

1988

# Independent Republic Quarterly, 1988, Vol. 22, No. 2

Horry County Historical Society

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.coastal.edu/irq>

Part of the [Civic and Community Engagement Commons](#), and the [History Commons](#)

---

## Recommended Citation

Horry County Historical Society, "Independent Republic Quarterly, 1988, Vol. 22, No. 2" (1988). *The Independent Republic Quarterly*. 84.

<https://digitalcommons.coastal.edu/irq/84>

This Journal is brought to you for free and open access by the Horry County Archives Center at CCU Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Independent Republic Quarterly by an authorized administrator of CCU Digital Commons. For more information, please contact [commons@coastal.edu](mailto:commons@coastal.edu).

# The Independent Republic Quarterly

(ISSN 0046-88431)

Vol. 22

SPRING, 1988

No. 2



The Beaty - Little House , Built Ca. 1855

Published quarterly by the Horry County Historical Society.  
P.O. Box 2025, Conway, S.C. 29526. Second class postage paid  
at Conway, S.C. 29526.

---

 HORRY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
 

---

PRESIDENT	Greg Martin
VICE PRESIDENT	David B. Smith
PAST PRESIDENT	Ben Burroughs
SECRETARY	Carlisle Dawsey
TREASURER	William H. Long
HISTORIAN	Mrs. Mary Emily Platt Jackson
DIRECTOR	Mrs. Catherine H. Lewis
DIRECTOR	Lacy Hucks
DIRECTOR	C. Burgin Berry

---

PLEASE MARK THESE DATES ON YOUR CALENDAR!

Board Meetings:	Society Meetings:
June 13, 1988	July 11, 1988
Sept. 12, 1988	October 10, 1988
December 12, 1988	January 9, 1989
March 13, 1988	April 10, 1989

---

THE IRQ EDITORIAL STAFF

EDITOR	Ben Burroughs
COPY EDITORS:	Mrs. Catherine H. Lewis
	William H. Long
CONTRIBUTING WRITER:	Mrs. Susan H. McMillan
MAILING & DISTRIBUTION:	Greg Martin
	Miss. Ernestine Little
	Carlisle Dawsey
	Mrs. Jewell G. Long
	Bruce Chestnut
	Mrs. Valeria Johnson

MEMBERSHIP DUES

Membership categories are as follows:	INDIVIDUAL	\$ 10.00
	MARRIED COUPLE	\$ 15.00
	SPONSER	\$ 25.00
	PATRON	\$100.00
	BENEFACTOR	\$500.00 & UP

Please make your check payable to The Horry County Historical for the amount corresponding to the category which you choose. Mail your check to : The Horry County Historical Society  
P.O. Box 2025  
Conway, South Carolina 29526

---

The Independent Republic Quarterly is owned and issued by the Horry County Historical Society. The officers and staff appear above on this page. Single copies of the IRQ can be purchased from the HCHS for \$3.00 each. If they are to be mailed, please include \$1.00 for mailing.

---

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Dear Society Members:

On Saturday, April 23rd the Horry County Historical Society held its annual Spring Tour. Approximately fifty members and guests participated in the tour of the Little River area. Special thanks go to David Smith and C.B. Berry who coordinated the tour and to Little River United Methodist Church for allowing the Society to use the Fellowship Hall.

One of the highlights of the Spring Tour was the presentation of the Ernest E. Richardson Award to Jewell G. Long. Mrs. Long has given years to the Society by working on the IRQ distribution staff.

We are still in the process of reorganizing the IRQ staff. Several of you have volunteered or been recruited for service. If anyone is interested in joining the staff please contact Ben Burroughs or me. We are in need of Contributing Writers and additional distribution staff.

The deadline for nominations for The Horry County Historical Society Preservation Award is June 13, 1988. This is the first year this award will be given. It is made possible through a gift from the Ernest Harper Charitable Trust. Nominees should have made a significant contribution to the preservation of the history and heritage of Horry County. The recipient can be an individual, group or organization.

The Board of Directors passed a resolution which has been presented to the Horry County School Board concerning plans for the old Conway and Loris High Schools. Current plans are to demolish all of the old Conway High School and to demolish the older section of the Loris High School. This is scheduled to take place this summer. Please contact a School Board member if you would like to see these buildings preserved.

On May 23rd the Society will plant a live oak tree on the Courthouse lawn in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of South Carolina's ratification of the United States Constitution. The tree will be designated "Constitution Oak".

The summer meeting of the Society will be July 11, 1988 at 7:30 PM. Mr. E.E. Dargan is the scheduled speaker. David Smith has asked that everyone bring an interesting old photograph to share with the group. I hope you can attend.

*Greg Martin*

Greg Martin  
President HCHS

\*\*\*\*\*  
Materials for publication in the IRQ are welcomed and may be submitted to:  
The IRQ Editor, The Independent Republic Quarterly, P.O. Box 2025, Conway, S.C.  
29526. All articles submitted become the property of The HCHS.  
\*\*\*\*\*

PLEASE NOTE: The WINTER, 1988 edition of Vol. 22 of The IRQ was substituted with the special LORIS CENTENNIAL publication.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER



Horry County Historical Society members and guests gather at the site of Fort Randall, located on the Tilghman Estate at Little River Neck in Horry County.

\*\*\*\*\*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The Ernest E. Richardson Memorial Award ..... Page 5

Effects of Listing on the National Register of Historic Places ..... 6

National Register Criteria for Evaluation ..... 7

Conway Multiple Resource Area - National Register of Historic  
Places Inventory - Nomination Form (Part II) ..... 9

Kingston Presbyterian Church Cemetery ..... 9

Beaty-Little House ..... 15

C.P. Quattlebaum Office ..... 19

Beaty-Spivey House ..... 21

Waccamaw River Warehouse Historic District ..... 25

C.P. Quattlebaum House ..... 29

Conway Methodist Church, 1898 and 1910 Sanctuaries ..... 32

Queries.....Can You Help? ..... 36

## HORRY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE ERNEST EDWARD RICHARDSON MEMORIAL AWARD  
Presented to

Mrs. Jewell G. Long

For Exceptional Service to the Horry County Historical Society  
April 23, 1988

The Horry County Historical Society was founded in 1966 to promote the study of Horry County's past. Its continued success--indeed, its existence--depends upon the devotion of men and women who are willing to serve in its leadership positions and who give time and talent to those tasks which enable the Society to thrive.

In 1975 the Board of Directors established the Ernest Edward Richardson Award as a way in which the Society could express its appreciation to those who have rendered service deemed by the Board to be beyond the ordinary responsibilities of membership or office holding. Nominations may be made by any member of the Society and are reviewed carefully by the Directors. The Award is bestowed only when all are in agreement that the recipient has truly and freely given exceptional service.

