

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received JUN 25 1986
date entered

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

1. Name

historic Conway Multiple Resource Area (Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties)

and/or common

2. Location

street & number within or contiguous to the city limits of Conway NA not for publication

city, town Conway vicinity of

state South Carolina code 045 county Horry code 051

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> NA in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> multiple resource	<input type="checkbox"/> NA being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: cemetery

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership (See Individual Inventory Forms)

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Horry County Courthouse

street & number Third Avenue

city, town Conway state South Carolina

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title South Carolina Inventory of Historic Places has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1982 - 1983 federal state county local

depository for survey records South Carolina Department of Archives and History

city, town Columbia state South Carolina

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____ (See Individual Inventory Forms)

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The nomination for the Conway Multiple Resource Area consists of one historic district and twelve individually nominated properties within or contiguous to the city limits of Conway. These resources, which date from ca. 1850 to ca. 1930, are generally residences but also include churches, warehouses, a depot, and a cemetery.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The city of Conway is located in central-eastern South Carolina on the bank of the Waccamaw River, some fourteen miles northwest of the Atlantic Ocean. With a population of 10,240, it is the county seat of Horry County, which forms the eastern corner of South Carolina and is the second largest county in the state.¹ Horry County is bounded on the northeast by North Carolina; on the southeast by the ocean; on the south and southwest by Georgetown County; on the west and northwest by Marion County; and on the extreme northwest by Dillon County.

Though Conway, then called Kingston, was established as early as 1737, there are no extant above-ground resources from the town's early years. Most of the extant historic resources date from ca. 1850 to ca. 1930, with a majority dating from ca. 1870 to ca. 1930, a period of significant growth in Conway. Perhaps the most intact historic resources of the town are its residences, ranging from small one-story frame houses with little ornamentation, to large two-story frame houses with elaborate decorative elements both exterior and interior, to bungalow-style brick houses with various architectural elements. Myrtle Beach, the nearby seacoast resort, is the focus of most real estate development in the county; as a result, Conway's residential neighborhoods are relatively intact from ca. 1930, when beachfront property began to be a more desirable commodity.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Between November 1982 and October 1983 Jill Kemmerlin, Martha W. Fullington, Cindy Schafer, and Mary W. Edmonds, historians and architectural historians with the South Carolina Inventory of Historic Places staff of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, conducted a historical and architectural survey of resources within the city limits of Conway, which was intended to supplement earlier surveys conducted in 1971, 1973, and 1977. The survey included general research on the historical development of the city by Norman McCorkle, historian and historical marker specialist with the Archives. This was followed by an inventory of all buildings, sites, structures, and objects which were at least fifty years old and had not been substantially altered. A total of 151 properties were described, photographed and mapped. After the architectural field work was completed, two meetings were held with several members of the Horry County Historical Society to obtain historical information on individual properties. Additional historical research was conducted to supplement the information provided by local historians.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) Gravestone Art
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates ca. 1850 - ca. 1930 **Builder/Architect**

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The nomination for the Conway Multiple Resource Area includes one historic district and twelve individually nominated properties within or contiguous to the city limits of Conway, which are of architectural and/or historical significance to the city. Dating from ca. 1850 to ca. 1930, these resources, with the two buildings in Conway previously listed in the National Register, serve as a visible reminder of the city's history. Located in a rural area yet tied to the seacoast, Conway developed as a commercial and governmental center for South Carolina's largest county.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The town which is now Conway was established as Kingston, in Kingston Township, and named in honor of King George II as early as 1737.² The problem of widespread absentee ownership both hampered development and introduced a large slave element into the population, which raised concerns over possible insurrection.³

It was only after the Revolution that significant numbers of yeoman farmers populated the area and boosted the growth of the township. A large county was created within Georgetown District in 1785 and named Kingston County, with Kingston as the seat.⁴ The boundaries were "to begin at the corner of Winyaw county on the sea, thence along the line of said county to Waccamaw river, thence along said river to Big Bull's creek and Great Pedee river to the mouth of Little Pedee river, thence along Little Pedee and Drowning creek to the North Carolina line, thence along said line to the sea, thence along the sea coast to the beginning, and shall be called Kingston county."⁵

In 1801 Kingston County was renamed Horry County for Peter Horry, who had served in the Revolution under Francis Marion and was a planter, legislator, and general of militia after the war.⁶ Kingston was renamed Conwayborough for Robert Conway, a local planter, merchant, legislator, and general of militia, who had given part of the land for the town.

