

The Horry County Historic Preservation Plan



Horry County Planning and Zoning Department

INTRODUCTION

In 1987, Horry County Council created the Horry County Board of Architectural Review (BAR) charged with providing a mechanism to identify, protect, and preserve the distinct historical and architectural characteristics of Horry County which represent the County's cultural, social, economic, political, and architectural history.

In 1987, Horry County became the first and remains the only county in South Carolina to be designated a Certified Local Government by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. The Certified Local Government (CLG) program in South Carolina promotes community preservation planning and heritage education through a partnership with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and National Park Service that facilitates funding, technical assistance, and training. Through local preservation planning, CLGs are better prepared to manage future growth and encourage economic development while protecting the historic and prehistoric resources that are

significant to their community, to the state and to the nation.

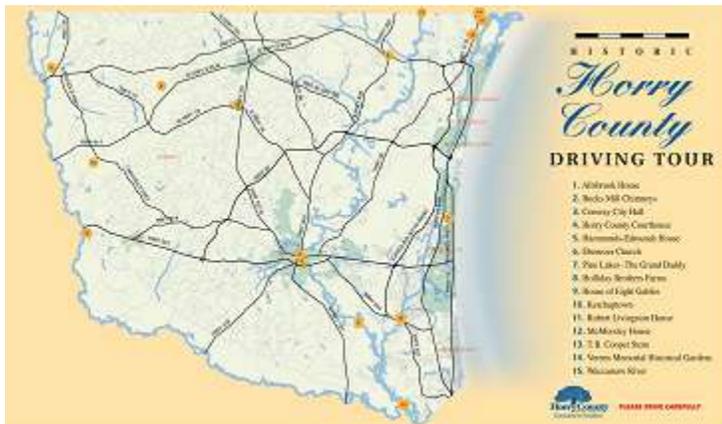
In 2007, Horry County became the first county in South Carolina to be named a Preserve America Community. Preserve America recognizes and designates communities, including municipalities, counties, neighborhoods in large cities, and tribal communities, that protect and celebrate their heritage, use their historic assets for economic development and community revitalization. The program also encourages people to experience and appreciate local historic resources through education and heritage tourism.

The BAR created, produced and distributes four Historic Driving Brochures detailing the history of the County and the areas of Little River, Socastee, and Galivants Ferry. Thousands of copies of these brochures have been distributed to Visitor's Centers, Chambers of Commerce, Libraries, County Facilities, Public Meetings, Welcome Centers, and to Historic Groups.



In the fall of 2007, the BAR began an aggressive effort to add historic properties to the Horry County Historic Property Register. As of June of 2012, the Register grew from 0 properties to 172.

Exhibit 1: Horry County Driving Brochure Map



Source: Horry County Board of Architectural Review

Also in the fall of 2007, the BAR initiated the Horry County Cemetery Project. This endeavor sought to locate every historic cemetery in Horry County, inventory each gravesite within those cemeteries, and provide a mechanism to preserve those cemeteries within Horry County. In 2011, the

Cemetery Project was awarded the J. Mitchell Graham Memorial Award, recognizing the Horry County Cemetery Project as the best County project in the state. Also in 2011, the Cemetery Project received the Archaeology Stewardship Award from the Palmetto Trust for Historic Preservation. In 2012, the Cemetery Project received a National Association of Counties Achievement Award.



HISTORIC RESOURCES AND PAST STUDIES

Horry County is steeped in history and tradition. Horry County is also one of the fastest growing counties in the Country, creating development and growth concerns for historic preservation. Partly as a result of this growth and to comply with various state and Federal regulations, a number of historic and archaeological surveys have been completed.

The first known Historic Survey in Horry County was conducted in 1973. The Waccamaw Regional Planning and Development Council undertook a survey of historic places that identified 137 historic sites within the County. In 1988, David and Olin Utterback completed a more detailed survey, which identified 407 properties, but did not include any of the municipalities with Horry County. Only two years later, Preservation Consultants recorded 23 additional sites that were not included in the Utterback survey. From these surveys, the BAR selected its top priorities for preserving and included these within the 2005 Envision 2025 Comprehensive Plan. This list is included as Appendix D.

In 2006, in preparation for the proposed Interstate 73 connection into Horry County, New South Associates surveyed 2,683 sites throughout the county. Of those sites, New South recommended twelve (12) historic districts, thirty-seven (37) agricultural complexes, and two hundred and fourteen (214) individual sites to be added to the National Register. In addition to the New South survey, Brockington and Associates also completed a historic structure inventory of the actual proposed corridor for the I-73 connection. Their survey detailed 227 additional historic sites within that proposed corridor. A copy of each of the surveys is available on the BAR's webpage as part of Horry County's official website. Additionally, the South Carolina Department of Archives and History maintains a mapping tool showing many of the historic properties on its website: <http://archsite.cas.sc.edu/ArchSite>.

Numerous archaeological studies and surveys have been completed throughout the last several decades within Horry County. In large part, these surveys were completed to comply



with Section 106 Reviews or to comply with state or Federal Regulations. Often, these studies were privately funded and as such, their data is not publicly available. A table detailing those known studies is attached as Appendix A, showing the title, date and party completing the study.

The Horry County Historical Society

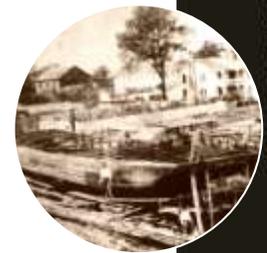
From the late 1980s through the early 1990s, the Horry County Historical Society undertook an inventory of cemeteries throughout Horry County. In total, more than 230 cemeteries were inventoried. The inventories contained a general location of the site, a list of those buried within the cemetery, containing information such as birth and death dates (if known) and the genealogical lineage described on the burial stones. This project has provided a wealth of information and has been relied upon by genealogical groups throughout the nation.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans

The local chapters of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, Litchfield Camp 132 and the Horry Rough and Readys, have also been active in cemetery research. As of June, 2012, the SCV have located 677 gravesites of Confederate soldiers buried in Horry County within 166 cemeteries. In addition to locating the gravesites of CSA Veterans, the SCV also obtains the GPS coordinates for each of their gravesites and actively seeks to maintain these gravesites. The Litchfield Camp is also in the process of placing the Southern Cross of Honor at gravesites throughout the County. Since 2006, more than 213 crosses have been dedicated.

The Horry County Museum

The Horry County Museum was established in 1979. Its mission is to preserve the materials and objects relating to the history, prehistory and natural history of Horry County. The museum serves over 31,000 visitors each year and accomplishes its mission through permanent exhibits, special events and a myriad of educational programs for school children.



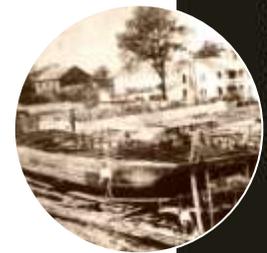
The museum was formerly located in a 6,500 sq ft. building on Main Street in Conway. The museum has since moved to the recently renovated historic "Burroughs School" at 801 Main Street. The new location contains 28,000 square feet and will allow for additional permanent exhibits. The site includes a 400-seat auditorium, which will allow the museum to host educational programs geared for larger audiences and provide the community with an additional gathering place for cultural and social events. Adjacent to the museum is the new Conway Branch of the Horry County Library system.

Horry County Memorial Libraries

Horry County boasts ten county libraries each of which have a small library section containing literature and other sources of local and regional history. The main branch of the library system is located in the City of Conway and has the largest collection of local history and genealogical resources. Chapin Memorial Library in Myrtle Beach, not a County library, also

maintains a large selection of local resources and genealogical materials, aided in part by the Grand Strand Genealogical Society.

Both Chapin Memorial Library and the Conway Library have complete sets of the Independent Republic Quarterly, a newsletter publication of the Horry County Historical Society. The IRQ dates from 1967 to present and contains a vast amount of historical information, photographs, and documentation of Horry County's heritage.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The National Register of Historic Places is the Nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation on a national level. Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archeological resources. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service, which is part of the U.S. Department of the Interior.

For a property to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places, a number of criteria are evaluated: The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. National Historic Places can be represented by 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 represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- d) That has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition, properties must generally be at least 50 years old, although some exceptions have been made for exemplary sites.

The National Register honors a historic place by recognizing its importance to its community, State or the Nation. Under Federal law, owners



Historic Preservation Plan

of private property listed in the National Register are free to maintain, manage, or dispose of their property as they choose, provided that there is no Federal involvement. Owners have no obligation to open their properties to the public, to restore them or even to maintain them, if they choose not to do so. The only true protection for historic properties is at the local level and discussed more fully in the next section.