It is not only the office holder and the highly visible member who contribute to the well-being of the Society. There are many unglamorous chores, often tedious and tiring, which have to be done over and over, which are performed by members who never seek credit or recognition. Their work is necessary to the success and long life of the organization. In this Society, which has concentrated much of its work in the production of The Independent Republic Quarterly, the same small group of faithful members has cherefully done the proofreading, assembling and mailing for the last fifthteen years. The result is a publication, now in its twenty-second volume, which has received recognition at the state and national level and has become a repository of local history without parallel in South Carolina.

Jewell G. Long, whose lifelong interest in history and genealogy led her to become one of the early members of the Horry County Historical Society, has been a member of the IRQ staff for many years. She has supported its other activities and frequently supplied refreshments for quarterly meetings. It is entirely fitting that Mrs. Long should be the twelfth recipient of the Ernest Edward Richardson Memorial Award and we as a Society consider the honor to be ours that she has served us with her time and talent for so many years.



Mrs. Jewell G. Long  
Recipient of the Ernest E. Richardson  
Memorial Award

Her friends mourn her death  
Jan. 20, 1900 - May 29, 1988

## EFFECTS OF LISTING ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The National Register of Historic Places is the federal government's official list of those properties worthy of preservation. It is the obligation of the Historic Preservation Officer in each state and territory to identify properties eligible for the National Register and, in conjunction with the State Board of Review, to propose that the Secretary of the Interior approve them for inclusion in the Register. The National Register, though far from complete, is an important planning tool for the federal government as well as a record of the physical remains of America's past. Properties may be nominated only on the basis of the National Register criteria, a copy of which is attached.

There are many misconceptions about what the Register does and does not do. In all practicality, there is much to gain from listing in the National Register.

Benefits of being in the National Register of Historic Places include:

1. Eligibility to apply for federal planning and renovation grants, when funds are available.
2. Profitable renovation of commercial properties (including residential rental) by means of federal investment tax credits equal to 20% of the cost of substantial, approved rehabilitations, plus inclusion of half of these costs in calculating annual depreciation.
3. Assurance that property will not be altered or demolished by federally funded or licensed projects without careful consideration of the owner's interests and comment by the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.
4. Recognition in national publications and listings; and in South Carolina, if the owner wishes, display of a handsome bronze National Register plaque.
5. Generally higher sales values because of the benefits listed above.

Listing in the National Register does none of the following things:

1. It does not require the owner to preserve or maintain the property. Unless the owner applies for and accepts special federal benefits, he can do anything with his property he wishes so long as it is permitted by state and local law.
2. It does not guarantee preservation of the property. The owner is not required to preserve the property, but neither is the property protected from the effects of state and local projects, unless federal funding or licensing is involved.

3. It does not block even federally funded or licensed projects when these are desired by the owner and shown to be in the public interest. Procedures do require careful consideration of federally funded or licensed projects, which call for alteration or demolition of National Register properties, before the license is issued or funds released.
4. Demolition of National Register properties does not result in significant tax penalties. At one time, buildings newly constructed on sites where National Register properties had been demolished were not eligible for accelerated depreciation. This is no longer the case. One minor 'penalty' remains: the cost of demolishing the National Register property in such cases cannot be counted as part of the costs of new construction for tax purposes.

Listing on the National Register is primarily a tool to encourage preservation, recognition, and rehabilitation of our National heritage; listing does not enforce such protection. The Register is not a stumbling block in the path of progress. It is, rather, a gentle but insistent reminder that preservation and reuse of the properties which give this country its identity and sense of place are economically feasible and a part of progress too. The National Register does not burden owners of significant properties. It rewards them.

#### NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

The following criteria are designed to guide States, Federal agencies, and the Secretary of the Interior in evaluating entries for the National Register.

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- a. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- b. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- c. 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 represents significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- d. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the last 50 years shall not be considered for the National Register. Such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- a. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- b. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- c. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or
- d. a cemetery that derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- e. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same associations has survived; or
- f. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- g. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

-----  
 -----  
 SOUTH CAROLINA INVENTORY FORM FOR HISTORIC DISTRICTS AND  
 INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES IN A MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSION  
 -----  
 -----

NAME OF MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSION: Conway Multiple Resource Area

PREFERRED NAME OF PROPERTY: Kingston Presbyterian Church Cemetery

COMMON NAME OF PROPERTY: Same

LOCATION: 800 Third Avenue

CLASSIFICATION: Site

OWNER: Kingston Presbyterian Church  
800 Third Avenue  
Conway, S.C.

DESCRIPTION

The Kingston Presbyterian Church Cemetery includes seventy-five marked and several unmarked graves to the rear of and adjacent to the sanctuary and to the left of the church school building. Located on a bluff overlooking Kingston Lake and shaded by several large oaks, the cemetery is bounded on the north and south by brick walls. Portions of the plot, which covers approximately one acre, were originally the town and Beaty family graveyards and were later deeded to the church. Burials began here soon after the founding of Kingston ca. 1737 and continued until 1909.(1)

The most outstanding examples of mid-nineteenth century gravestone art in the cemetery are the tombstones of the Beaty, Buck, and Graham children.(2) The stones seem to have been sculpted by one artist, and those of Clara and Mary Beaty, Frederick Buck, and Florence Graham are particularly significant. These three tombs are marble table-type tombs, so-called for the low flat slab on top which often served as a table for vases. The design was fairly common in gravestone art of the mid- to late-nineteenth centuries, consisting of a top slab supported

by slabs or columns.(3) These children's stones have top slabs with an inscription, supporting end slabs, and open sides. The most remarkable features of these stones, rare in table tombs, are the delicately sculpted figures which lie in the space under the top slab and between the end slabs.(4) These figures represent children either sleeping or in death. The Beaty sisters, buried together, are depicted as embracing, and their figures are strikingly reminiscent of Thomas G. Crawford's Babes in the Wood (1851). Crawford, an American sculptor living in Italy, was well-known to Victorian-era audiences and his depiction of two children embracing in death was widely imitated.(5) The glass panes on these three stones which protect the figures are a later addition. The nearby grave of Louisa and Willie Beaty, though much simpler in its design, is notable for its finely detailed carving of a bouquet of mixed flowers flanked by the figures of two sleeping lambs.

#### SIGNIFICANCE

AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Gravestone Art

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:  L  (FOR OFFICE USE ONLY)

#### SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Kingston Presbyterian Church Cemetery is significant for its fine examples of Victorian gravestone art of a quality not generally found in South Carolina. Portions of the cemetery site were first the old Kingston "burying ground" and the Beaty family cemetery; few gravestones from the town graveyard survive but the Beaty family plot, which contains the artistically significant stones, is intact.

