. New pews and pulpit, replacing those in use for more than 100 years were installed and the choir loft enlarged. The slave gallery of the original church is now used for regular services. In 1956 an Education Building was erected in the cemetery. The many groves under the live oaks on the banks of Kingston Lake contain remains of the first citizens of Conwayboro. Among these is the grave of the Beaty children who drowned, along with their nurse in Kingston Lake in July 1870.

6. BEATY-SPIVEY HOUSE-428 Kingston St.

The Thomas W. Beaty home was built around 1870 by a New England contractor, probably one of the shipbuilders brought in from Bucksport, Maine, who used native wood in the construction. The little white houses on the lawn were used as servant's quarters. Of interest is the 'joggling board' on the premises, which is over 100 years old. General Wade Hampton is reported to have stood under the large oak tree on the corner of Main St. and Fifth Ave., then a part of the lawn, to speak during his campaign for governor at the time he was seeking to put an end to carpetbagger rule in the state. Col. D. A. Spivey acquired the house as a home for his wife, the former Miss Essie Collins, and their family. It is now the home of his grand daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Otis Stogner, she being the former Harriet Cooper Scoggins.

7. FIRST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH & CEMETERY-5th Ave. between Main and Laurel

The first church on this site, though the second Methodist Church in and around Conway, was on the corner of Maine St. and Fifth Ave., where 'The Little Church' or 'The Hut', now stands. It was built in 1847, a wooden, medium-sized rectangular building,

with three large windows on the side, none on the end, and with steps covering the length of the building. There was a gallery for the convenience of the servants. This old church was dismantled in 1898 and part of the lumber was used to build a residence at the foot of Fourth Ave. This residence was later converted into an office building, and now is occupied by S. D. Cox, Surveyors, Inc.

On the exact spot of the first church a new one of brick was built in 1898. This building is known as 'The Little Church'. In 1910 the third church, the present Fellowship Hall, was built, facing Fifth Avenue. In 1961 the present sanctuary, on the corner of Fifth Ave. and Laurel was erected. The cemetery contains graves of many of the first citizens of Conway.

8. HORRY COUNTY MEMORIAL LIBRARY-1008 Fifth Ave.

The present library had its beginning with funds raised by civic minded citizens and organizations of Horry County, and with books contributed by Dr. J. A. Norton, chiefly from the library of his brother J. O. Norton and the library of their father, Dr. Evan Norton. This collection of books was housed in the auditorium of the Conway Town Hall.

In 1948 the colonial building was erected on the corner of Fifth Ave. and Laurel St. The property was donated by the heirs of H. L. Buck and the Town of Conway.

9. JUDGE WALSH-SINGLETON HOUSE-504 Laurel St.

This house was moved to this lot from that on which the library now stands, and is at least 90 years old. The first owner known was Judge Walsh. Early in 1900 it was bought by Mr. H. L. Buck and was the home for his family until 1929.

Since then it has been the home of Dr. and Mrs. Bruce Nye, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Baiden, and is now the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Grant Singleton. The sills are hand hewn black cypress and heart pine; studs are of 4 X 4 heart pine; sub-flooring is of 1 3/4" thick pine and much of the top flooring is of 1 1/2" reft pine.

10. FRANK BURROUGHS HOUSE-509 Laurel St.

This house was the old Norton Drug Store building, which was located downtown on Main St. and was moved to its present location with a

stump puller and a pair of mules about 1913, when the Methodist Church bought it and remodeled it for their parsonage. Mr. Edward Burroughs bought it in 1943 for his family, remodeling it. It is now the home of his son, Frank Burroughs and his wife and family, who have remodeled it also.

11. NORTON-NYE-LEWIS HOUSE-511 Laurel St.

This Victorian style house was built around 1910 by Dr. J. A. Norton. Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Anderson bought the house in 1917. In 1934 it became the home of Dr. and Mrs. David Sherwood Nye (Miss Louise Mc Millan). "Dr. Sherwood" and his brother, Dr. Bruce Nye, came to Conway in 1928 when they bought a drug store from Dr. Charles J. Epps. In this house the Nyes lived with their children, Jimmie, Mary Lou and Frank. This house was the home for many school teachers who came to Conway to teach and, meeting and marrying local young men, continued to make their homes in Conway.

It is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Odell Lewis.

12. BEATY-LITTLE HOUSE-507 Main St.

A two-story, hiproofed, clapboard house, which was built for Captain John R. Beaty by the Eaton brothers from Maine, who had been hired to build ships at Bucksville. It is a good example of mid-nineteenth century residential building, with excellent interior detailing. Visitors should note the millwork under the eaves. Mr. H. P. Little, whose wife was the former Miss Lillian Kate Hamilton, bought the house in 1904. It is now the home of his grandson and family, Mr. Bill Little.