In addition to honorific recognition, listing in the National Register results in the following for historic properties:

- Consideration in planning for Federal, federally licensed, and federally assisted projects;
- Eligibility for certain tax advantages;
- Qualifications for federal grant programs; and,
- Consideration for mining and other utility permitting processes.

The Board of Architectural Review is responsible for recommending properties that may be eligible for the National Register to the State

Historic Preservation Office. The SHPO then makes their own determination of whether the property is eligible for the National Register and forwards their recommendation to the National Park Service for final determination.

The following table details properties within Horry County that have been listed on the National Register either individually or as part of a historic district.



Exhibit 2: Horry County Properties Listed on the National Register of Historic Places

Property Name	Location	Date Listed
Ambrose, H. W., House	Conway	8/5/1986
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Depot	Conway	5/18/1995
Beaty--Little House	Conway	8/5/1986
Beaty--Spivey House	Conway	8/5/1986
Buck's Upper Mill Farm	Bucksville	3/25/1982
Burroughs School	Conway	8/2/1984
Burroughs, Arthur M., House	Conway	8/5/1986
Chesterfield Inn	Myrtle Beach	11/7/1996
Conway Downtown Historic District	Conway	8/19/1994
Conway Methodist Church, 1898 and 1910 Sanctuaries	Conway	8/5/1986
Derham, John P., House	Green Sea	10/4/2005
Galivants Ferry Historic District	Galivants Ferry	3/29/2001
Hebron Church	Bucksville	5/16/1977
Holliday, J. W., Jr., House	Conway	8/5/1986
Kingston Presbyterian Church Cemetery	Conway	8/5/1986
Myrtle Beach Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Station	Myrtle Beach	7/22/2002
Myrtle Heights--Oak Park Historic District	Myrtle Beach	10/28/1998
Ocean Forest Country Club	Myrtle Beach	35376
Old Horry County Courthouse	Conway	26030
Pleasant Inn	Myrtle Beach	35376
Quattlebaum, C. P., House	Conway	8/5/1986
Quattlebaum, C. P., Office	Conway	8/5/1986
Quattlebaum, Paul, House	Conway	8/5/1986
Rainbow Court	Myrtle Beach	11/7/1996
Socastee Historic District	Socastee	5/22/2002
Waccamaw River Memorial Bridge	Conway	8/26/1994
Waccamaw River Warehouse Historic District	Conway	8/5/1986
Winborne, W. H., House	Conway	8/5/1986

Source: National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
The Horry County Historic Preservation Plan

THE HORRY COUNTY HISTORIC PROPERTY REGISTER

The Horry County Zoning Ordinance states:

The BAR shall maintain a local inventory of historic properties more than fifty (50) years old. Based on the local inventory and criteria, individual properties proposed for the Horry County Historic Property Register shall be reviewed by the BAR and a recommendation forwarded to the Horry County Council. These records shall be held in the Horry County Planning Department and made available to the public. The process of review shall include property owner notification and a public hearing. – Sec. 1705 Horry County Zoning Ordinance.

Nomination Process

For a property to be added to the local Register, a multifaceted process must occur. Initially, properties that may be considered historic are recommended to the BAR by planning staff. Staff either identifies these properties by property

owner request, by field observation, by community request, or as part of a planning or historic preservation project. Currently, staff researches, documents and prepares a summary sheet along with multiple photographs, which is then discussed at the monthly Board of Architectural Review Meeting.

After discussion, those properties that have been presented to the BAR are placed on the next month's Agenda for a Public Hearing. A minimum of twenty-one days prior to the Public Hearing, planning staff sends property owners of the historic properties a letter detailing the upcoming meeting. Additionally, notice is published in the Myrtle Beach Sun News naming the property, tax parcel number and general location of the property. Affected property owners are invited to attend and discuss the nomination of their property at the Public Hearing.

Should the BAR decide that the historic property meets the requirements to be designated historic and added to the Horry



Historic Preservation Plan

County Historic Property Register, that nomination is then forwarded to the Horry County Infrastructure and Regulation Committee for review prior to presentation to Horry County Council. Assuming a property is forwarded by the Infrastructure & Regulations (I&R) Committee to County Council, Council must then have three readings for that property to be added to the Horry County Historic Property Register. On the second reading, a Public Hearing is held to allow the public to comment on the addition of the individual properties.

If a historic district is proposed, an extra step in the designation of the district is added. Between the BAR nomination and the I&R review, the Planning Commission is afforded the opportunity to review the proposed historic district and recommend to County Council the recommendation of the Commission regarding the district.

A property under consideration for addition to the Horry County Historic Property Register may be designated as historic if one or more of the

following criteria are met (in addition to being over fifty (50) years old):

- a. Has significant inherent character, interest, history, or value as part of the community or heritage of the community, State or Nation;
- b. Is the site of an event significant in history;
- c. Is associated with a person or persons who contributed significantly to the culture and development of the community, State or Nation;
- d. Exemplifies the cultural, political, economic, social, ethnic or historic heritage of the community, State or Nation;
- e. Individually, or as a collection of resources, embodies distinguishing characteristics of a type, style, period or specimen in architecture or engineering;
- f. Is the work of a designer whose work has influenced significantly the development of the community,



- State or Nation;
- g. Contains elements of design, detail, materials or craftsmanship which represent a significant innovation;
- h. Is part of or related to a square or other distinctive element of community planning;
- i. Represents an established and familiar visual feature of the neighborhood community; and
- j. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in pre-history or history

Effect of Addition

The goal of the Horry County Historic Property Register is to preserve the historic resources of Horry County. Once a property is added to the Register, the BAR must review any demolition, alteration, modification or addition to a historic property. In addition, the BAR must review and approve any new construction within a historic district. The Board of Architectural Review assesses the proposed action to make sure that it conforms to the Secretary of the Interior's

Standards of Historic Preservation. If the BAR approves the proposed action, a Certificate of Appropriateness (COA) is issued to the property owner at which time a building permit or zoning compliance form can be issued.

In certain circumstances, a COA may not be necessary. If the proposed action is minor and does not materially change the historic characteristics of the property or district, planning staff can issue a Certificate of No Effect (COE) and work can commence. Any project that is underway without either a COE or a COA shall have a stop work order issued by Horry County Code Enforcement until either is obtained.

Current List of Properties on Horry County Historic Property Register

Additions to the Horry County Historic Property Register began in earnest in the Fall of 2007. Because of the lengthy process in adding properties to the Register, the first properties were not officially added to the Register until early 2008. The Register as of June of 2012 is attached in Appendix B and a current list is



available at:

<http://www.horrycounty.org/planning/BAR/Default.pdf>.

BENEFITS OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Environmental

Historic Preservation is often associated with a variety of environmentally unfriendly issues, i.e. asbestos, termites, mold, fungus, lead-based paint. And while these issues certainly do exist, their impact on preservation is heavily overestimated. It is not often unnecessary to remove materials like asbestos and lead-based paint. In fact, in most cases, disturbing the materials releases the toxins that are the danger. Instead of the more costly abatement or removal of the substance, various methods of encapsulation may be possible to reduce costs and environmental impacts.

Ultimately, historic preservation is a benefit to the environment. A problem that all cities, counties and states face is the removal and disposal of

solid waste materials. Each year more and more garbage and waste is produced. In no segment is that more evident than construction debris. The Horry County Solid Waste Authority processed more than 80,000 tons of construction debris in 2011 alone.

The most obvious reduction to the amount of construction debris coming into the landfills is the reduction of construction debris. A building that is not demolished does not contribute to the County landfill. Because of this fact, historic preservation has been referred to as “The Ultimate Recycling.” When a building is demolished instead of reused, not only are the landfills affected, but the materials described earlier, such as asbestos and lead-based paint, are disturbed and now must be treated appropriately.

Historic Preservation also conserves embodied energy. Embodied energy is the quantity of energy required to manufacture, and supply to the point of use, a product, material or service. For each brick, nail or board in an



existing historic structure, a spectrum of energy and effort is contained in that component of the building. For example, the iron that makes up a nail was mined, refined and smelted into the nail. The nail was packaged and shipped to a retailer. The retailer sold that nail to a builder, who hammered the nail into the building. Miners, blacksmith, paper makers, truck drivers, stock persons, sales clerks, carpenters and countless others contributed to that one nail being used in the historic structure. These efforts make up the embodied energy of the historic building.

The Department of Defense measured the embodied energy in the shell of a two-story brick residential building and estimated that the shell contained over 1 billion BTU's of energy in construction materials alone. This estimate did not include the energy involved in the demolition, removal, disposal of the debris, nor did it include the manufacture, delivery and placement of materials for a new building.