Most studies of gravestone art in America have been concerned with seventeenth and eighteenth century art and its symbolism, particularly in the New England colonies. Colonial and Victorian gravestone art were separated not only by time but by the intent of their message. Early gravestones were almost uniform in design, with the major emphasis on the epitaph as an admonition to the living; later stones were more individual and elaborate in design, symbolizing the personality or status of the deceased.(6)

Gravestones in mid-nineteenth-century America tended to be monuments to the dead rather than simply markers of the burial place. They were generally larger, and often three-dimensional sculpture, in contrast to the relatively simple slabs of the colonial and early national eras. Symbols such as the draped urn, the broken column, and the weeping willow were commonly used, as well as more individual symbols such as an open bible for a minister, or a sword for a soldier. Some of the most recognizable symbols were those reserved for children, particularly the lamb and the cherub.(7) This emphasis on gravestones as sculpture was a result of the rural cemetery movement of the 1830s, in which cemeteries became viewed as acceptable places to visit and were carefully planned as parks where the living remembered the dead. John Maass has observed that "the Victorian cemetery was also the people's museum which displayed sculpture in communities which had few other specimens

of the art."(8)

These four graves are exceptional examples of Victorian gravestone art in their craftsmanship, particularly so when judged in the context of mid-century gravestone art in South Carolina, which is generally more utilitarian in design and more simple in execution.(9) The six children buried in these graves were first cousins who died within months of each other, presumably of disease, in 1859. Their fathers were deeded the land for the family cemetery in December 1859 by Sarah Jane Norman, who had owned the land on which the church had been built the previous year. Some time after the Civil War the plot, which measured fifty-four feet by eighty-five feet and was fourteen feet from the rear of the church, was deeded to Kingston Presbyterian Church by the Beaty family.(10)

Though the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places states that cemeteries will not ordinarily be considered for the National Register, Exception D states that "a cemetery that derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events" may be considered. The Kingston Presbyterian Church Cemetery is an exception to the criteria because it derives significance from the "distinctive design features" of the Beaty, Buck, and Graham gravestones.

ACREAGE: .5 Acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: The boundary of the nomination is shown as the black line on the accompanying Horry County Tax Map # 137-2, section 1, parcel 9, drawn at a scale of 100 feet to the inch. The nominated property includes the cemetery and its immediate setting.

QUAD NAME: Conway

QUAD SCALE: 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCE POINT:

A: 17/680900/3745560

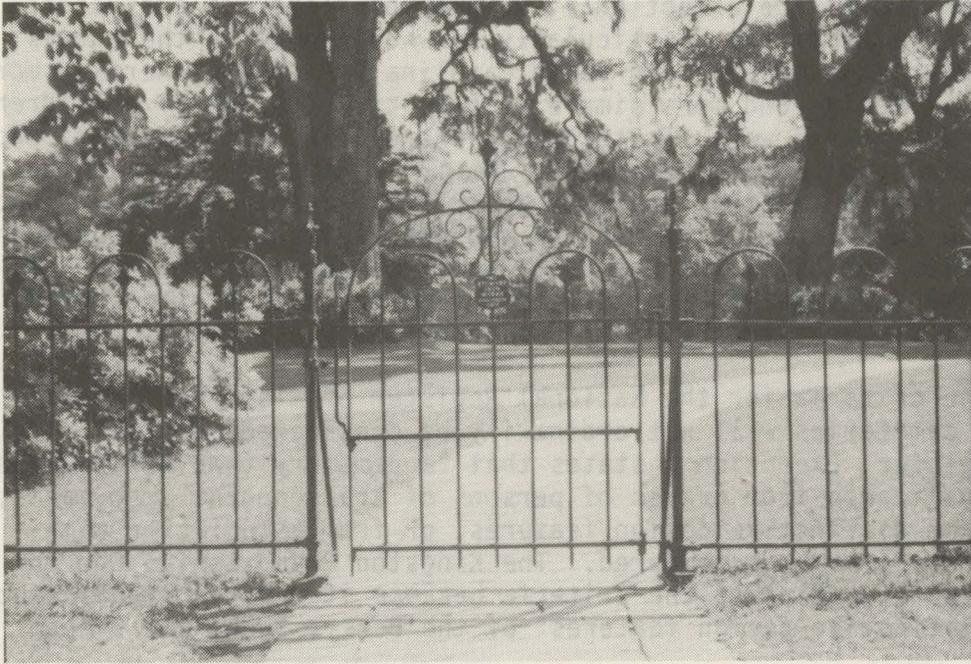
B: 17/680940/3745480

C: 17/680860/3745480

D: 17/680840/3745540



These four gravestones are exceptional examples of Victorian gravestone art in their craftsmanship.



Burials began here soon after the settling of Kingston ca. 1737 and continued until 1909.



The Kingston Presbyterian Church Cemetery includes approx. seventy-five marked and several unmarked graves.

## NOTES

1) Paul Quattlebaum, "The Presbyterian Church on the Waccamaw," South Carolina Historical Magazine 54 (April 1953): 65-69; Edward S. Barnhill, The Beatys of Kingston (n.p., n.p., 1958), p. 66.

2) According to James McBride Dabbs, in his introduction to Carl Julien's Pee Dee Panorama (Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1951), p. 21, "In the Presbyterian cemetery at Conway stand three tiny monuments, dating from the 1850's and done by the hand of Hiram Powers, that capture in soft Italian marble the pathos of young lives snuffed out. The figures, protected by glass from the weather, are of children sleeping, their hands relaxed in living repose." Research has failed to support this assertion that Powers, an American sculptor living in Italy, carved these stones; they are, however, quite similar to two well-known works by Thomas G. Crawford and William Henry Rinehart, also expatriates in Italy. See footnote 5 below.

3) Peggy McDowell, "Influences on 19th Century Funerary Architecture," in Mary Louise Christovich, ed., New Orleans Architecture: Volume III: The Cemeteries (Gretna, Louisiana: Pelican Publishing Company, 1974), p. 81.

4) A tomb similar to these was commissioned by Charles Binney for his daughter Emily in 1842; it is in the Mount Auburn Cemetery near Boston. An engraving of the tomb is in Frederic A. Sharf, "The Garden Cemetery and American Sculpture: Mount Auburn," The Art Quarterly XXIV (1961): 82.

5) William Henry Rinehart's Sleeping Children (1859) is similar to Crawford's Babes in the Wood. Rinehart, however, depicts two naked infants, sleeping on a pillow and draped by a sheet, in contrast to Crawford's depiction of two older children, clothed and found dead in the forest. For background on Crawford and Babes in the Wood, see Sylvia E. Crane, White Silence: Greenough, Powers, and Crawford: American Sculptors in Nineteenth-Century Italy (Coral Gables, Florida: University of Miami Press, 1972), pp. 313-14. For illustrations of the Crawford and Rinehart sculptures, see Milton W. Brown, American Art to 1900: Painting, Sculpture, Architecture (New York: Harry N. Abrams, 1977), pp. 402-403.

6) One of the few works dealing with Victorian gravestone art in the Southeast is Diana Williams Combs' "All Who Live Must Hear," a study of Atlanta's Oakland Cemetery, in The Atlanta Historical Bulletin XX:2 (Summer 1976): 61-96. See also J.B. Jackson, "The Vanishing Epitaph: From Monument to Place," Landscape 17:2 (Winter 1967-68): 21-24; Kenneth L. Ames, "Ideologies in Stone: Meanings in Victorian Gravestones," The Journal of Popular Culture 14:4 (1981): 641-656; and David E. Stannard, "Calm Dwellings: The Brief, Sentimental Age of the Rural Cemetery," American Heritage 30:5 (May 1979): 42-55.