13. EPPS HOUSE-514 Main Street

This property was acquired in September 1903 by Dr. Charles J. Epps, a prominent pharmacist of Conway. He and his wife, the former Miss Agnes Klein, arrived in Conway in 1902 by the Waccamaw River boat "The F. G. Burroughs". The house now contains a mural of "The F. G. Burroughs" painted by James H. Burroughs, grandson of the owner of the boat, for whom it was named. The house is now the home of Dr. and Mrs. Epps' daughter, Miss Florence Epps.

14. BRYAN HOUSE (SITE OF FIRST BURROUGHS GRADED SCHOOL)-606 Main St.

This home is built on the site of the first Burroughs Graded School, 1879-1903. The school building was built on the southern portion of Lot 250 in the Town of Conway and was "the crystalized idea of Mr. F. G. Burroughs, and a splendid monument to his public spirit." Mr. Burroughs bought this particular piece of land for the school because it was located near the Peggy Ludlam Spring which provided good drinking water for the pupils. The building was burned in the spring of 1912 and on April 4, 1912 Mr. W. L. Bryan bought the property. He built the present house during the winter of 1912-13 as a home for his wife, the former Miss Leethard Douglass Lewis, and their family. It is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Bryan's daughter, Miss Rebecca Bryan.

15. THE SAWDUST ROAD-Lakeside Drive

This road made up part of the winding road that ran from the Gully Store, across the Kingston Lake to the shipyard and boat landing on the Waccamaw River. At first it was hardly more than a path but, by successive applications of layers of sawdust hauled in ox carts and wagons from the sawmill on the banks of Kingston Lake, in time it became a main avenue of commerce. Today it is thought the frequent cracking and sinking of the paved surface is due to the decomposition of the underlying layers of sawdust. What remains of the Sawdust Road today is that portion of Lakeside Drive lying between Main St. and Kingston Lake, and a small stretch across the lake near the A.C.L. Depot.

16. SNIDER HOUSE-801 Sixth Ave.

This house can be reached by crossing a walking bridge over the gully. Visitors are invited to walk around the grounds and enjoy the view of the lake. In 1869 John A. Mayo bought this property from Alexander Elliott and built a home for his wife, Lucy Elizabeth Burroughs, and their family. One of their daughters, Maud, married Charles H. Snider and in 1908 they replaced the original house with the present one. Mr. and Mrs. Snider had one daughter, Evelyn, who now lives there.

17. SHERWOOD HILL-504 Lakeside Drive

The present house, which was partially destroyed by fire in early 1941 and restored the same year, was built by Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Sherwood (Bess Burroughs Sherwood) on property given to her by her mother, Mrs. F. G. Burroughs. At that time the Barnhill House, originally built at Snow Hill, was standing on the property and was moved a second time to Applewhite Lane to make room for the Sherwood home. "Steep Gully", a prominent natural drainage feature of the Conway area, runs through the grounds, and at one time the tracks of the old railroad traversed the property. This was also the site of "Peggy Ludlam Spring", a natural spring which was an attraction for the children who attended the Burroughs School. The grounds are significant because of the interest of the Sherwoods in camellias, azaleas and landscape planting. It is now the home of the Sherwood's youngest daughter and her husband, Brig. Gen. Hoyt Mc Millan (Sara Sherwood Mc Millan), who are both avid gardeners.

18. BURROUGHS HOUSE-504 Lakeside Drive

This house was built in 1903 by Mr. Arthur Burroughs. Mr. Burroughs built the house before his marriage, and he and his wife, the former Miss Frances Coles, moved into the house as bride and groom. The house is of Victorian design and sits on one of the most picturesque lots in Conway, a high bluff overlooking a bend in the Kingston Lake.

The house was restored in 1968 by the Burroughs' son, Franklin G. and his wife, the former Geraldine Bryan. In the restoration Mrs. Burroughs has returned to use the stained glass window and light fixture in the entrance hall that had been in the house when it was first built.

19. SNOW HILL-600 Lakeside Drive

Snow Hill is the high hill overlooking Kingston Lake at the turn of Lakeside Drive. At one time, probably during Revolutionary days, it was the home of a Mr. Snow. During the first half of the 19th century Mr. Lamb Barnhill and his brother Mr. Stanley David Barnhill lived at this site in a house built by Mr. Lamb Barnhill. In 1863 the property was bought by Mr. Plowden C. J. Weston, at one time Lt. Gov. of S. C. In 1867 Mr. F. G. Burroughs bought the property and around 1880 moved the Barnhill house off, building a larger house. This house

was destroyed by fire in the early 1920's while it was being remodeled by the Burroughs' son, Mr. Don M. Burroughs. The brick pillars in the yard were to have been at the front of the house. The present house was built a few years later and is now the home of Mrs. James H. Burroughs (Mabel Lee), widow of the Burroughs son, James H. Burroughs, well-known artist and author.