This same embodied energy evaluation has been applied to replacing original historic windows and

doors with newer, energy efficient windows and doors. Those studies have shown that retrofitting the existing historic openings rather than replacing the same windows and doors results in savings of embodied energy.

From a simple observation of construction standards existing presently and those that existed when historic structures were being constructed, it is obvious that today's standards are not the same as they used to be. That old axiom, "they just don't make them like they used to" has never been truer than in this case. Buildings that have withstood multiple hurricanes will likely withstand many more. While technology has allowed developers to creatively build near and sometimes on wetlands and flood prone areas, construction in the past was more concerned about protecting significant investments and families by building away from areas likely to be affected by Mother Nature. Those buildings still standing are proof that such planning was well conceived.



Economic

The benefits illustrated in the previous section outline and detail the direct financial advantages of historic preservation for those properties that are being rehabilitated. However, the economic benefits of historic preservation extend beyond tax savings and embodied energy. Repeatedly, studies have shown:

- Historic preservation activities create jobs and typically those jobs are from the local community;
- Historic preservation increases property values;
- Historic preservation has spurred downtown revitalization; and,
- Historic preservation is a socially beneficial endeavor.

Job Creation

Each year, historic preservation is estimated to create 400 new jobs. In addition, 369 jobs are created indirectly as a result of historic preservation projects. The Community Builders Program, a subsidiary of the Municipal

Association of South Carolina estimates that downtown revitalization resulted in reinvestments of \$375 million between 1984 and 2000, creating 6,153 jobs, 1,752 businesses, and rehabilitating 1,597 buildings.

Rehabilitating a historic structure benefits the local economy in a greater degree than building new. Nationwide, for every \$1 million spent on rehabilitating historic properties, 39 jobs are created, 2.2 more jobs than building a new structure. And while new buildings may draw upon both the local workforce and contractors from other areas within the region, historic renovations draw almost all labor from local markets.

Increased Property Values

Recent studies in South Carolina have found that local historic district status increases home values. The market, it was shown, recognizes the added protection that historic districting can provide. Specifically, case studies showed:



Historic Preservation Plan

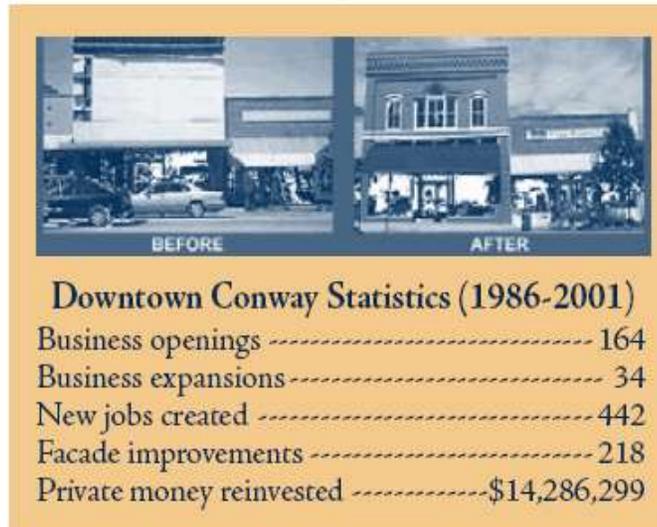
- In Columbia, home prices within local historic districts increased 26% per year faster than whole market
- In Beaufort, homes within a local historic district sold for 21% more than comparable homes not in a district
- In Greenville, establishing a local district caused property values to increase on average by 50% in just a few years
- In Georgetown, homes in the historic district sold for 11% more than comparable non-district homes

Vehicle for Downtown Revitalization

The City of Conway was typical of historic downtowns in the 1980s, with high commercial vacancy rates and decaying buildings lining its commercial district. In 1986, Conway Main Street USA was formed to combat this growing problem and rejuvenate Conway's downtown. Since becoming a Main Street Community downtown building vacancies have been drastically reduced, property and business owner reinvestment has topped \$19 million, over 200

gross new businesses have been established, over 35 businesses have expanded, and hundreds of jobs created. In 2011, Conway Main Street reinvented itself and became Conway Downtown Alive (CDA). CDA remains committed to historic preservation efforts in downtown Conway and also in keeping the district vibrant.

Exhibit 3: Downtown Conway Statistics



Source: SCDHAH – Preserving Our Past to Build a Healthy Future



Economics and Social Benefits

As outlined earlier, historic preservation and downtown revitalization have had and continue to have great economic benefits, through business incubation, job creation and taxable revenues. With an increasing number of incentives being offered for preservation, property owners have a multitude of tools available to assist in preserving their historic structures, both lowering the costs of residential rehabilitation and raising the expected return on commercial renovation. An increase in projects will result in an increase in preservation-related spending thereby benefiting the local and state economy.

Oftentimes, historic preservation projects and focuses are on blighted areas of neglected historic buildings. The razing of these buildings could force those residents and businesses displaced by the demolition out of their neighborhoods and heritage. However, community revitalization, rehabilitation, renovation and maintenance of these historic

buildings can allow for a more integrated approach.

Studies have shown that historic preservation efforts create new businesses and jobs. Residents living in the renovated areas can benefit from a closer proximity to these new jobs and services available again in their neighborhoods.

Additionally, suburban sprawl is economically expensive for communities to provide adequate services. One of the most effective methods of reducing sprawl is a more intensive use of buildings and sites already in place within the community. Every square foot of existing building space, both residential and commercial, that is reused or adapted for reuse, is a square foot of space that needn't be constructed elsewhere. Further the reuse of an existing building minimizes harm to the natural environment and appropriately fits in the neighborhood.



Historic Preservation Plan

Reusing existing buildings minimizes the need for additional public infrastructure. The redevelopment of existing historic buildings saves money because that infrastructure is already in place.

Both private citizens and public entities should evaluate the option of adaptive reuse of historic structures when considering expanding operations or new structures. Traditionally, there are three questions to be asked when making the determination to reuse an existing building:

- a) Can the existing building fulfill the purpose it is meant to serve?
- b) Is it safe?
- c) Is it economical to operate and maintain?

Exhibit 4: DOD Evaluation of Historic Buildings under its Charge

When negative effects are associated with cultural resources, it generally is a result of poor planning, rather than a condition caused by the resource itself. The study found that:

- When managed properly, cultural resources can effectively support mission requirements;
- Conservation of cultural resources is both an economical and energy-efficient method of managed DoD resources;
- Cultural resources have strong social and emotional meaning to past and present military personnel, and to the larger community outside of the DoD;
- Cultural resources can be used effectively as educational and training tools by the military services; and,
- Conservation of cultural resources is appropriate and consistent with the DoD's budget limitations.

The Benefit of Cultural Resource Conservation. U.S. Department of Defense

The final question is often misevaluated in this decision-making process, leading to the demolition of the historic property. However, many governmental entities are revisiting and revising earlier policy decisions of this type. As illustrated above, the Department of Defense has recognized the benefit of cultural resources that “have a strong social and emotional meaning” to military personnel. This same benefit can be found in both local and regional historic preservation planning.



HERITAGE TOURISM

In 2002, visiting historic sites was ranked as one of 14 recreational activities with "high current and projected demand" in the state's outdoor recreation plan. According to this 2008 South Carolina Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, more than half of South Carolinians polled, had visited a historic site within the past year and visiting historic sites ranked 8th out of 43 recreational activities. The number of South Carolinians visiting these sites has also risen steadily since 1990, from 47% to more than 52% in 2005.

While clearly the beach and the associated entertainment activities along the Grand Strand are the largest tourism draw in Horry County, a number of historic resources are present that could either draw additional tourism dollars or complement the already present tourism market. Exhibit 5 illustrates the most popular activities of people visiting South Carolina in 2006. While shopping, the beach and dining lead the list of activities, more than 12% of those surveyed visited a historic site or historic church; an additional

8.5% visited a museum; and, 7.3 % visited an old home or mansion. Each of these activities can be defined as an aspect of heritage tourism. Although it would be a misstatement to add these figures together to overstate the potential of heritage tourism, certainly heritage tourism is a major tourism possibility for Horry County.