7) Edmund V. Gillon, Jr., Victorian Cemetery Art (New York: Dover Publications, 1972); Ames, 643-653.

8) John Maass, Review of John Morley, Death, Heaven, and the Victorians; James Stevens Curl, The Victorian Celebration of Death; and Edmund V. Gillon, Jr., Victorian Cemetery Art. Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians 32:1 (March 1973): 78.

9) Inventory of Historic Places in South Carolina Survey Files, State Historic Preservation Office, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, South Carolina.

10) Interview with Mrs. Laura Quattlebaum Jordan, Conway, S.C., 20 February 1986. The children were Clara Beaty (1852-1859) and Mary Brookman Beaty (1856-1859), daughters of Thomas Wilson and Mary Brookman Beaty; Florence Agne Graham (1855-1859), daughter of William I. and Margaret Beaty Graham; Louisa and Willie James Beaty (d. 1859), daughter and son of John Robinson and Melvina Beaty; and Charles Frederick Buck (d. 1859), son of William Henry and Angelina Beaty Buck. Barnhill, pp. 66, 76-79.



The Beaty-Little House was built ca. 1855 for John R. Beaty.

-----  
SOUTH CAROLINA INVENTORY FORM FOR HISTORIC DISTRICTS AND  
INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES IN A MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSION  
-----

NAME OF MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSION: Conway Multiple Resource Area

PREFERRED NAME OF PROPERTY: Beaty-Little House

COMMON NAME OF PROPERTY: Same

LOCATION: 507 Main Street

CLASSIFICATION: Building

OWNER: Ernestine Little  
507 Main Street  
Conway, S.C.

DESCRIPTION

The Beaty-Little House was built ca. 1855 for John Robinson Beaty by the Eaton brothers, shipbuilders from Bucksport, Maine, who had moved to Horry County to build ships at Bucksville, on the Waccamaw River.(1) It is a two-story, rectangular, central-hall plan residence with a hipped roof and two interior brick chimneys. The frame house is clad in weatherboard and rests on a brick pier with brick infill foundation.

The facade (northeast elevation) is symmetrically composed. The first-story fenestration is ABA where A = a single six-over-six double-hung sash window with louvered shutters and B = a single-leaf paneled door with sidelights. Second-story fenestration is ABA where A = a single six-over-six double-hung sash window with louvered shutters and B = a centered casement window (which replaced a double-hung sash window). A five-bay, one-story, full-width, hipped-roof porch extends across the first story. This porch features six turned, free-standing Tuscan-influenced columns (four of which rest on low brick piers; the center pair were cut down to rest on the aprons of the front steps). The porch deck is recessed and has an elaborately sawn balustrade. A sawn-and-turned bracket is located at the porch eave above each column. Vertical block modillions are between each bracket. This motif is repeated at the eave of the principal roof, though the bracket-to-modillion interval is more frequent. The side elevations (northwest and southeast) are symmetrical two-bay by two-ranks of six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. There is a one-story, gable-roof, rear appendage. There are three buildings associated with the Beaty-Little House. Only one of these is contributing.(the other two are modern; one is a garage and the other was built as a pumphouse).

## SIGNIFICANCE

AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture/Local History

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: L (FOR OFFICE USE ONLY)

The Beaty-Little House is significant as one of the few extant, relatively intact residences in Conway dating from the antebellum period and for its association with John R. Beaty and Henry P. Little.

John R. Beaty was employed in the turpentine industry in Conwayborough before the Civil War.(2) When the war began he became a lieutenant in the "Brooks Rifle Guards," which was the first Confederate company organized in Horry County, and later became Company B of the 10th South Carolina Infantry. After being stationed in Georgetown County early in the war, the regiment became a part of the Army of Tennessee, taking part in the major campaigns of the Western theater.(3) Beaty's company was detached to Conwayborough in February 1865 and was part of a small Confederate force sent to oppose a Federal amphibious raid up the Waccamaw River. An engagement never occurred in the town, although Captain Samuel Bell of Company B accidentally killed Beaty when he mistook him for a Federal during a night patrol in which elements of the company became separated. During the Federal occupation of Conwayborough, which lasted until the war's end, Beaty's house served as a temporary residence for several officers.(4) John R. Beaty was the brother of Thomas W. Beaty, whose house is also included in the nomination for the Conway Multiple Resource Area (see individual inventory form).

The house remained in the Beaty family until Henry Pyle Little purchased it ca. 1904. Little, a building contractor from Tennessee, came to Conway in 1899 and built several of the town's public buildings, including the Horry County Courthouse, ca. 1906, and the 1910 sanctuary of the Conway Methodist Church (which is included in the nomination for the Conway Multiple Resource Area; see individual inventory form) as well as the Myrtle Beach Hotel, ca. 1905. He also served as Mayor of Conway for five years and was active in local politics and business for nearly forty years. Little lived in this house until his death in 1941, and the house is still owned by the Little family.(5)

ACREAGE: .6 Acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: The boundary of the nomination is shown as the black line on the accompanying Horry County Tax Map # 137-2, section 5, parcel 1, drawn at a scale of 100 feet to the inch. The nominated property includes the house and its immediate setting.

QUAD NAME: Conway

QUAD SCALE: 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCE POINT: 17/680540/3745740



During the Federal occupation of Conwayborough, Beaty's house served as a temporary residence for several officers.



Old Pumphouse

## NOTES

- 1) Interview with Bill Little, Conway, S.C., 21 February 1986; "Conway Historic Trail," The Horry Independent, 21 August 1985.
- 2) Population Schedules of the Seventh Census of the United States: 1850: South Carolina (Washington: National Archives Microfilm Publications, 1964).
- 3) Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served In Organizations from South Carolina: Tenth Infantry (Washington: National Archives Microfilm Publications, 1958); R. Lockwood Tower, ed., A Carolinian Goes to War: The Civil War Narrative of Arthur Middleton Manigault, Brigadier General, C.S.A. (Columbia, S.C.: Published for the Charleston Library Society by the University of South Carolina Press, 1983).
- 4) Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion, 30 volumes (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1894-1922), Series I, XVI, 294, 299-300; Ellen Cooper Johnson, "Memoirs of Ellen Cooper Johnson," unpublished typescript, 1924, pp. 10-11, 27-28, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S.C.
- 5) "H.P. Little," The Independent Republic Quarterly (Conway, S.C.: Horry County Historical Society), 7:4 (October 1973): p. 19.



The C.P. Quattlebaum Office, built ca. 1860.

-----  
 -----  
 SOUTH CAROLINA INVENTORY FORM FOR HISTORIC DISTRICTS AND  
 INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES IN A MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSION  
 -----  
 -----

NAME OF MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSION: Conway Multiple Resource Area

PREFERRED NAME OF PROPERTY: C.P. Quattlebaum Office

COMMON NAME OF PROPERTY: Same

LOCATION: 903 Third Avenue

CLASSIFICATION: Building

OWNER: Mrs. Laura Quattlebaum Jordan  
 225 Kingston Street  
 Conway, S.C.