20. APPLEWHITE LANE & BARNHILL-GODFREY HOUSE-905 Applewhite Lane

This street was named for Uncle Anderson Applewhite, a faithful black servant who came from N. C. with F. G. Burroughs, by Mr. Burroughs' daughter, Mrs. J. E. Egerton (Miss Effie Burroughs). At 905 stands the Barnhill-Godfrey House, which was moved to this site in 1910, by Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Sherwood, for the construction of Sherwood Hill. In the late 1930's Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Gillespie Godfrey (Lucille Burroughs Godfrey) moved into the house, adding to and extensively renovating it. The front wing of this house is the original one, the front door, door facings and weatherboarding of this are of interest.

21. ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH-710 Main St. and Lakewood

On August 1, 1911 this site was bought from Mrs. Addie Burroughs for the purpose of building a church. During 1912 Mr. J. E. Coles, who has in a sense been called the founder of St. Paul's, spent much time making plans for the building, and in 1913 the church was begun. In September 1913 a tornado hit the unfinished church and destroyed the work done. With the help of many contributions, work on the church was started again. In October 1914 the first service in St. Paul's Church, although the building was not completed, was held. In 1946 the interior of the church was renovated and redecorated. St. Paul's became a parish April 15, 1947 and remained a parish until April 6, 1967 when the vestry of the church voted to revert to Mission Status. The Mission Committee on November 19, 1969 passed a motion to closed the church and build a new one, and on March 18, 1970 the Mission Committee approved the plans for a new church. The present building was completed in 1972.

22. LAKESIDE CEMETERY-End of Lakewood Avenue

This cemetery which was the burying ground for the Burroughs family, was at one time reached by a road running through the old barn back of the Burroughs home, Snow Hill. When the churchyards of the town could no longer be used for burying, Mrs. Addie Burroughs, on April 11, 1904 deeded the Town of Conway this lot for cemetery purposes.

23. BURROUGHS-GOLDFINCH HOUSE, "THE PINES", 100 Oak St.

This house located on the southeast corner of Oak St. and 12th Ave. was built in 1910 by Mr. D. M. Burroughs. In 1941 it was bought by Mr. John T. Long and at his death in 1962 went to his daughter, Mrs. Joyce Long Smith. In 1968 it was bought by Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Goldfinch, Jr. They have restored the house to its original state, preserving the eleven foot ceilings, higher than average baseboards, numerous bay windows, furniture guards on wall corners and seven fireplaces constructed of quarry tile.

24. COLLINS MEMORIAL PARK, Corner Main St. and 16th Ave.

The marker at the Main Street entrance to this park bears the inscription: "Collins Memorial Park 1930".

"This park was given by the children and grandchildren of Benjamin Grier Collins to the Town of Conway for the recreational use of the people of this community".

There are very few days that it is not put to use, for on its grounds stand a brick Recreational Hall, a brick building housing the Senior Citizens Center, and several tennis courts, as well as playground equipment. In the spring it is especially beautiful, with wistaria, bulbs and azaleas in bloom.

25. AMBROSE-COURTNEY HOUSE-1503 Elm St.

This three story brick dwelling was built in 1923, the original owners being Henry Wilson and Maude Law Ambrose. Mrs. Ambrose was a native of Ontario, Canada, and because of her English-Canadian background, chose the rather unique style of English architecture represented here. It is now the home of Dr. and Mrs. Brad Courtney, who have restored it to it's original state, and added an outside patio.

26. BELL-PINSON HOUSE-1001 Elm St.

Built by Samuel Bell as a residence, this house was later acquired by the Methodist church and was used as a parsonage until around 1917. At that time it stood on the corner of Elm St. and Ninth Ave., where the J. W. Taylor home now stands. It is now the home of Mr and Mrs. Joe Pinson, who have restored it extensively.

27. GURGANUS-COLLINS HOUSE-902 Elm and corner of 9th Ave.

This house was originally the Gurganus home and was bought by Mr. B. G. Collins in 1870 as a home for his wife, Mrs. Laura Cooper Collins, and their family. The Collins' daughter, Miss Mitchelle Collins for whom the riverboat "The Mitchelle C." was named, now owns and lives here.

28. JUNCTION OF 9TH AVE. & ELM ST.

At the junction of the present 9th Ave. and Elm Street once stood the important industries of Conwayborough. The building diagonally across from the Gurganus-Collins house was formerly the Conway Hospital (first one) and later Waccamaw Day School, was originally the second Gully Store. The Philip Massey House, 802 Elm, is built on the site of the first Gully Store. Next to the Massey house, on the corner, stands the home of Mr. and Mrs. Voigt Taylor. This is the site of the wheelwright shop of Mr. Jesse H. Jollie, which was operated for Burroughs & Collins Co. to keep its fleet of wagons in good repair. Mr. Jollie also ran a blacksmith shop and made coffins. There are several beautiful cedar chests handmade by him in Conway now.

29. CALHOUN-GERALD HOUSE, corner of 9th Ave. & Pine St.

This house, built around 1850 and known as the Old Calhoun House, was occupied for many years by the family of the Rev. D.C. Calhoun. It is presently owned by Mr. Jack Gerrald.