Exhibit 5: Most popular activities for out-of-state visitors to SC - 2006

Activity	Participation Rate
Shopping	48.3%
Beach	45.1%
Fine Dining	34.0%
Family/friend event/reunion	13.9%
Rural Sightseeing	13.4%
Golf	12.4%
Historic sites/churches	12.1%
Urban Sightseeing	8.7%
Museums	8.5%
Old Homes/Mansions	7.3%
Theme Park	7.2%
Nightclub/Dancing	7.0%
Wildlife Viewing	6.9%
State/National Park	6.4%
Gardens	5.6%

Source: South Carolina Parks, Recreation & Tourism



Heritage tourism is the fastest growing segment of travel and tourism, Horry County's leading industry. In 2003, more than 1.6 million travelers visited a historic attraction in South Carolina and spent more than \$438 million. Many additional tourists visited historic downtowns for shopping, dining and entertainment.

The Travel Association of America estimates that 81% of U.S. adults who took a trip more than 50 miles from their home included a historic or cultural activity in their itinerary. And compared to other tourists, these travelers spend more: \$623 vs. \$457 per trip (not including transportation to their destination).

In addition to spending more, heritage travelers are also likely to shop more and dine at more expensive restaurants. In fact, more than 50% of those travelers also include shopping as a major activity during their trip. These tourists also tend to be older and better educated. Viewing these activities together, rather than separately (see

Exhibit 5) further emphasizes the growing importance of the heritage tourism market. Heritage tourists also typically have higher incomes, perhaps explaining their higher spending comparisons. Exhibit 6 illustrates the percentage of heritage tourists from South Carolina that fall into each income bracket

Exhibit 6: Percentage of Visitors to Historical Sites by Income

Under \$20,000	\$20,000-34,999	\$35,000-49,999	\$50,000-74,999	\$75,000+
25.7	44.4	58.5	60.9	73.6

Source: South Carolina Parks, Recreation & Tourism

A 2003 study by the South Carolina Parks, Recreation & Tourism Department found the Myrtle Beach area to be the second most-popular heritage tourism destination in South Carolina after only Charleston. Nearly half of the visitors to South Carolina Historic sites reside in South Carolina, North Carolina or Georgia.

With tourism being Horry County's leading industry, adding and promoting more heritage tourism in this area would expand this already vast economic driver.



PRESERVATION AND EDUCATION

While history is undoubtedly a major focus of education, both among children and adults, local history is often missing from this equation. Understanding local history is crucial to understanding the heritage, cultural, environmental, technological and aesthetic make-up of the community. The proper perspective of local history allows for sound logical decision making at both the local and regional level.

Heritage Education and the School System

The most effective and efficient means of teaching children local history is with the cooperation of the Horry County School District.

In 2001, The Board of Architectural Review worked with the Horry County School system on two projects. The first was a historical essay contest among middle school aged children. The second was a program entitled Teaching with Historic Places. Although both projects were

well received, they were discontinued shortly thereafter.

The Historical Essay Contest, held three different times, asked Horry County Middle School Students to write an essay about “the most important historic building in [their] neighborhood.” Savings bonds were issued as prizes in the contest and more than 100 essays were submitted. Winning essays included St. Paul A.M.E. Church in Little River, R.W. Woods General Merchandise, and the Little River Swing Bridge.

The Teaching with Historic Places (TWHP) program was created by the National Park Services in 1991.

Teaching with Historic Places lesson plans turn students into historians as they study primary sources, historical and contemporary photographs and maps, and other documents, and then search for the history around them in their own communities. They enjoy a historian's sense of discovery as they learn about the past by actively examining places to gather information, form and test hypotheses, piece together "the big



picture," and bridge the past to the present. By seeking out nearby historic places, students explore the relationship of their own community's history to the broader themes that have shaped this country.

Although the TWHP Program was implemented in Horry County, it did not materialize into an effective tool for historic preservation during this 2001 attempt.

Additional, more recent efforts to integrate local history into the local school system have been met with resistance due to curriculum based teaching methods. The TWHP Program was revived at the Midlands Elementary School integrating the history of the Mill Swamp School, a historic school that is located adjacent to Midlands Elementary.

Other approaches that avoid entering the curriculum are also being attempted. The ongoing Cemetery Project was introduced to the ROTC program at Carolina Forest High School and the Honors Government and Social Studies Program at Conway High School. Students act as

volunteers, conducting inventories and working with cleanup projects. In this way, students will learn local history through the families of those deceased. The students also gain useful experience utilizing cutting edge technology in the field of preservation.

College Level Local Preservation

In 2010, Coastal Carolina University revived their Archaeology Program and began to forge a relationship with the BAR. County Planning staff has worked with this program each semester and during the summer Field Schools bringing local preservation efforts to CCU's focus.

In 2010, CCU's Archaeology Field School investigated the site of a turn of the century ship building facility located within the City of Conway's utility relocation project. Also in 2010, County staff conducted a survey with the Field School of a Native American burial site in Western Horry County, using both ground penetrating radar and handheld Trimble mapping devices.



Adult Education

As mentioned throughout this plan, the history and heritage of the County is held in high esteem by many residents of Horry County. However, Horry County remains one of the fastest growing areas in the country, with a large influx of newcomers settling here. These new residents may be unaware of the area's history, yet this situation presents a unique opportunity for adult educational programs.

In addition to educating adults on the history of the County, instruction can be given to adult residents on historic preservation techniques, such as restoring historic windows and doors, sensitive building in historic districts, and weatherproofing historic homes. Seminars such as these will allow historic property owners to see the benefits of historic preservation and how such benefits can be derived without great expense. Such educational programs will also help foster community involvement and pride.

In 2011, the Horry County BAR, in conjunction with Conway Main Street USA and the Horry County Historical Society held the first Horry County Old House Fair. This daylong event educated local residents on tools and benefits of historic preservation. Topics included, restoring hardwood floors, proper landscaping, converting a historic home to a bed and breakfast, and restoring historic windows.

In 2011, Horry County Planning staff worked with Coastal Carolina University's Osher Lifelong Learning Institute (OLLI), offering adult education courses on historic preservation efforts in Horry County and the Horry County Cemetery Project.



HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING

Horry County is vulnerable to a wide variety of natural hazards that threaten life and property. Natural hazards that affect Horry County are summarized in the following table:

Exhibit 8: Hazard Risks in Horry County

HAZARD	WHY IDENTIFIED
Hurricane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1989 – 2004, five Presidential Disaster Declarations • The coastal location of Horry County
Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of water bodies • Multitude of flood-prone areas • Review of existing reports
Tornados	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerous past events • NCDC shows all Horry County affected • Wind Zone Maps categorize area as Zone III – 200 mph
Severe Thunderstorms and Wind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many documented past events • NCDC data shows extensive property damage
Severe Winter Storms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerous past events • Variety of unpredictable events
Storm Surge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal location of County • Storm Surge maps show moderate risk area • Numerous repetitive loss properties in storm surge risk area
Earthquake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location of fault line running through Charleston, SC • PGA shows Horry County as a PGA of 5%
Wildfire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Past Presidential Declaration • Large part of the county is prime forestland • 95% of the soils in Horry County have high or moderate soil productivity potential • Records indicate a high number of events with significant loss
Lightning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records indicate a high number of events with significant loss
Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCDC data shows 6 events from 1950-2004
Extreme Heat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerous Heat Advisories issued by the National Weather Service • Local input identified the potential effect to the water table
Tsunami	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identified threat from Canary Islands & Puerto Rico • Identified on Tsunami Hazard Map

Source: Horry County Emergency Management



Although every property is at risk to the hazards identified in Exhibit 8, historic properties are particularly vulnerable and are difficult to safeguard in advance of disaster. Preparing the County's historic resources for the worst, without affecting or reducing the historic integrity, is a difficult task.