DESCRIPTION

This building was constructed as a residence in 1860 for Joseph M. Harrell, a physician; at that time it stood about one block north of its present location and was situated on Main Street. It was used as a law office for Cephas Perry Quattlebaum of the firm of Johnson, Johnson, and Quattlebaum after 1876, and in 1882 Quattlebaum purchased the building from Harrell.(1) The office was moved to its present location, adjacent to the Paul Quattlebaum House (see individual inventory form), ca. 1900.

The C.P. Quattlebaum Office is a rectangular, front gable roofed (with pedimented gable), one-room wide and two-room deep weatherboard-clad building with a central corbeled brick chimney. The facade (northwest elevation) is symmetrically composed and features a one-story three-bay, hipped roof porch. Square posts support the roof of the porch, which features a sawn balustrade. The steps leading to the porch were removed and an infill balustrade installed ca. 1964. The facade fenestration is ABA, where A = floor-to-ceiling, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows with decorative stenciled borders around the edges of each window pane; and B = a single entrance door with recessed panels. Both windows and door have a plain entablature with shelf architrave. The rear (southeast) elevation repeats the facade motif. The side elevations, only one of which is visible, have two bays which consist of two windows identical to those at the facade and rear elevations. The building rests on a brick pier foundation and the eaves are boxed. The rear room is intact and has plaster walls, a simple mantel and a steel safe. The office is located immediately adjacent to a modern building and is connected by an enclosed passageway which has replaced one of the windows at the right (southwest) elevation.

## SIGNIFICANCE

AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture/Local History

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:  L  (FOR OFFICE USE ONLY)

The C.P. Quattlebaum Office is significant as a relatively intact building from the period of Conway's first significant growth and as the first bank building in the town, as well as for its association with C.P. Quattlebaum.

Quattlebaum was a prominent lawyer in Conwayborough and was a "Red Shirt" follower of Wade Hampton; Hampton appointed him lieutenant colonel on his staff after he was elected governor in 1876. He was also the first mayor of Conway, beginning his term in 1898.(2) The Bank of Conway, the town's first bank, was established in 1893 and its offices were located in the front of the building until 1899, when new offices were built; Quattlebaum continued to use the rear room as his law office. The building was moved to Third Avenue about the same time and Quattlebaum used it as his law office until his death in 1929.(3) His house is also included in the nomination for the Conway Multiple Resource Area, as is the house of his son, Paul Quattlebaum (see individual inventory forms).

ACREAGE: .03 Acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: The boundary of the nomination is shown as the black line on the accompanying Horry County Tax Map # 137-2, section 1, parcel 10, drawn at a scale of 100 feet to the inch. The nominated property includes the office and its immediate setting.

QUAD NAME: Conway

QUAD SCALE: 1: 24,000

UTM REFERENCE POINT: 17/680860/3745420

## NOTES

1) Joseph M. Harrell to C.P. Quattlebaum, 9 September 1882 and 15 October 1882, Letters in possession of Mrs. Laura Quattlebaum Jordan, Conway, S.C.; Laura Quattlebaum Jordan, "Colonel Quattlebaum: One of Hampton's Red Shirts," The Independent Republic Quarterly (Conway, S.C.: Horry County Historical Society), 3:3 (July 1969): pp. 18-19.

2) Jordan, p. 18.

3) Collins A. Spivey and John P. Cartrette, "Peoples National Bank," in The Independent Republic of Horry: Items from the Independent Republic Quarterly (Conway, S.C.: Horry County Historical Society, 1970): p. 81; Jordan, p. 19; Interview with Mrs. Laura Quattlebaum Jordan, Conway, S.C., 20 February 1986.

-----  
SOUTH CAROLINA INVENTORY FORM FOR HISTORIC DISTRICTS AND  
INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES IN A MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSION  
-----

NAME OF MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSION: Conway Multiple Resource Area

PREFERRED NAME OF PROPERTY: Beaty-Spivey House

COMMON NAME OF PROPERTY: Same

LOCATION: 428 Kingston Street

CLASSIFICATION: Building

OWNER: Kingston, Inc.  
P.O. Box 1534  
Conway, S.C.

DESCRIPTION

The Beaty-Spivey House was constructed ca. 1870 for Thomas Wilson Beaty and his wife Mary Brookman Beaty.(1) The house is a one-and-one-half story, cross-gable roofed frame residence sheathed in weather-board. Two corbeled, brick, interior ridge line chimneys pierce the roof and the house rests on a brick pier with brick infill foundation.

The facade (southwest elevation) features a projecting gable with a half-story above and three-bay porch with four tapering, octagonal, freestanding posts and recessed porch at the first story. A slot balustrade surrounds the porch deck. The first story fenestration is ABA, where A = a single, one-over-one, double-hung sash window with louvered shutters, B = a single-leaf entrance door with side lights. There are two two-over-two, double-hung, shuttered windows in the gable and a peaked, louvered vent above. There is stick fretwork at the gable verge in a geometric design of triangles and rectangle. A single gabled dormer is at both slopes of this bay.

The right and left elevations project slightly from the central bay and feature similar gable treatments with the dormers restricted to the rear-facing roof slope. The left elevation has a one-story, projecting, rectangular hipped-roof bay centered at the first story. A one-story gable-roofed bay which was built ca. 1902 projects from the rear elevation. This appendage features a one-story hipped-roof porch which wraps three elevations.

There are two noncontributing outbuildings associated with this property. One is a nineteenth century servants' quarters which has been for the most part reconstructed and is used as an office. The other is a modern carport and storage building.



The Beaty-Spivey House was built ca. 1870 for Thomas W. Beaty.



Rear view which overlooks Kingston Lake.

## SIGNIFICANCE

AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture/Local History

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:  L  (FOR OFFICE USE ONLY)

The Beaty-Spivey House is significant as one of the few extant, relatively intact residences in Conway dating from the last half of the nineteenth century as well as for its association with Thomas W. Beaty and D.A. Spivey.

Beaty was a partner in a Conwayborough naval stores firm and represented Horry District as a delegate to the Secession Convention and then as state Representative in 1864-65. He was publisher and then publisher and editor of the Horry Weekly News from 1869 to 1879, when he sold the newspaper to devote more time to his business and civic interests and to seek the position of state senator, which he won in 1880.(2) Beaty died in 1886, and the house operated as a boarding house for some time after his death. It remained in the family until his widow died in 1901.(3) Thomas W. Beaty was the brother of John R. Beaty, whose house is also included in the nomination for the Conway Multiple Resource Area (see individual inventory form).