30. Mc NEIL-BELL HOUSE- 1301 Ninth Ave.

At one time this was the home of Mr. and Mrs. Donald T. McNeil. He was the agent for the Waccamaw Line of Steamers and was the first agent for the Standard Oil Co. in this section. For many years it was the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Bell (Mary McNeill Bell)

and is now the home of their daughter, Miss Mary Elizabeth Bell.

31. BUCK-CUTTS HOUSE-701 Elm Street.

This is the site of the home of Mrs. Georgia Bell Buck, widow of Captain H. L. Buck. The present house was built by her son, Col. H. L. Buck, in 1929. On the front porch is the farm bell from the Buck home at Bucksville, S. C. On the front lawn is a Confederate Cannon which was fired in a 13 volley salute on October 1, 1876, when Gov. Wade Hampton rode into Conway to speak in his memorable campaign for Governor of the state of South Carolina. This home is now owned and lived in by Mrs. Eugenia Buck Cutts and her husband Charles C. Cutts. She is the daughter of Col. Buck and his wife, Mrs. Eugenia McLeod Buck.

32. FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH & HERITAGE ROOM-603 Elm St.

The first church building on this site was completed around 1877. In 1879 the minutes of the Waccamaw Association, which the Conwayboro group had requested to join, recorded the membership at 43: 15 males, 26 females, and 2 black. The original wooden structure was replaced in 1909 with a brick church. The present church building was built in 1950. In the adjoining educational building is the Heritage Room, created for the Centennial celebration in 1966, which contains many objects relating to the early history of the church.

33. UNITED DAUGHTERS OF CONFEDERACY MARKER-Sixth Ave.

This marker of rough granite was presented to the town of Conway on Tuesday, March 28, 1939, by the Conway Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The occasion was the birthday of Archibald Rutledge, poet laureate of the state. The marker was unveiled by young Frank Burroughs and Ike Long, Jr., presented to the town of Conway by Mrs. Don Burroughs, president of the UDC chapter, and accepted by Dr. Carl Busbee, mayor of Conway. Col. H. L. Buck spoke on "A Tribute to Wade Hampton."

34. CAUSEY HOUSE-605 Laurel St.

This is one of the oldest residences in town.

For many years Capt. Coleman J. Causey, Captain of the riverboat "Ruth", and his wife, Miss Julia, one of the early milliners of the town, lived here. It is presently owned by W. B. King.

35. HOLLIDAY HOUSE-701 Laurel St.

This house was built in 1912 by the late Joseph W. Holliday, one of the large tobacco planters in this section of the state, for his wife the former Miss Lucy Ella Mayo, and their family. It is now the home of the widow of Mr. Holliday's youngest son, Mrs. Robert Holliday.

36. MUSTER FIELD SITE-between 7th Ave., Race Path, Beaty and Elm Sts.

The exact boundaries of the old Muster Field cannot be verified, but it was located somewhere between 7th Ave. and Race Path. This drill field for the Horry Hussars was a meeting ground in the community used for social functions, such as barbecues and picnics, and for political speakings, as well as for the drilling of soldiers. Lancing tournaments to crown the Queen of Love and Beauty were held here yearly.

37. On RACE PATH are three black churches: Mason Temple Church of God in Christ, organized in the 1930's, on the corner of Race Path and Gene St., Bethel African Methodist Church, corner of Race Path and Smith St., founded just after the Civil War; and Cherry Hill Baptist Church, corner of Race Path and Highway 501, organized in 1884.

38. SPIVEY-CHAMBLESS HOUSE- corner Beaty St. and Fifth Ave.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Spivey (Anna Mayo) built this fourteen room house, planned by Mrs. Spivey, around 1900. Mr. Spivey was a prominent farmer, banker, merchant and church leader of the Baptist denomination in his county and state. He served many years as trustee of Coker College. The house is now owned by his granddaughter, Mrs. Helen Kolb Chambless.

39. FREEMAN-DUNCAN HOUSE-1207 Fifth Ave.

This house was built in 1912 for Mr. Will A. Freeman, prominent banker of Horry County,

and his wife, Nell Duncan Freeman. Lawton Construction Company of Florence was the builder. The entrance is very striking, with front door window and side lights made of beveled glass. In 1958 Willis J. Duncan inherited this house from his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, and he and his family reside here.