Exhibit 9: Randall-Vereen House



Source: Horry County Survey of Historic Places April 1973

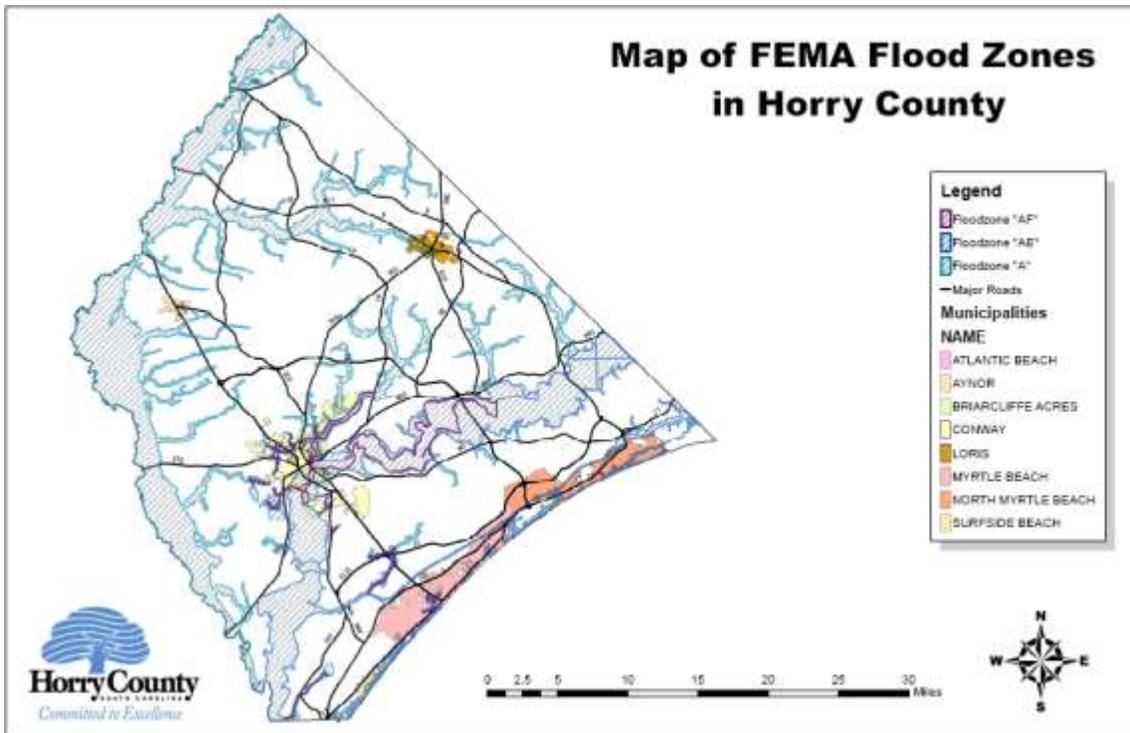
Seemingly, the largest threats to historic properties are fire, water and wind. Invasive fire prevention methods, such as removing materials that are prone to burning or encapsulating them in nonflammable materials may negatively affect the historic integrity of a structure. Other, less intrusive methods exist, such as installing sprinkler systems in historic homes, but may in themselves cause unintended damages. Were a sprinkler system to malfunction, or even function correctly but overspray, serious water damage could

occur to the sensitive and sometimes irreplaceable building materials. Lack of any fire prevention often leads to the complete destruction of such structure. The inclusion of fire extinguishers in historic homes may mitigate potential damage without the risk of incidental damages caused by their use.

Flooding is prevalent throughout Horry County. Approximately 44% of Horry County is made up of wetlands, 24 % is composed of 100-year non-tidal and tidal floodplains. In addition, the Pee Dee River makes up the western boundary of Horry County and the Waccamaw River flows through the eastern interior of the County. The eastern border of the County is the Atlantic Ocean. This abundance of water and water features makes the likelihood and reoccurrence of flooding typical.



Exhibit 10: Map of FEMA Flood Zones in Horry County



Source: Horry County Planning & Zoning

Similar difficulties exist with flood-proofing historic structures. The best method for removing a flood threat is moving the structure. Unfortunately, the

moving of a historic structure removes that structure from the setting in which the building was originally located. This diminishes

some of the historic integrity of the structure and often results in ineligibility of a structure from National Register listing.

Another method of flood-proofing is the elevation of the structure. Elevation does not in itself render a property ineligible for the National Register, but it can certainly alter the historic integrity of the structure.

Elevation should be considered an option only if it can be done in such a way as to make the elevation unnoticeable and undetectable. This can sometimes be done by not elevating the structure as high as



typical and with creative landscaping.

Two other methods of flood-proofing do not necessarily affect the historic integrity of the structure in any manner. Dry proofing involves making the lowest levels of a structure water-tight and impenetrable to flood waters. Dry proofing would not be effective if water levels exceed the height of the seal or if there is not a water tight seal under the home and ground seepage occurs.

Wet proofing allows flood waters to flow into and out of the home in such a manner so as not to trap any of the water. This prevents a good deal of rot and mold issues. However, this method may cause irreparable damage to decorative molding and personal belongings.

For structures that are oceanfront, sea walls are sometimes installed. Unfortunately, sea walls do not stop flooding caused by a storm surge. Floodwalls are commonly used for riverfront residential structures. However, floodwalls may not interfere with stormwater runoff and they must be able to account for possible seepage,

which can be accomplished with drains, pipes or pumps. Floodwall systems that are successful are often cost prohibitive.

The risk of high wind associated with individual storms, hurricanes or tornados presents a unique challenge for historic homes. Contractors typically recommend using rated materials, such as roofing shingles, exterior doors, garage doors, and windows; and, recommend using heavier exterior materials such as brick, stone, concrete or stucco. Another technique is to reduce the amount of overhang at the eave or lower the pitch of a roof. Unfortunately, many of these materials and techniques are not compatible with a historic building.

The most susceptible areas of most homes and structures to wind are garage doors. As these are typically large, flat and un-reinforced opening coverings, they tend to buckle under high winds and once damaged, may allow updrafts of wind to damage or destroy the roof. For relatively small cost, the inside of most garage doors can be reinforced by installing



heavier duty hinges to minimize the risk of buckling and thus removing much of the threat of damage.

Adding inappropriate hurricane shutters to a historic home can drastically alter the look of the home. Several types of roll-down or temporary hurricane shutters are available that would not permanently alter the historic integrity of historic structures. Without shutters, windows and doors are vulnerable to debris breaking or damaging these openings. Often, impact resistant windows and doors are installed in high wind areas; however, windows and doors are very important features of most historic structures and should be only seldomly replaced. Most historic windows and doors can be restored to make them both fully functioning, more energy efficient and more resistant to wind and water damage. The cost of restoration often closely matches the cost of replacement windows.

Perhaps the most positive aspect of safeguarding historic properties against potential hazards is the

fact that these properties have already withstood most of what nature can present.



PROJECTS OF THE BAR

The Board of Architectural Review has many obligations beyond simply reviewing proposed construction changes to historic properties. The Historic Preservation Ordinance requires the BAR to:

- 1) Promote the use and conservation of the historic resources of the County;
- 2) Safeguard the County's unique heritage;
- 3) Identify, preserve and enhance the important characteristics of the culture, history and architectural history of the County;
- 4) Encourage a general sense of harmony of style, form proportion, and material for designated historic properties; and,
- 5) Improve property values and strengthen the local economy by fostering preservation, restoration and rehabilitation.

To accomplish each of these goals, the BAR has developed and implemented numerous projects.

Historic Driving Brochures

To date, the Board of Architectural Review has developed, printed and distributed four separate driving brochures, each of which can be viewed on the BAR's website:

<http://www.horrycounty.org/planning/BAR/Default.pdf>.

Each brochure details historic sites and structures in specific geographic regions of Horry County. The Galivants Ferry Brochure is the newest and illustrates the National Register District of Galivants Ferry. Galivants Ferry is a unique area of Horry County and was the centerpiece of the tobacco industry in this part of South Carolina. The Socastee Brochure illustrates the importance of the Intracoastal Waterway to this National Register District. The Little River Brochure shows the historic sites, buildings and scenic viewsheds of the Little River Inlet community, a historic fishing village and one of the earliest settlements in Horry County. The final brochure details historic sites throughout Horry County, from Ketchuptown to Little River, to Myrtle Beach, to Conway. Tens of thousands of these brochures have been distributed throughout the County at Visitor's Centers, Chambers of Commerce,



County Buildings, and in schools.

Historic Highway Markers

Beginning in 1941, organizations in Horry County began erecting Roadside Markers describing historic events and the areas associated with them. The first marker was erected by the Horry County Historical Society in 1941 and was entitled Jeremiah Vereen. That marker was recently replaced and renamed to Washington's Southern Tour, after the original was misplaced during a road widening project. To date, there are twenty-eight Historic Roadside Markers throughout Horry County. Appendix C, details the locations and descriptions of these markers.

Digital Images

One of the biggest hurdles in assessing historic properties for consideration for the Horry County Historic Property Register is the lack of historic photographs of those properties. Undoubtedly photographs of many historic buildings and sites exist, however, there had never been a coordinated effort to obtain these, either the originals or digital copies. The BAR, the Horry County Museum and the Horry County Historical

Society now actively pursue all opportunities to locate and scan images of Horry County's rich and colorful past.

Oral Histories

Another avenue of creating a historic record for the preservation of historic sites and locations is the recording of oral histories. In the early 1990s, the Horry County Historic Society and Coastal Carolina University teamed to create an Oral History Project. Several handfuls of older and elderly individuals in the Conway area were interviewed about various topics in their personal history. Three edited videos covering the topics on family, the Rivers and general history were created.