Doctor Allen Spivey and R.B. Scarborough bought the house from the Mary Beaty estate in 1902 and Scarborough sold his interest to Spivey the next year.(4) Spivey was well known as president and director of the Peoples National Bank of Conway, a position he held for thirty years. He was also the president or chairman of the board of various Conway businesses, mayor, state representative, and state senator. Spivey died in 1945, and the house remains in the possession of his descendants. It was occupied for a few years by the Conway Chamber of Commerce but is now in use as a residence.(5)

ACREAGE: 1.1 Acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: The boundary of the nomination is shown as the black line on the accompanying Horry County Tax Map # 137-2, section 6, parcel 12, drawn at a scale of 100 feet to the inch. The nominated property includes the house and its immediate setting.



A nineteenth century servant's quarters located on the grounds.

#### NOTES

1) Collins A. Spivey and John P. Cartrette, "Peoples National Bank," in The Independent Republic of Horry: Items From the Independent Republic Quarterly (Conway, S.C.: Horry County Historical Society, 1970): p. 84; Edward S. Barnhill, The Beatys of Kingston (n.p., n.p., 1958), p. 76.

2) Barnhill, p. 76; Anita Renee Jackson, "From Mouth to Ink: History of Horry County Newspapers," The Independent Republic Quarterly (Conway, S.C.: Horry County Historical Society), 10:4 (October 1976): 23-24; Emily Bellinger Reynolds and Joan Reynolds Faunt, eds., Biographical Directory of the Senate of the State of South Carolina 1776-1964 (Columbia, S.C.: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1964), p. 178.

3) Barnhill, p. 76; Spivey and Cartrette, p. 84.

4) Horry County Deeds, Deed Book NN, 564, Deed Book OO, 289, Horry County Courthouse, Conway, S.C.

5) Reynolds and Faunt, p. 313.

-----  
 SOUTH CAROLINA INVENTORY FORM FOR HISTORIC DISTRICTS AND  
 INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES IN A MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSION  
 -----

NAME OF MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSION: Conway Multiple Resource Area  
 PREFERRED NAME OF PROPERTY: Waccamaw River Warehouse Historic District  
 COMMON NAME OF PROPERTY: Burroughs and Collins Warehouses  
 LOCATION:  
 CLASSIFICATION: Buildings  
 OWNER: The Burroughs Company  
 P.O. Box 260  
 Conway, S.C.

#### DESCRIPTION

The Waccamaw River Warehouse Historic District includes three buildings which range in date from ca. 1880 to ca. 1900. The oldest of the two located on the banks of the Waccamaw River was built ca. 1880. The smaller warehouse located a short distance upriver was built ca. 1890. The third building, built ca. 1900, is located a short distance inland on the opposite side of the railroad tracks.

The ca. 1880 steamer terminal is a long rectangular, one-and-one-half story, weatherboard-clad, gable-roofed building with an extension over the river. A dock once extended from this addition and served to unload passengers and freight. There is a wide loading door at each gable end and an asymmetrical placement of six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. One stove flue services the office area. The interior has a post-and-beam interior structure with a loft. The building is now used for storage.

The other waterfront warehouse, built circa 1890, is also a long rectangular gable-roofed weatherboard-clad building. The south elevation has been extended and the former exterior wall is extant as an interior wall. This building also has a loft above a post-and-beam structural framing.

The tobacco warehouse, ca. 1900, is the most complex building of these warehouses. The trapezoidal shaped building has a gable-roofed clerestory rising above two broad sloping shed extensions. A loading platform extends across the facade and has a modern shed roof. There are four symmetrically placed lights above this roof. There are sliding loading doors and single-leaf entrance doors which lead into the building. Another loading area, now enclosed, is at the northwest elevation. The interior framing exhibits the evolution of wood-framing systems utilized in open space interiors. This system features cross-diagonal bracing, balloon framing, and the use of lighter framing members.

## SIGNIFICANCE

AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Commerce/Transportation/Architecture

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:  L  (FOR OFFICE USE ONLY)

These buildings illustrate the evolution of utilitarian structures at the end of the nineteenth century. The shift from heavy-timber braced-frame structural members to smaller-member, balloon framing with multiple diagonal bracing and the use of a clerestory for additional light is evidenced by this complex of buildings.

These warehouses are significant both architecturally and as the last extant warehouses in Conway associated with the commercial trade on the Waccamaw River, as well as with the impact of the railroad on that trade, which was vital to the local economy and was in large part responsible for the boom years from 1890 to 1930. These buildings reflect the business activity of the town in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, particularly as it relates to the Burroughs and Collins Company, one of the town's most influential businesses.

The larger warehouse directly on the river was built ca. 1880 as the terminal for the Waccamaw Line of Steamers operated by Burroughs and Collins, which ran on the river until 1919.(1) The smaller warehouse approximately ninety feet upriver was built ca. 1890 as a warehouse and depot for the Conway Coast and Western Railroad, which was bought by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad in 1912.(2) The large trapezoidal warehouse across the railroad and Main Street from the river warehouses was built ca. 1900 as a tobacco warehouse for Burroughs and Collins and was subsequently used as a fertilizer warehouse. A fourth and smaller warehouse, located downriver from the steamer terminal, was used as a warehouse for perishables; it is no longer extant.(3)

ACREAGE: 2.5 Acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: The boundary for the nomination is shown as the black line on the accompanying Horry County Tax Map # 137-6, section 22, parcels 2, 3, and 4, drawn at a scale of 100 feet to the inch. The nominated property includes the three warehouses and their immediate settings.

QUAD NAME: Conway

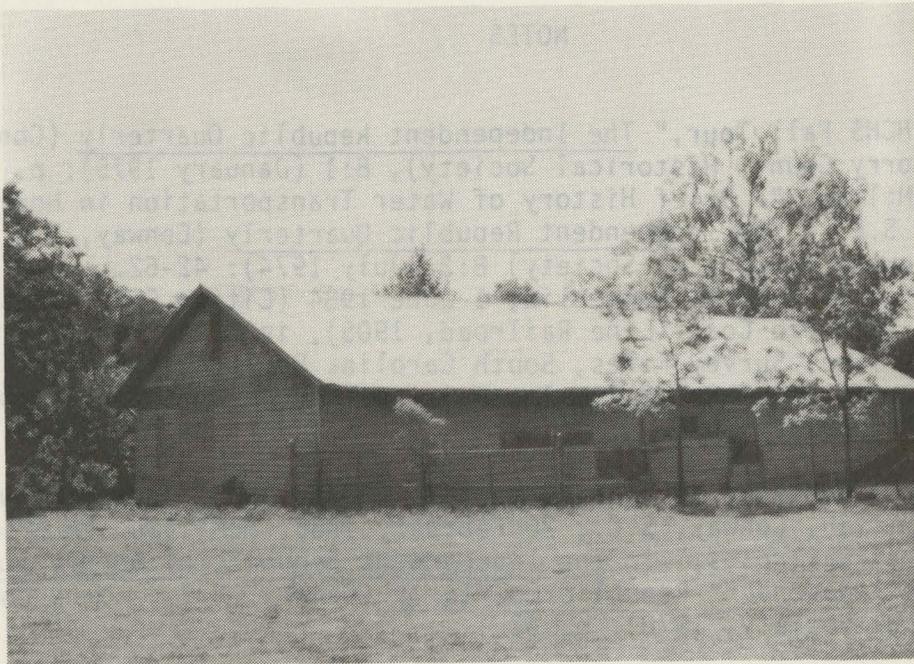
QUAD SCALE: 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCE POINTS:

- A: 17/681000/3745280
- B: 17/680980/3745180
- C: 17/680820/3745140
- D: 17/680820/3745180



Located on the banks of the Waccamaw River, this building was built ca. 1880 for use as a riverboat terminal.