40. MAYERS-McMILLAN-THOMAS HOUSE- 1107 Fifth Ave.

The lot on which this house is built was designated as lot #76 on the original map made by William Hemingway. The lot was sold to Robert Conway for \$60.00 during the sale of lots in Conwayborough in 1802: It was owned by Elizabeth Durant who sold it to George Fisk on Feb. 20, 1873 for \$20.00. George Fisk was listed in the 1850 census as residing in the household of Col. James Beaty, and described as a merchant 26 years old. He built a home near the middle of the 1100 block of Fifth Ave. After his death his nephew, John G. Fisk, then living in Maine, sold lots #63 and #76 to Narcissus Parker. James T. Mayers built on this lot a house in 1892 for the sum of \$1,156.89. It is constructed of heart pine framing. The two large chimneys are of hand-made brick of many sizes. The windows have the original glass. Among the prominent people who have owned it were F. G. Burroughs & B. G. Collins, and it was given by Burroughs & Collins Co. to Essie Collins, wife of Col. D. A. Spivey, January 7, 1898 as a wedding gift. Mr. Will A. Freeman owned the property from 1907 to 1909. On October 19, 1919 Mr. O. Hoyt Mc Millan, distinguished lawyer and jurist, bought the house and he and his wife, the former Miss Nan Mellette, lived there with their family for fifty years. It is now the home of their daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Manning Thomas.

41. HORRY COUNTY COURTHOUSE-one block between Third and Second Avenues, Beaty and Elm Streets

The act authorizing and requiring the County Board of Commissioners of Horry County to issue bonds for the purpose of purchasing sites for erection and furnishing a Courthouse and jail at Conway, introduced by Col. D.A. Spivey in the General Assembly in 1906, was passed on February 17, 1906. The building committee was composed of Col. C.P. Quattlebaum, Chairman, John C. Spivey, Secretary, and John P. Derham.

The formal opening was held May 22, 1908 with Governor Martin Ansel as guest speaker. The courthouse has undergone two renovations since 1908. The first was in 1937 during Senator Paul Quattlebaum's administration and the second in 1964 during Senator James P. Stevens' administration. Mr. W. L. Bryan, Clerk of Court from 1909 until 1927, with the help of Berry, the janitor for the court house, planted many of the oak trees on the grounds. Later the Garden Clubs of Conway under the direction of Mrs. J.T. Rutledge, President of the Garden Club of South Carolina 1956 through 1959, planted more oaks and magnolias, boxwood and azaleas, making the grounds one of the town's show places.

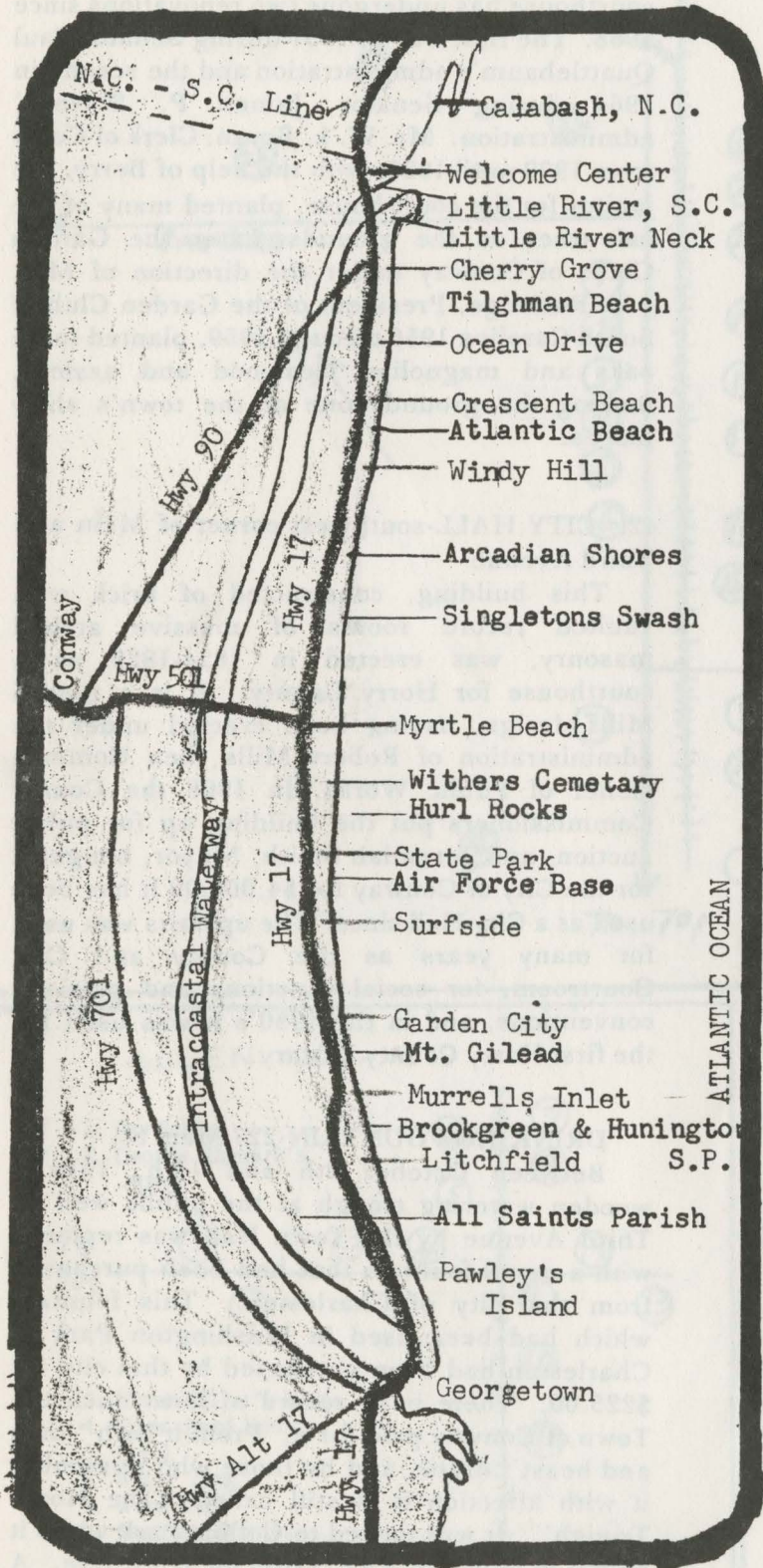
42. CITY HALL-southwest corner of Main and Third Avenue