A new Oral History project has been proposed covering other areas of Horry County, from Causey, to Little River, to Socastee, to Galivants Ferry. Obtaining historical anecdotes from those who lived them may be the only way to record this historical record for the future.



The Horry County Cemetery Project

The Horry County Cemetery Project seeks to locate, inventory, photograph, map and preserve an estimated 450 historic cemeteries in the County's unincorporated areas — approximately one for every 2.5 square miles. Using cutting-edge technology, including Ground Penetrating Radar and GIS mapping units, the project is the most comprehensive and pioneering endeavor of its kind in the nation.

In Horry County, where growth and development have been tremendous, numerous historic cemeteries were either lost or destroyed. This project has been an effort to locate, inventory, photograph, map and preserve every historic cemetery in the county. Using cutting-edge technology, the planning staff — with the aid of volunteers and students from area high schools — undertook this extensive documentation. As of 2012, more than 15,000 gravesite in more than 250 historic cemeteries have been inventoried. Of these, 169 cemeteries have been officially preserved on the Horry County Historic Property Register, and more than 1,000 graves, which were believed to be lost, have been located.

The cemetery information is publicly available via a highly interactive website that allows gravesite searches by name, place and dates. For more information visit:

<http://www.horrycounty.org/cemetery.asp>.

The Cemetery Project has received multiple awards including the 2011 South Carolina Archaeology Stewardship Award, the 2011 J. Mitchell Graham Award, and a 2012 National Association of Counties Achievement Award.

Educational Facilities, Churches and Tobacco Barns

The current BAR Cemetery Project has illustrated how successful a coordinated effort can be at identifying and preserving a particular aspect of Horry County's history. Three such other focuses have been discussed including schools, churches and barns. Using the successes of the Cemetery Project as a guide for future similar projects should help assure that these other areas will soon see protection.



The Century Farms Program

The Century Farms Program was designed to honor pioneer farm families in South Carolina. In 1974, the Program was inaugurated in the Pendleton District, made up of Anderson County, Oconee County and Pickens County. The South Carolina General Assembly later approved legislation to expand it into a state-wide program and charged the Pendleton District Commission to administer the Program throughout the state.

In general, the Century Farms Program honors those families whose property has been in the same family's ownership for 100 years or more. In most cases, the entire acreage has not remained in the family over the years, but a portion of the original farm property has. If this remaining portion of the original farm has stayed in the same family's ownership for at least 100 years, then the application can be considered.

Approved Century Farms applicants receive a yard plaque and a certificate designating their property as a "Century Farm in Historic South Carolina." As of 2012, there are seven

designated Century Farms in Horry County, and there are many additional potentially eligible properties. One project of the BAR is helping historic family farm owners to obtain their designation as a Century Farm and to marry that designation with addition to the Horry County Historic Property Register where appropriate.

The Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor

The Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor was designated by an Act of Congress on October 12, 2006. The Corridor was created to:

1. Recognize the important contributions made to American culture and history by African Americans known as the Gullah Geechee who settled in the coastal counties of South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina and Florida.
2. Assist state and local governments and public and private entities in these states in interpreting the story of the Gullah Geechee folklore, arts, crafts and music.



3. Assist in identifying and preserving sites, historical data, artifacts and objects associated with the Gullah Geechee for the benefit and education of the public.



GOALS AND STRATEGIES

Historic Resources and Studies

COMMUNITY GOALS

- ✿ Continue to improve, update and survey resources as needed
- ✿ Coordinate preservation efforts with various community organizations and municipal governments

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

Continue to improve, update and survey resources as needed

- ✿ Catalog existing documentation on historic resources for ease of reference during planning phases of both public and private project.
- ✿ Integrate all historic resource data with the County's GIS database.
- ✿ Make all historic information available via the County's Website easing research for

interested parties and promoting heritage tourism.

- ✿ Increase locations where materials and brochures can be made available to the public, including businesses, visitor's centers, libraries and attractions.
- ✿ Encourage additional research on the architecture and history of Horry County.
- ✿ Fill gaps in documentation through additional survey projects.
- ✿ Conduct a survey focused on the 1950s and 1960s architecture to give a historic context to these properties.
- ✿ Conduct a survey focused on the historic hotels and motels on the Grand Strand to give a historic context to these properties and endeavor to preserve these endangered properties.
- ✿ Encourage the identification of potential archaeology sites in Horry County.
- ✿ Maintain archivally stable photographic records of the County's historic and archaeological resources. Utilize the digital and photographic records produced by other

Historic Preservation Plan

County departments for reference on historic and archaeological resources.

- ✿ Document and photograph all unprotected historic structures that are proposed for demolition.
- ✿ Maintain a map of potential prehistoric archaeological sites for planning purposes, to be consulted during development review.
- ✿ Seek available state and federal grant funds to conduct archaeological surveys of designated historic period sites and/or districts, including photographic documentation as appropriate, to evaluate their archaeological resource potential.
- ✿ Acquire copies of historically significant documents that are in the possession of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History to make research more convenient and accessible.

Coordinate Preservation efforts with various community organizations and municipal governments

- ✿ Identify organization and roles in the public, private and non-profit sectors with an interest in and/or an impact on historic resources.
- ✿ Outline relationships and partnerships among existing role players to maximize preservation effectiveness and minimize duplication of resources.
- ✿ Strengthen interdepartmental coordination between the Planning Department, the Museum and Parks & Recreation.
- ✿ Strengthen and expand relationships between the Planning Department and the Horry County Historical Society, the Fair Bluff Historical Society, Conway Downtown Alive, and various historical non-profit groups.
- ✿ Strengthen and expand intergovernmental relationships regarding historic preservation between Horry County and the municipalities of Aynor, Loris, North Myrtle Beach, Myrtle Beach, Conway, Atlantic Beach, Briarcliffe Acres and Surfside Beach.

National Register Properties

COMMUNITY GOALS

- ⊗ Work to build National Register Properties within the County

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

Work to build National Register Properties within the County

- ⊗ Send a letter of introduction to owners of properties listed in the recently completed Historic Property Surveys as eligible for the National Register, including any survey forms on their property, information about relevant programs, and materials on financial incentives, as may be applicable; distribute a similar packet of information to local realtors and owners of listed properties.
- ⊗ Pursue National Register listings for properties, which have owner support.

The Horry County Historic Property Register

COMMUNITY GOALS

- ✿ Continue to build the Horry County Historic Property Register

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

Continue to build the Horry County Historic Property Register

- ✿ Actively work with neighborhoods to promote historic preservation and, if supported and neighborhoods qualify, create historic districts.
- ✿ Designate architecturally or historically significant properties to the Local Register, individually, or as a district.
- ✿ Investigate the creation of historic districts in Galivants Ferry, Green Sea, Socastee, Little River and Wampee.

Preservation Incentives and Economics

COMMUNITY GOALS

- ✿ Identify incentives, funding sources, and financial incentives for historic preservation.
- ✿ Create a sense of pride with owners of historic properties.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

Identify incentives, funding sources, and financial incentives for historic preservation.

- ✿ Identify existing municipal services, programs, projects and funding that interact with historic resources; recommend changes that will incorporate preservation values in meeting primary needs, thus maximizing public benefit.
- ✿ Analyze the regulatory environment and make recommendations that will further encourage restoration, rehabilitation and adaptive use.
- ✿ Identify and minimize barriers for preservation.
- ✿ Maintain funding on an annual basis for continued preservation planning.
- ✿ Implement development bonuses for historic preservation and adaptive reuse of historic buildings.
- ✿ Utilize alternate means of compliance sections of the building code for historic resources.
- ✿ Recommend the establishment of economic incentives to promote sensitive rehabilitation activity, i.e. grants, low-interest loans, tax abatement, paint rebate programs, façade loan programs, reduction or abatement of building permit fees.
- ✿ Develop an incentive program for occupying empty and under-used historic commercial buildings.
- ✿ Promote historic and conservation easements and other voluntary measures.
- ✿ Amend the Zoning Ordinance to enable owners of historic properties that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places or Horry County Historic Property Register to apply for a Special Use Permit to allow for greater flexibility in adaptive use of the historic resource.

Historic Preservation Plan

- ✿ Pursue the establishment of a financial program to provide for maintenance of historic resources.

Create a sense of pride with owners of historic properties.

- ✿ Continue Historic Preservation Awards Program recognizing the efforts of the citizens of the community in historic preservation.
- ✿ Continue the plaque program for properties added to the Horry County Historic Property Register.
- ✿ Better identify historic resources and make them more accessible to the public.
- ✿ Ensure that historic preservation concerns are recognized by all levels of County government and given due consideration in all County actions.
- ✿ Pursue additional protection measures and incentives to preserve Horry County's historic and archaeological resources in order to foster pride in the County and maintain the County's character.