This waterfront warehouse was built ca. 1890.



This trapezoidal shaped warehouse was built ca. 1900.

#### NOTES

1) "HCHS Fall Tour," The Independent Republic Quarterly (Conway, S.C.: Horry County Historical Society), 8:1 (January 1975): p. 6; Hoyt McMillan, "A Brief History of Water Transportation in Horry County, S.C.," The Independent Republic Quarterly (Conway, S.C.: Horry County Historical Society) 8:3 (July 1974): 42-62. Hoyt McMillan to Jill Kemmerlin, 1 June 1984 (Citing C.M. James' map for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, 1905), in State Historic Preservation Office, Survey Files, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.; Interview with Hoyt McMillan, Conway, S.C., 20 February 1986.

2) Hoyt McMillan to Jill Kemmerlin, 1 June 1984; Interview with Hoyt McMillan, Conway, S.C., 20 February 1986; McMillan, "A Brief History of Railroads," in The Independent Republic of Horry: Items From The Independent Republic Quarterly (Conway, S.C.: Horry County Historical Society, 1970): p. 32.

3) Hoyt McMillan to Jill Kemmerlin, 1 June 1984.

-----  
-----  
SOUTH CAROLINA INVENTORY FORM FOR HISTORIC DISTRICTS AND  
INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES IN A MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSION  
-----  
-----

NAME OF MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSION: Conway Multiple Resource Area

PREFERRED NAME OF PROPERTY: C.P. Quattlebaum House

COMMON NAME OF PROPERTY: Same

LOCATION: 219 Kingston Street

CLASSIFICATION: Building

OWNER: Janet M. and Johnny L. Calder  
1906 Hillside Drive  
N. Myrtle Beach, S.C.

DESCRIPTION

The C.P. Quattlebaum House was constructed ca. 1855, and was purchased in 1887 by Cephas Perry Quattlebaum, who extensively renovated it at that time; the house has integrity from the 1887 remodeling.(1) The house is a two-story, T-plan, cross-gable roofed, frame, weatherboard-clad residence with a two-story, projecting, polygonal bay on the right (northeast) elevation.

The facade is asymmetrical and features a two-story projecting bay on the right side. At the first story level is a one-story, projecting polygonal bay with a conical roof and four shuttered windows. The second story of this bay has centered double one-over-one shuttered windows. The gable has boxed eaves with returns and a heart-shaped cartouche. This bay was added to the residence by Quattlebaum ca. 1887. The side-gable wing is dominated by a two-tiered porch which wraps the left (southeast) elevation. This porch is composed of six bays at each story. The posts at the first story have turned upper sections and square lower sections. The posts at the second story are chamfered; sawn corner brackets are at the top of each post and turned balustrades are at both levels. The facade of this wing has two bays. The first story fenestration is AB, where A = a single six-over-six window with louvered shutters and B = a single door entrance. A peaked gable with scalloped and saw-toothed shingles caps the two-tiered porch. There is a two-story, gable-roofed rear appendage. A single brick chimney pierces the roof at the cross gable and the foundation is brick pier with infill. The interior also possesses integrity from the 1887 remodeling.



The C.P. Quattlebaum House was built before 1855 and was renovated by Quattlebaum when he purchased it in 1887.



This smokehouse dates from the late nineteenth century and is located on the grounds of the house.

There is one outbuilding included in the nomination. A smokehouse, which dates from the latter part of the nineteenth century, is located southwest of the house. This small rectangular building is weather-board-clad and has an overhanging gable-front roof with returns and angle braces.

#### SIGNIFICANCE

AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture/Local History

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:   L   (FOR OFFICE USE ONLY)

The C.P. Quattlebaum House is locally significant as an example of a late nineteenth century residence. Distinctive features of the house include the two-tiered wrap-around porch with sawn brackets and the scalloped and saw-toothed shingles in the gable. It is also significant for its association with C.P. Quattlebaum. Quattlebaum was a prominent Horry County lawyer and politician for over fifty years and was the town's first mayor. His law office is included in the nomination for the Conway Multiple Resource Area, as is the house of his son, Paul Quattlebaum (see individual inventory forms).

ACREAGE: .5 Acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: The boundary of the nomination is shown as the black line on the accompanying Horry County Tax Map # 137-2, section 1, parcel 16, drawn at a scale of 100 feet to the inch. The nominated property includes the house and associated historic out-buildings.

QUAD NAME: Conway

QUAD SCALE: 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCE POINT: 17/68090G/3745380

#### NOTES

1) Laura Quattlebaum Jordan, "Colonel Quattlebaum: One of Hampton's Red Shirts," The Independent Republic Quarterly (Conway, S.C.: Horry County Historical Society), 3:3 (July 1969): pp. 18-19.

-----  
-----  
SOUTH CAROLINA INVENTORY FORM FOR HISTORIC DISTRICTS AND  
INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES IN A MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSION  
-----  
-----

NAME OF MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSION: Conway Multiple Resource Area

PREFERRED NAME OF PROPERTY: Conway Methodist Church, 1898 and 1910  
Sanctuaries

COMMON NAME OF PROPERTY: First United Methodist Church

LOCATION: Fifth Avenue

CLASSIFICATION: Buildings

OWNER: First United Methodist Church  
1001 Fifth Avenue  
Conway, S.C.

#### DESCRIPTION

There are three extant sanctuaries of the First United Methodist Church in Conway; the two earlier buildings are included in the nomination for the Conway Multiple Resource Area.(1) The three churches occupy one city block along Fifth Avenue between Main and Laurel Streets. The 1898 sanctuary is located at the site of a ca. 1845 sanctuary; it is the oldest of the three extant buildings which have housed this congregation. Adjacent to this sanctuary is a 1910 Mission Revival style building, and adjacent to that sanctuary is the present one, built in 1961.

The 1898 sanctuary is a one-story, brick, cruciform, cross-gable-roofed, Gothic-influenced building. It is laid in Flemish bond and features Tudor arched stained-glass lancet windows with lozenges at the northeast, southwest, and southeast elevations. The northwest elevation features a circular one-over-one sash, rectangular window with lancet-motif stained-glass. There are single entrances which flank the projecting bay of the northeast elevation. The eaves have exposed rafters and purlin ends. The interior has plastered walls (with recent sheet paneling in the sanctuary) and beaded-board ceilings.