This building, constructed of brick with vaulted record rooms of massive arched masonry, was erected in 1824-1825 as a courthouse for Horry County. It is a typical Mills design, having been erected under the administration of Robert Mills then Commissioner of Public Works. In 1908 the County Commissioners put the building up for public auction, and Jeremiah Smith, Mayor, bought it for the City of Conway for \$4,000.00 It has been used as a City Hall since. The upstairs was used for many years as the County and City Courtroom, for social functions and patriotic conventions, and in the 1930's it was used for the first Horry County Library.

DRINKING FOUNTAIN-227 Main St.

Between October 9th and 14th, 1916 a wooden watering trough at the public well on Third Avenue by the Town Hall was replaced with a metal fountain that had been purchased from the City of Charleston. This fountain which had been used in Washington Park in Charleston had been purchased by that city for \$225.00. There is no record of how much the Town of Conway paid for it. From it both "man and beast" drank, and by those who remember it with affection it is still called "The Horse Trough". It was moved to Collins Park when it began to interfere with traffic on Third Ave. A few years ago it was brought back to City Hall property and is now the center of a small garden planted with shrubs and flowers from the garden of Mrs. Jack (Cecil McKeithan) Griffin.

GRAND STRAND TOUR



1. Welcome Center
2. Little River, S. C.
3. Little River Neck
4. Cherry Grove
5. Tilghman Beach
6. Ocean Drive
7. Crescent Beach
8. Atlantic Beach
9. Windy Hill
10. Arcadian Shores
11. Singleton's Swash
12. Myrtle Beach
13. Withers Cemetery
14. Hurl Rocks
15. State Park
16. Air Force Base
17. Surfside
18. Garden City
19. Mt. Gilead
20. Murrells Inlet
21. Brookgreen & Huntington State Park
22. Litchfield
23. All Saints Parish
24. Pawley's Island
25. Georgetown

Kings's Highway, U. S. 17, is a much traveled north-south route and has been so used for about 200 years. It is a very beautiful drive with the low-hanging, moss-covered oaks all along the way. Mr. T. M. Jordan in his "Map of the South Carolina Coast" states, "In former times that part of it passing through Horry County had many unique characteristics, from the State Line Inn to the Refreshment Oak. This oak is now outlawed under the 18th Amendment and the Volstead Act. It was a hollow tree with entrance facing the road. A jug of brandy was kept in this hollow. It was a custom for the traveling public to refresh themselves on going and replenish the jug on their return."

General George Washington used this highway on his southern visit. Quoting Mr. Jordan again, "At Captain Alston's, Washington found waiting for him, General William Moultrie, Colonel William Washington and Mr. Rutledge, son of the then Chief Justice of South Carolina, who had come as a delegation to accompany him first to Georgetown and then to Charleston. The whole party dined and lodged at the home of Captain Alston and set out bright and early the next morning for Georgetown. The boats being in readiness, the President and suite were rowed across the Waccamaw River. On arriving opposite the market they were saluted by the artillery with 15 guns from the foot of Broad Street. A committee appointed to receive and address him conducted him to an elegant house said to be the old Alston house. The committee was composed of Hugh Horry, Joseph Blyth, E. Rathonsner, F. Kinloch, George Keith, Matthew Irvine, R. Brownfield, and Samuel Smith."

So much for the history of the highway, let's begin our tour. First of all, it would be a good idea not to eat before beginning your tour because good restaurants are in abundance all along the route, most of them specializing in seafood. A good place to begin would be the Welcome Center, located on Highway 17, just south of the North Carolina line.

Directly across the highway from the Welcome Center (1) is the Vereen Memorial Garden, a botanical garden and nature trail. The tract was owned by a family of French descent named Varin; later the spelling was changed to Vereen. In April, 1972 the land was deeded to the Horry County Historic Commission. The trail has been left as natural as possible. Also, down an unpaved road is the

Vereen family cemetery (check at Welcome Center for accessibility).