- ✿ Support and encourage the concept of heritage tourism, which requires partnerships and cooperation among Horry County, municipalities, Chambers of Commerce and community organizations.

Historic Preservation Plan

Preservation and Education

COMMUNITY GOALS

- ✿ Improve public awareness of historic preservation.
- ✿ Coordinate with Horry County Schools to include local history and historic preservation into curricula.
- ✿ Coordinate with local universities to include local history and historic preservation offerings.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

Improve public awareness of historic preservation.

- ✿ Publicize BAR meetings and activities.
- ✿ Develop PowerPoint Presentations for use by the BAR members and staff at community meetings and outreach opportunities.
- ✿ Develop a constituency for historic preservation.
- ✿ Distribute to owners of historic properties documentation of the history of their property

and assist owners in researching the history of their properties.

- ✿ Encourage Historic Preservation Education.
- ✿ Initiate the development of a Historic Preservation Resource Section in the Public Libraries that includes information on the BAR, the designation process, copies of all historic resource surveys, technical preservation information, and other preservation related materials.
- ✿ Make available all historic information via Horry County's Website easing research for interested parties and increasing heritage tourism.
- ✿ Write and publish newspaper articles about historic resources in Horry County, specific architectural styles or historic buildings, and historic preservation programs/organizations at the local, state and national levels, including state and national preservation conferences.
- ✿ Implement a program of training for the BAR, focusing on conducting public meetings and interpreting the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

Historic Preservation Plan

- ✿ Prepare a portable informational exhibit for local and regional display, initially focusing on BAR activities and the designation process; expand topics in subsequent years.
 - ✿ Conduct workshops in conjunction with the Horry County Museum and public libraries on “How to Research your Old House” and create a handout/brochure for those who could not attend the workshop.
 - ✿ Conduct workshops on such topics as architectural styles and building types that are prevalent in Horry County, sensitive rehabilitation techniques, and economic incentives for historic preservation.
 - ✿ Conduct informational meetings with local realtor groups informing them on the advantages of historic preservation and listing properties on the Local Register.
 - ✿ Conduct workshops and seminars on technical preservation issues (siding, windows, porches, safe lead paint removal, etc.) for BAR members, County staff and the general public.
 - ✿ Enlist the media to publicize community events that promote historic preservation.
- ✿ Educate the various County boards and decision-making bodies about the value of historic resources to our community.
 - ✿ Educate County staff, including planners, engineers, inspectors, etc., about the County's historic resources. Provide guidance on identification and treatment of historic resources as it relates to the various departmental tasks and responsibilities.
 - ✿ Educate the owners of historic properties about the importance of voluntarily maintaining historic structures against decay, deterioration, and structural damage to avoid possible loss of historic resources.
 - ✿ Provide public forum meetings to allow communities to discuss their vision of historic preservation for Horry County.
-
- Coordinate with County schools to include local history and historic preservation into curriculum.
-
- ✿ Work with local schools to encourage hands-on learning with historic resources in the community and to develop appropriate

Historic Preservation Plan

preservation curricula and lesson plans for various grade levels.

- ✿ Develop field trips to a wide range of historic sites throughout the County.
- ✿ Institute programs that encourage students to practice historic preservation in their community.

Coordinate with local universities to include local history and historic preservation offerings.

- ✿ Encourage the development of a Historic Preservation course for Horry Georgetown Technical College and Coastal Carolina University.
- ✿ Facilitate an active working relationship with Coastal Carolina University (CCU) and Horry-Georgetown Technical College (HGTC) on matters related to Historic Preservation.
- ✿ Approach relevant CCU and HGTC departments about opportunities for student projects in historic preservation locally.
- ✿ Develop a sub-committee of several members of the BAR and representatives of

CCU and HGTC to address historic preservation issues in the community.

- ✿ Enlist the assistance and support of existing citizen groups to organize and promote adult education programs in historic preservation.

Hazard Mitigation Planning

COMMUNITY GOALS

- ⊗ Protect historic resources from manmade and natural disasters.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

Protect historic resources from manmade and natural disasters.

- ⊗ Encourage all historic property owners to have adequate insurance on their property to allow for repair/rebuild in the event of natural disaster.
- ⊗ Encourage all historic property owners to take measures to wind-proof their structures.
- ⊗ Encourage all historic property owners to take measures to properly weatherize their structures.
- ⊗ Review and make recommendations to the County's Emergency Operation Plan and Mitigation Plan as it relates to the County's historic resources.
- ⊗ Encourage proper maintenance, repair, and rehabilitation of all historic resources.

Projects of the BAR

COMMUNITY GOALS

- ✿ Develop high quality, meaningful programs and projects to preserve Horry County's heritage.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

Develop high quality, meaningful programs and projects to preserve Horry County's heritage.

- ✿ Maintain Certified Local Government Status.
- ✿ Enforce demolition by neglect actions to preserve historic structures from falling into disrepair.
- ✿ Install Historic Highway Markers at all sites of historic significance within the County.
- ✿ Continue the Driving Brochure Program to include other areas of the County and topics that promote Heritage Tourism.
- ✿ Research and utilize Certified Local Government grants to implement new and proposed projects.

- ✿ Ensure that historic preservation concerns are incorporated into both the short and long-range planning and development process.
- ✿ Adopt the Historic Preservation Plan as the County's official historic preservation policy and incorporate appropriate recommendations into the County's Comprehensive Plan.
- ✿ Make the finalized Historic Preservation Plan available on the County's website for public dissemination.
- ✿ Review and amend as necessary the Historic Preservation Plan at a minimum of every five years.
- ✿ Create a full-time Historic Preservation Planner position that acts in furtherance of this plan and as a staff position for the BAR.
- ✿ Establish an expert advice program with a list of preservation professionals willing to occasionally donate their time to offer advice to historic property owners.
- ✿ Create audio and video media presentations promoting the history of the County and make these available on the County's website.

Historic Preservation Plan

- ✿ Organize an outreach program to work with the churches with the County to explore the potential historic significance of church buildings or sites.
- ✿ Investigate the possibility of creating or joining a Heritage Area, Trail, or Corridor i.e. the Tobacco Trail, Francis Marion Trail, etc.
- ✿ Investigate community events that recognize the county's historic resources and promote the activities of the BAR.
- ✿ Set an example of good stewardship of historic properties under the control of the County.
- ✿ Request State enabling legislation that would allow Horry County to impose a meaningful Civil Penalty for inappropriate demolition, razing, or moving of a designated historic resource. This legislation should also authorize the County to use the Civil Penalties collected to fund components of the County's Historic Preservation Program.
- ✿ Complete the Cemetery Project and make all findings available on the County's website. Use Ground-Penetrating Radar on those cemeteries that merit further investigation. Publish the final results in book form.
- ✿ Research, document and pursue all remaining Rosenwald and Rosenwald styled schools in Horry County for addition to the Horry County Historic Property Register and where appropriate, the National Register.
- ✿ Begin a barn identification and documentation program, to assure the significant agricultural heritage of Horry County is preserved.
- ✿ Promote and assist historic family farm owners to apply to the State Century Farm Program.
- ✿ Recognize significant areas that at one time contributed to the industrial viability of the County and are no longer in existence, i.e. Causey, Eddy Lake, etc.
- ✿ Work with the Waccamaw Indian People to research, document and preserve their history throughout Horry County.
- ✿ Identify and map the original route of Kings Highway and pinpoint any sites of significance along the route.

Historic Preservation Plan

- ✿ Research, preserve and promote areas of significance during the Civil War and Revolutionary War.
- ✿ Maintain and utilize the Preserve America status for both promotion of the heritage of the County and for grant opportunities.
- ✿ Identify, document and promote the Bombing Range's significance to Horry County.
- ✿ Utilize the County's television station to promote historic preservation and heritage tourism.
- ✿ Encourage historically accurate heritage tourism activities throughout the County.
- ✿ Implement new driving brochures that detail not just different areas of the County, but also different topics of interest.
- ✿ Employ a self-evaluation tool for BAR members to illustrate successes, commitment and mutual goals for the BAR.
- ✿ Create an easy to understand brochure explaining the process of Architectural Review that will be the result of being listed on the Local Register.
- ✿ Increase BAR attendance at County Council and Committee meetings to assure that

board input is available at all levels of approval of historic preservation issues.

- ✿ Assist the Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor with preserving the cultural heritage of Gullah Geechee within the borders of Horry County.
- ✿ Research methods to preserve salvage materials from historic structures that are being demolished so that they can be reused in historic buildings that are being restored or repaired.