The county's population doubled in the first two decades of the nineteenth century, and the 1820 ratio of 70% white to 30% black was the lowest in that section of the state. With no dependence on cotton or rice as a cash crop, and few slaves, the area economy was based on subsistence farming until mid-century. Conwayborough considered itself isolated geographically, economically, socially, and politically from the rest of the state, and particularly from the nearby and influential cities of Georgetown and Charleston.⁸

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By 1860 naval stores, including such goods as turpentine, tar, and pitch, emerged as the leading industry in Horry, along with lumber production; turpentine distilling there led the state. Henry Buck, a merchant and ship's captain from Maine, was the local pioneer in naval stores and had been firmly established in the county as early as 1850. Conwayborough boasted a small shipyard on the north side of Kingston Lake, a tributary of the Waccamaw River; the river was essential to the naval stores trade. That trade was primarily with Wilmington, North Carolina; prices were usually higher there than in Georgetown or Charleston.(9)

At the beginning of the Civil War Conwayborough was described as "a small, rather scattered village, about 300 population, the business section being near the river on the streets crossing." Businesses included a hotel, post office, drug store, turpentine distillery, and several general stores; other prominent buildings included two churches, the courthouse and the jail.(10) There was little direct impact on the town as a result of the war until early 1865, when a Federal naval raid came up the Waccamaw River to Conwayborough to capture Confederate deserters and bushwhackers. The Federals encountered little resistance, though a small Confederate force composed of militia and regular troops was in the vicinity, and occupied several residences in the town until the end of the war.(11)

Horry's County's relative geographic, economic, and political isolation allowed it to escape more severe conditions which accompanied the war's end in other localities along or near the coast. The county became known as "the Independent Republic of Horry" in recognition of its isolation. Emancipation, which virtually destroyed the labor force in other areas, caused no disruption in the important naval stores industry; freedmen and former slaveowners alike began businesses with little capital or experience. There was a great boom in the 1870s which continued well into the twentieth century, with larger businesses eventually absorbing most of the smaller firms. Several factors which helped to create such a profitable industry included the development of trade with Charleston and New York as well as with Wilmington, the rapid growth of the lumber industry, and the importance of shipping and shipbuilding.(12)

One of the most important larger businesses in Conwayborough was the Burroughs and Collins Company. Franklin G. Burroughs entered the mercantile and turpentine business before the Civil War, returned from Confederate service and operated with a succession of partners, and in 1871 founded the Burroughs and Collins Company with B.G. Collins.(13) Burroughs and Collins, under a variety of corporate names, continues

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to be a vital part of Conway and Horry County business and industry.

In spite of the successful naval stores industry, the county outside Conwayborough was not altogether prosperous in 1880. One observer later noted that Horry about this time "presented the dreariest picture of abject poverty, desolation and desertion imaginable", and that most of the farmers who grew subsistence crops believed they would prosper if they could only start a turpentine business.(14) A major obstacle to progress in the area was the dependence on the Waccamaw River for trade and the lack of an alternate transportation route.

The solution was a railroad which would link Conwayborough with other towns and cities in North and South Carolina and thereby increase its production and trade capabilities. The Chadbourn Lumber Company of Chadbourn, North Carolina, some forty miles from Conwayborough, built a railroad into Horry County to haul lumber, and proposed continuing the road on to Conwayborough. In 1886 the Wilmington, Chadbourn, and Conway Railroad (the town's name had been shortened in 1883) began service to and from Conway.(15) A second railroad, running from Conway to Pine Island (in the vicinity of present-day Myrtle Beach) was built in 1896 by the Burroughs and Collins Company and named the Conway Coast and Western Railroad; it was connected with the Wilmington, Chadbourn, and Conway Railroad in 1904. The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad bought the two railroads in 1912.(16)

The new railroad had an enormous impact on Conway and the rest of the county, and revitalized the Waccamaw River trade as well. Significant and rapid growth occurred in the forty years from 1890 to 1930, particularly around the turn of the century with the introduction of tobacco as a cash crop. Some four million pounds, for example, were sold at the Conway market in 1921. Much of the traffic on both the railroad and the river was directed toward North Carolina, and much of the county's growth was in that direction until the introduction of the modern highway system in the 1920s and 1930s. The development of the coastal area about the same time signalled the end of the boom years and of Conway's preeminence in Horry County.(17)