Near here was the "Boundary House," probably one of the oldest houses in Horry County. The original boundary line between North and South Carolina was the Cape Fear River. The early landowners felt the need for a meeting house and built one on the Province Boundary, which is now the boundary line between North and South Carolina. A deed, dated 1754, states the house was known as the "Boundary House."

During the Revolutionary War this was the home of Isaac Marion, older brother of General Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox." Legend has it that on May 9, 1775, a courier on horseback brought news of the Battle of Lexington, which started the war. This being about 20 days after the event. Isaac was justice of the peace for a number of years.

According to historical records, several "gentlemen's duels" were fought near the Boundary House. In 1804 a duel was fought here between General Benjamin Smith (later governor of North Carolina) and Captain Maurice Moore. This meeting house was also used as a place of worship. John Mc Dowell wrote that he preached here in 1762, and John Barnett wrote in 1757 that he preached here nine times a year.

About one mile from the Boundary House in a northerly direction is the village of Calabash. History records that the land around Calabash was included in a grant of 48,000 acres, dated May 13, 1691, from the Lord Proprietors to Landgrave Thomas Smith. As late as 1875, Calabash was a prosperous landing area for small vessels which supplied the settlers with the necessities of life. It is now famous nationally for its seafood.

Leaving the Welcome Center go south on Highway 17 about one mile to Little River (2), settled in colonial times and formerly an important shipping point and still famous for its deep-sea fishing boats. At the blinker light, turn left and ride down to the river. Here can be seen the fishing boats, docked under the beautiful oaks. The street makes a right turn at the water, and just after making the turn you can see an old house, which was built in the 1800's by Thomas Randall, a New England sea captain from Rocherster, Massachusetts. He came here shortly after the War of 1812. The two-story frame house has a gable roof and two

large end chimneys. He built two other houses of this type, one in Little River Neck, which is across the river and east of where you are now, and one on his farm, west of Little River.

Continuing back to Highway 17, you will see several beautiful homes. Among them is the William Henderson Stone home, built in 1903. Continue south on Highway 17 for about two miles, and you will see the entrances to Cyprus Bay and Eagles Nest Golf Courses. On your right is a historical marker, commemorating the fact that Rev. George Whitefield visited this area in the early 1700's. East of here, in the area between the southbound and northbound lanes of Highway 17, is the cemetery of old Cedar Creek Methodist Church. Directions to this cemetery may be obtained at the traffic circle.

Continuing south on Highway 17; cross the Intracoastal Waterway; get in the right traffic lane; take the Cherry Grove and Little River Neck (3) Exit. This road bisects the "neck," formed by Little River and the Atlantic Ocean. Approximately two and one-half kmiles along this road is the State Future Farmers of America Camp which has a spectacular view of marsh and ocean.

At the end of another two miles is the site of old Fort Randall at Tilghman Point on Little River. The outlines of the earthworks of the fort are still visible under the live oaks in the yard of the summer home of Mr. Horace Tilghman, Jr. It was here that the Yankee officer William B. Cushing (who has since been referred to as "Lincoln's Commando") stormed the fort with 25 men on January 5, 1863 and briefly took possession until the Confederates, estimated by Cushing to number 125, returned and drove them off.

Blockade running was a lively activity in Little River during that war. All along this coast may be found the wrecks of blockade runners. Cushing entered Little River and captured the village of the same name on February 4, 1865. He destroyed \$15,000 worth of cotton and carried off with him 15 bales.

Little River Neck was also the scene of an encampment during the American Revolution. When General Francis Nash marched from Wilmington toward Charleston in 1776 with 9,000 troops, he encamped at the Boundary House for a rest. Col. William Allston, a wealthy gentleman of the neighborhood, contacted

General Nash and told him he could give him a better place to camp; whereupon, the army moved to Little River Neck and camped for approximately two months before marching on to Charleston. They referred to it as a "pleasant place." William Allston's house was located where the Tilghman house now stands. It shows on a boundary survey of the state line, dated 1766.

Oceanward from Fort Randall is Waties Island, to which access is limited to special invitation by the owners. Plans are underway to make this barrier island a state park. It is named for the Indian trader William Waties, who was prominent in this area in the 1720's and 1730's. Occasionally, clusters of old bleached clam shells and sometimes a fragment of Indian pottery provide evidence of Indian encampments centuries ago. On the island is a burial mound which probably predates white civilization in America. It is covered with shells in the custom of Indians of the coastal region but is now almost hidden by the pines and bushes growing out of it.

The sheltered inlet of Little River was reputedly used by the pirate Blackbeard and other buccaneers. There is said to be treasure still to be recovered in the area. During prohibition rumrunners are said to have used these waters.