The 1910 Mission Revival style building is a large one-story, front-gabled roof, stuccoed building. Two square bell-towers (the tower at the left of the facade is the taller of the two) with shaped parapets and corner posts frame the entrance bay. Both towers feature staggered, rectangular, one-over-one sash, stained panels and blind and louvered panels with key-blocks and drip moulds. The entrance bay is composed of a double-leaf door, which is framed by posts which rise above the shed roof into the shaped parapet. Small rectangular stained panels fill the space between these posts and the bell towers. Above the entrance parapet is a round-headed, recessed blind-arch. The side elevations have tall three-part round-headed windows recessed slightly between vertical bay divisions. The lower portion of each window is a one-over-one stained-glass panel. The center section is a recessed wooden panel with three round-arched recessed decorative elements. The top section is a single stained-glass panel with a round-arched head. There are knee-brackets supporting the overhanging eaves. The interior is a meeting-hall plan; giant pilasters reflect the bay divisions of the stained-glass windows. The altar and all pews have been removed.

#### SIGNIFICANCE

AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture/Local History

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:  L  (FOR OFFICE USE ONLY)

These two sanctuaries are locally significant for their architectural styles. They also illustrate a period of rapid growth in the history of Conway, as the congregation which erected the small sanctuary of 1898 felt the need to erect a much larger one only twelve years later.

The older sanctuary was built in four months and was dedicated on 21 October 1898, and an observer at the dedication wrote that the new building was "a thing of beauty." The building was valued at \$3500 soon after it was dedicated.(2) The population of the county grew dramatically from 1900 to 1910, and the congregation grew as well; according to one account, the congregation and Sunday School classes rapidly outgrew the building.(3) Since the 1910 sanctuary was erected this building has housed several Sunday School classes as well as the "Hut Bible Class," which has been meeting here since 1938.(4)

The 1910 sanctuary was designed by Joseph Leitner, an architect from Wilmington, North Carolina, and was built by Henry P. Little, a Conway builder and contractor whose house is also included in the nomination for the Conway Multiple Resource Area (see individual inventory form). This building was dedicated in October 1910 and was valued at \$13,000; its seating capacity was estimated at 500. When the fourth sanctuary was built in 1961 this building was converted for use into a fellowship hall.(5)

Though the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places

state that churches will not ordinarily be considered for the National Register, Exception A states that "a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance" may be considered. The two Conway Methodist Church sanctuaries are exceptions to the criteria because of their architectural significance and their illustration of a period of significant growth in the development of Conway.

ACREAGE: .5 Acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: The boundary of the nomination is shown as the black line on the accompanying Horry County Tax Map # 137-2, section 5, parcel 1, drawn at a scale of 100 feet to the inch. The nominated property includes the 1898 and 1910 sanctuaries and their immediate settings and the church cemetery.

QUAD NAME: Conway

QUAD SCALE: 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCE POINT: 17/680620/3745580



This 1898 Gothic-influenced sanctuary is located on the site of the earlier 1845 sanctuary.



This Mission Revival style sanctuary was built in 1910.

#### NOTES

1) The proper name of the church at the time of these two sanctuaries was the Conway Methodist Episcopal Church, South, but it was popularly known as the Conway Methodist Church and these sanctuaries are nominated by that less cumbersome name.

2) A.J. Stokes, "Up the Waccamaw to Conway - A Church Dedication," Southern Christian Advocate (Nashville: The Methodist Episcopal Church, South), 10 November 1898, p. 5; Minutes of the One Hundred and Thirteenth Session of the South Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, held in Greenwood, S.C., December 7-12, 1898 (n.p., E.O. Watson and S.H. Zimmerman, 1899), p. 62.

3) Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of the Census, Thirteenth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1910: Abstract of the Census: Statistics of Population, Agriculture, Manufactures, and Mining for the United States, the States, and Principal Cities with Supplement for South Carolina Containing Statistics for the State, Counties, Cities, and Other Divisions (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1913), p. 594; Evan Norton, "Methodism in Horry County" Southern Christian Advocate (Nashville: Methodist Episcopal Church, South), 2 November 1911, p. 3.

4) A. Carl Sessions, "First United Methodist Church of Conway, South Carolina," unpublished typescript, ca. 1971-1975, in Historical Marker Files, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

5) Sessions.

## CAN YOU HELP?

"I am planning to compile a book on the 'Jordan Families of America'. I am looking for geneological data on all Jordans and I know that there are plenty in Horry County." If you have any information please contact: Faye Jordan Just, 2790 Sherwin Avenue, Number 10, Ventura, California 93003.

"Am seeking info. on Johnson, Skipper and Jordan families of Horry County. Need parents of Rutilla Caroline Johnson, b. 1830 d. 1870, wife of Isaac T. Skipper. Also any info. on the wife of Hugh H. Harrelson b. ca. 1800, who is supposedly Elizabeth Smith but may have been Elizabeth Jordan, would be appreciated." Please contact: Donna Huggins Lewis, Route 3, Box 141, Florence, S.C. 29501.

Mrs. Robert W. Freeman, 1135 Brookside Drive, Hanahan, S.C. 29406: Wishes information about my great-grandfather Rev. Daniel D. Cox who was married to Frances Eueline Gerald. I have information on him and his children but I would like to know who his parents were and anything else that some other relative might be able to offer.

Mrs. Robert W. Freeman, 1135 Brookside Drive, Hanahan, S.C. 29406: Wishes information about my great, great-grandfather. My great-grandfather was Daniel E. Royals married to Helen L. Todd. I know that Daniel's mother's name was Margaret and that his brothers and sisters were Thomas, Carline, William, John and Rebecca Royals. I have not been able to find out who his father was. Maybe someone out there can help me.

"I am desiring correspondence with Thompson & Jordan families of Horry Co. My older generation of families were born in the 1800's in Horry Co. and I hope to find some of their descendants!" Please contact: Mrs. Linda Thompson Sellers, Rt. 1, Box 231-B, Columbia, AL. 36319.

Dorothy C. Scarborough, P.O. Box 563, Lamar, S.C. 29069: Would like info. on her g-g-grandfather, Capt. Edward Conner who lived in Horry Co. during the Revolutionary War era (Georgetown District at that time). She needs info. on the area around Loris and would like to find where he or some of his family are buried and perhaps pinpoint where he lived. She especially wants to know the location of Hull's Island, S.C., his address. See info. below:

Capt. Edward Conner

Born in Duplin County, N.C. (father was Thomas Conner) Dec. 31, 1757.

Moved to S.C. in 1767 with his father and family.

Resided in Kingston Parish, Georgetown District.

Enlisted in the 4th Reg. of Artillery, 1777, in N.C.. In 1779 he returned to his home in Kingston Parish, S.C. - continued to serve in the Revolution as Captain.

Captain Conner owned land in the area which is now Loris. Some plats mention boundaries as Simpson Creek, Seven Creeks, Coxes Swamp, Beaver Dam Branch and Hull's Island.

His address was Hull's Island, S.C..

Mill's map of Horry County, 1820, pinpoints Capt. Conner in what is now the area near Loris.