Commerce/Transportation

The naval stores industry was a focal point of commerce in Conway, and in Horry County, from the 1850s to the 1920s, when tobacco became one of the most important crops in the area. One of the most important natural resources of Conway, the Waccamaw River, was vital to the naval stores and later the tobacco trade, and is still used to transport goods to and from Georgetown. The three warehouses on the river (see individual inventory form) were operated and are maintained by the Burroughs and Collins Company, one of Conway's leading businesses. They are the

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last surviving warehouses in the city connected with the Waccamaw River trade. The coming of two railroads, the Wilmington, Chadbourn, and Conway Railroad in 1886 and the Conway Coast and Western Railroad in 1896, helped to revitalize the river trade and to boost local commerce and industry. The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Depot (see individual inventory form) illustrates the impact of the railroad on Conway.(18)

Gravestone Art

Studies of gravestone art in America have tended to emphasize the colonial era, particularly in New England, and have not yet focused on mid-nineteenth-century gravestone art, which has more of the characteristics of sculpture than earlier works. The graves of the Beaty, Buck, and Graham children are in the Kingston Presbyterian Church Cemetery in Conway (see individual inventory form). They are outstanding examples of Victorian-era gravestone art in both design and craftsmanship, and are particularly so in the context of South Carolina gravestone art of the period, which is usually much less elaborate.(19)

Architecture

The buildings included in the nomination are representative of architecture as it evolved in Conway from ca. 1850 to ca. 1927. The growth and development of the town, particularly from ca. 1890 to ca. 1927, is well illustrated in these buildings. Many of them are the best, and often the only, examples of particular architectural styles. Notable examples include the Arthur M. Burroughs House, 1904 Queen Anne-influenced residence; the J.W. Holliday, Jr. House, 1910 beaux-arts-influenced residence; the Conway Methodist Church's 1910 mission-style sanctuary; and the W.H. Winborne House, 1927 bungalow residence (see individual inventory forms). Other buildings of note, illustrating the development of commerce in Conway, include the ca. 1880, 1890, and 1900 Burroughs and Collins Company warehouses on the Waccamaw River and the ca. 1928 Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Depot (see individual inventory forms).

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NOTES

1) Though Horry County's land area is 1143 square miles, and Berkeley County's land area is 1108 square miles, Berkeley County contains Lake Moultrie and a portion of Lake Marion and as such has a larger total area, in square miles, than Horry County.

2) Captain John Smith, Plat of 23 February 1736/7, Folder 9, Colonial Loose Plats, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

3) Commons House Journal 1 March-7 May 1743, pp. 661-62, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

4) The Statutes at Large of South Carolina; Edited under Authority of the Legislature: Volume Fourth, Containing the Acts From 1752, Exclusive, to 1786, Inclusive, Arranged Chronologically, edited by Thomas Cooper (Columbia, S.C.: A.S. Johnston, 1838), pp. 662-63, 666.

5) Ibid., p. 663.

6) N. Louise Bailey and Elizabeth Ivey Cooper, eds., Biographical Directory of the South Carolina House of Representatives: Volume III, 1775-1790 (Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1981), pp. 346-47.

7) N. Louise Bailey, editor, Biographical Directory of the South Carolina House of Representatives: Volume IV, 1791-1815 (Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1984), p. 127.

8) Population Schedules of the Fourth Census of the United States, 1820: South Carolina (Washington: National Archives Microfilm Publications, 1958); James S. Rogers III, "The History of Horry County, South Carolina 1850-1876," unpublished M.A. thesis, Department of History, University of South Carolina, 1972, pp. 1-2.

9) South Carolina Department of Archives and History, "Agriculture, Industry, Social Statistics, and Mortality Schedules for South Carolina, 1850-1880" (Columbia, S.C.: Department of Archives and History Microfilms, 1971), Agriculture Schedule, 1860; Rogers, pp. 14-20.

10) James A. Norton, "The Independent Republic of Horry County: A Narrative of its Exploration and Settlement, its Progress and Development," unpublished typescript, c. 1938, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S.C., pp. 93-95.

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11) 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.

12) Rogers, pp. 49-51.

13) The Independent Republic Quarterly (Conway, S.C.: Horry County Historical Society), 7:3 (April-June 1973): p. 13.

14) J.W. Ogilvie, "Horry," The Horry Herald, 9 September 1909.

15) John P. Cartrette, "Industrial Development in Horry County," The Independent Republic Quarterly (Conway, S.C.: Horry County Historical Society), 7:4 (October 1973): p. 8; Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina for the Year 1883 (Columbia, S.C.: 1884), p. 371.