Returning to the intersection you have two choices, either to continue south on Highway 17 or to take the Cherry Grove Beach Road; go to the traffic light, make a right turn, and you are on the ocean boulevard. The Cherry Grove Beach (4) area was granted to John Alston by King George III in 1767. It was then known as Miner's Island. Continue south on the boulevard and you pass through the Tilghman Beach (5), Ocean Drive Beach (6), and Crescent Beach (7) areas. At the Holiday Inn you reach a dead end, make a right turn and go back to Highway 17.

If one is interested in golf, there are several courses in the area, all just off Highway 17. There are the Surf, Robbers Roost, Possum Trot, Beachwood, and Azalea Sands all in the North Myrtle Beach area.

Continuing south you come to Windy Hill Beach (9). The story is told that General Washington, on approaching the strand after spending the night at Jeremiah Vereen's nearby home, said, "What a windy beach;" hence its name. There is a historical marker here.

Leaving Windy Hill you come to Briarcliffe Acres, an exclusive residential area. For the next two or three miles you pass through a beautiful pine forest. In this pine forest are some beautiful lakes; however, this is private property and no one is admitted.

Make a left turn at the Arcadian Shores (10) entrance, travel about one and one-half miles, and you will find several nice campgrounds, condominiums, and nice hotels. Also, in this area is Singleton's Swash (11), a favorite camping site for people in the early days. Mr. John Cartrette states, "Conway people loaded supplies on the boat (The Driver) the night before, left at sunrise, went to Grahamville, where the camping supplies were loaded on turpentine wagons, and were hauled to the swash. The creek was forded from the Dunes Club side in the late afternoon." On the site of the Dunes Golf Club there was located a "Salt Works," which was destroyed during the Confederate War.

Continue back to Highway 17, make a left turn, go south about two miles and you are in Myrtle Beach (12), formerly called Long Bay. This tract of land or barony, about 66,000 acres, was formerly owned by Francis Withers, in whose home George Washington spent the night on his southern trip. Mr. Withers was an early settler and indigo planter and is buried in Withers Cemetery (13). The cemetery can be reached by turning right off Highway 17 on to First Avenue and go to the intersection of First Avenue, Withers Swash Drive, and Collins St.

The first train came to Myrtle Beach in 1900, and in 1901 the Sea Side Inn was opened. Mr. John Carterette states, "Mr. Bill Cox was the manager of the first bath house. He had twelve bathing suits for rent, six for men and six for women. He cut the top out of a tomato can, punched several holes in it, put a piece of hay wire for a bail, and fastened it under the water spigot to make a shower. A helper, Bob Montgomery, later the farm manager, had the task of keeping several barrels full of water for the shower. They were kept in the sun to warm the water."

At the foot of about 18th or 20th Avenue South are some rocks, which are visible at low tide. This is known as Hurl Rock (14). In 1900 a whale washed ashore here. As noted above, the railroad had just been completed from the east side of the Waccamaw River at Conway to Pine Island, which is about where Highway 501 crosses the Intracoastal Waterway. One this

day several flat railroad cars were fitted with cross ties placed around the sides and boards laid across to form seats. The crowd walked from Pine Island to Hurl Rock to view the whale.

To protect themselves somewhat from the cinders from the train engine, many of the ladies carried umbrellas; but to their sorrow, the umbrellas were burned full of small holes through which you could see the stars that night when the "Black Maria" (the train engine) came puffing back to Conway.

Continuing south on Highway 17 you pass the entrance to Myrtle Beach Air Force Base (16), and across from this is the entrance to Myrtle Beach State Park (15), one of the first in South Carolina. Back on the highway continue south and for the next few miles are some of the most beautiful dogwood trees to be seen anywhere and are at their peak during March and April. Then you come to Surfside Beach (17), formerly called Floral Beach and prior to that, Old Ark. Adjoining Surfside Beach is Garden City Beach (18). Both of these beaches were until a few years ago primarily summer resorts, but now both have a considerable year-round population.

The last area we will mention in Horry County is Mt. Gilead (19), an exclusive residential area. Actually part of this is in the Georgetown County. Tradition says this was the home of Elkanah Dusenbury, whose second wife was Sara Delano, a cousin of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Mr. Dusenbury owned a sword which once belonged to General George Washington, who gave it to one of his aides, a General Greene, an ancestor of Mr. Dusenbury.

Although this ends our tour in Horry County, one could continue into Georgetown County and see many interesting places. Murrell's Inlet (20) has been a resort area since colonial days, and seafood restaurants are in abundance here. Also, several buildings, the Hermitage, Sunnyside (once occupied by the Bigham family, about whom A PIECE OF THE FOXES HIDE was written), and the Belin Memorial Church are interesting to visit. About five miles south is Brookgreen Gardens and Huntington Beach State Park (21) across the highway. Then there is Litchfield Beach (22), Pawley's Island (24), one of the oldest summer resorts on the coast, All Saints' Episcopal Church (23), and across Winyah Bay into Georgetown (25). Georgetown has the Rice Museum, Indigo Society, Prince George Winyah Church, many antebellum homes, and other points of interest.

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