16) Cartrette, p. 8.

17) Rogers, p. 58; Conway Chamber of Commerce, Conway, South Carolina (Greenville, S.C.: Peace Printing Company, 1922).

18) Cartrette, pp. 7-9; Hoyt McMillan, "A Brief History of Railroads," in The Independent Republic of Horry 1670-1970: Items from The Independent Republic Quarterly (Conway, S.C.: Horry County Historical Society, 1970), pp. 31-34.

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

(See Continuation Sheets)

10. Geographical Data

(See Individual Inventory Forms)

Acreeage of nominated property (see Individual Inventory Forms)

Quadrangle name Conway

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References (See Individual Inventory Forms)

A

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

(See Individual Inventory Forms)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	NA	code	county	NA	code
state	NA	code	county	NA	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title J. Tracy Power, National Register Assistant with assistance from Greg Martin, Conway, S.C.
Tom Shaw, Architectural Historian
 organization South Carolina Department of Archives and History date April 4, 1986

street & number 1430 Senate Street telephone (803) 758-5816

city or town Columbia state South Carolina

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Charles E. Lee date 6/15/86
 title State Historic Preservation Officer

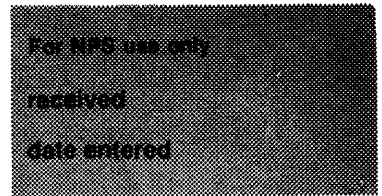
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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Beth Grosvenor date 8/5/86
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: See Continuation Sheet for signature date _____
Chief of Registration

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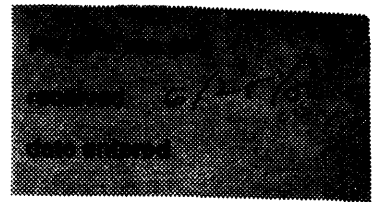
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Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Conway Multiple Resource Area
State Horry County, SOUTH CAROLINA

Cover empt 8/5/86

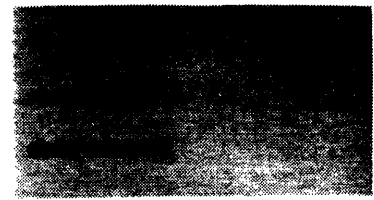
Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Atlantic Coast Line
Railroad Depot | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Egypte - Beth Grovona</u> | <u>8/5/86</u> |
| | | Attest | | |
| 2. Ambrose, H.W., House | | for Keeper | <u>Aelore Byers</u> | <u>8/5/86</u> |
| | | Attest | | |
| 3. Beaty--Little House | | for Keeper | <u>Aelore Byers</u> | <u>8/5/86</u> |
| | | Attest | | |
| 4. Beaty--Spivey House | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper | <u>Aelore Byers</u> | <u>8/5/86</u> |
| | | Attest | | |
| 5. Burroughs, Arthur M., House | | for Keeper | <u>Aelore Byers</u> | <u>8/5/86</u> |
| | | Attest | | |
| 6. Conway Methodist Church,
1898 and 1910 Sanctuaries | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper | <u>Aelore Byers</u> | <u>8/5/86</u> |
| | | Attest | | |
| 7. Holliday, J.W., Jr., House | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper | <u>Aelore Byers</u> | <u>8/5/86</u> |
| | | Attest | | |
| 8. Kingston Presbyterian Church
Cemetery | | for Keeper | <u>Aelore Byers</u> | <u>8/5/86</u> |
| | | Attest | | |
| 9. Quattlebaum, C.P., House | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper | <u>Aelore Byers</u> | <u>8/5/86</u> |
| | | Attest | | |
| 10. Quattlebaum, C.P., Office | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper | <u>Aelore Byers</u> | <u>8/5/86</u> |
| | | Attest | | |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Conway Multiple Resource Area
State Horry County, SOUTH CAROLINA

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

11. Quattlebaum, Paul, House

for
Keeper

Alonzo Byers 8/5/86

Attest

12. Waccamaw River Warehouse
Historic District

for
Keeper

Alonzo Byers 8/5/86

Attest

13. Winborne, W.H., House

for
Keeper

Alonzo Byers 8/5/86

Attest

14. Conway Downtown **Substantive Review**
Historic District

for
Keeper

Edson Beall 8.19.94

Attest

15.

Keeper

Attest

16.

Keeper

Attest

17.

Keeper

Attest

18.

Keeper

Attest

19.

Keeper

Attest

20.

Keeper

Attest