Appendix A – Archaeological Surveys in Horry County

Report Title	Date	Surveyor
Cultural Resources Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey of 100+ Acres at the Elmhurst Subdivision Tract, Horry County, South Carolina	June-07	S&ME, Inc.
Reconnaissance Cultural Resources Survey of the Linden Trails, LLC and Sky Signs, LLC Tracts, Horry County, South Carolina.	2008	Chicora Foundation
Cultural Resources Survey of the Lake Ridge 115kV Transmission Project, Horry County, South Carolina.	June-05	Chicora Foundation
Investigation of 38HR139, Horry County, South Carolina	January-10	Chicora Foundation
Intensive Architectural Survey of 33 Army Reserve Centers, 81st Regional Support Command, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, and South Carolina	February-05	Brockington & Associates
Cultural Resources Survey of the Dunn Shortcut Tract, Horry County, South Carolina	May-06	Brockington & Associates
A Historical and Architectural Survey of Conway, Horry County, South Carolina	August-05	New South Associates
Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed SC-917 Bridge Replacements Project in Marion and Horry Counties, South Carolina	July-05	Brockington & Associates
Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed US-701 Bridge Improvements, Georgetown and Horry Counties, South Carolina	June-05	New South Associates
Cultural Resources Survey of the Realignment and Improvement of the Intersection of US-701 and SC-410, Horry County, South Carolina	July-05	Brockington & Associates

Historic Preservation Plan

Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed US-501 & US-701 Bus./S-116 (Elm Street) Roadway Safety Project, Horry County, South Carolina	July-05	Brockington & Associates
Phase I Archaeological Survey and Assessment of Effect for Pine Lakes Country Club, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina	November-04	New South Associates
Cultural Resources Survey of Improvements to the SC Route 9/S-57 Intersection, Horry County, South Carolina	August-04	Brockington & Associates
Intensive Architectural Survey of the Myrtle Beach Terminal Expansion, Horry County, South Carolina	June-03	Brockington & Associates
Intensive Archaeological and Architectural Survey of US 76 over Lumber River and Swamp, Bridge Replacement Project, Horry County	December-02	SCDOT
Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Mill Pond Road Extension Project, Horry County, South Carolina	January-02	Brockington & Associates
Proposed Rehabilitation of the US Route 17/Little River Bridge over the Intracoastal Waterway, Horry County	September-01	SCDOT
Cultural Resources Survey of the Waccamaw Tract, Horry County, South Carolina	1999	Brockington & Associates
A Cultural Resources Survey of the East Country Club Road Extension from near SC 905 to Road S-106, Horry County	July-98	SCDOT
Intensive Archaeological Survey of the SC Route 544 Widening from US 501 to near the Intracoastal Waterway	February-87 & January-99	Carolina Archaeological Services and SCDOT
Cultural Resources Inventory of the Proposed Central Parkway Extension Southern Bypass, Horry County, South Carolina	March-99	Brockington & Associates
Cultural Resources Survey of the Stephens Crossroads Tract, Horry County, South Carolina	November-00	Brockington & Associates
Survey of SC90 and Road S-57, Wampee	1999	SCDOT
Survey of Road S-31/66/112, Daisy	1999	SCDOT
Archaeological and Architectural Survey of the Conway Bypass Alternate, Horry County, South Carolina	1998	New South Associates
Survey of Myrtle Beach - City (Reconnaissance)	1993	SHPO
Survey of Horry County	1990	Preservation Consultants
Survey of Horry County	1988	Utterback

Historic Preservation Plan

Survey of Alder at Third Ave., North (CASA Emergency Shelter), Myrtle Beach	1987	
Survey of Horry County - Rural Design Guidelines (Reconnaissance)	1986	Utterback
Survey of Horry County	1977	Hendrix
Horry County Survey of Historic Places	1973	Waccamaw Regional Planning & Development Council
Waccamaw Survey of Historic Places	1971	Waccamaw Regional Planning & Development Council/SCDAH
Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the 118 Acre Big Landing Plantation Tract	1994	Brockington & Associates
A Report on Archaeological Testing at the Holliday Site - Galivants Ferry Section, Horry County, South Carolina	1981	Coastal Carolina College
An Intensive Archaeological Survey of Oceanside Village Tract E, Horry County, South Carolina	2000	Michael Trinkley
An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the JFLP Tract, Horry County, South Carolina	2000	Michael Trinkley
Cultural Resources Survey of the Carolina Forest School Tract, Horry County, South Carolina	2000	Michael Trinkley
Archaeological Investigations on the Holiday Plantation Tract, Horry County, South Carolina	2001	Michael Trinkley
Cultural Resources Survey of the River Oaks 115kV Transmission Line, Horry County, South Carolina	2003	Michael Trinkley & Nicole Sutherland
Cultural Resources Survey of the River Oaks Tap, Horry County, South Carolina	2003	Michael Trinkley & Nicole Sutherland
Cultural Resources Survey of the Hidden Lakes-Phase IV Tract, Horry County, South Carolina	2005	Michael Trinkley & Nicole Sutherland
Cultural Resources Survey of the Carriage Lakes Extension Tract, Horry County, South Carolina	2006	Michael Trinkley & Nicole Sutherland

Historic Preservation Plan

Archaeological Investigation of the Undeveloped Portions of the Glen Dornoch Golf Course, in Little River, South Carolina	Ongoing	Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas
Archaeological Investigations of the Cypress River Plantation tract in Horry County, South Carolina	n.d.	Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas
Cultural resources reconnaissance of the upcoast (east) sand dike impact area, Bird Island, Little River Met, navigation project, Horry County, S.C., and Brunswick, North Carolina	1980	Mark D. Rucker
Archaeological Survey in Eastern Horry County	February-92	Diachronic Research Foundation
Mitigation Excavations at Vereen Gardens Sites	June-94	Diachronic Research Foundation
Archaeological Survey, Evaluative Testing and Mitigation Excavations at the Bridgewater Tract in Eastern Horry County, S.C.	August-97	Diachronic Research Foundation
Archaeological Survey, Evaluative Testing and Mitigation Excavations at the Heron Pond/Diamond Back Development, Horry County, S.C	July-00	Diachronic Research Foundation
Data Recovery Excavations at the Maple Swamp (38HR309) and Big Jones (38HR315) Sites on the Conway Bypass. Horry County, South Carolina: Prehistoric Sequence and Settlement on the North Coastal Plain of South Carolina	n.d.	New South Associates

The Horry County Historic Property Register

Updated May 2nd, 2012

1. Little River Swing Bridge
2. Socastee Swing Bridge
3. Vereen Memorial Gardens - 1190001002
4. Booth Cemetery - 0850002034
5. Marlow Cemetery - 0620001013
6. Anderson Cemetery - 1110003008
7. Prince's Creek Cemetery - 1930001011
8. McGougan-Lovett Home - 0280001062
9. Simeon Harrelson Homestead - 0290002052
10. Hammond-Bullard Cemetery - 0040001009
11. Cedar Bay Baptist Church Cemetery - 1100002064
12. Old Bethel Cemetery - 1940005022
13. Eliza Lonzia Boyd Gravesite and Live Oak - 1551402028
14. Todd Cemetery - 1280008004
15. Sharon Baptist Church Cemetery - 1280001386
16. High Hill Baptist Church Cemetery - 0270001074
17. High Hill Baptist Church - 0270001074
18. Clardy Cemetery - 1160002059
19. JW Chestnut Cemetery - 1120005027
20. Holt/Old Dorman Cemetery - 04600001047
21. Stalvey Cemetery - 1790004095
22. Bryan Cemetery - 0900001013
23. Stephens Cemetery - 1170004093
24. Gore/Bellamy Cemetery - 1180001113
25. Lewis Cemetery - 0180001138
26. Bullock, Gerald, Sanders Family Cemetery - 0270001073
27. Hammond Cemetery - 0370001091
28. The Nixon Cemetery - 1401901111
29. Thompkins Cemetery - 1380005068
30. Parker Cemetery - 0040001002
31. Buffkin/Turbeville Cemetery - 0150001017
32. Buffkin/Rowe Cemetery - 0100001041
33. The McNeill Farm - 0050001125
34. Bunker Hill Cemetery - 1340001044
35. State Branch Cemetery - 1680001057
36. Gowens/Cochran Cemetery - 1100005195
37. The Baptist Colored Cemetery - 0650004004
38. The Watts Home - 0140001074
39. Singleton Cemetery - 1610002147
40. McCracken Cemetery - 1230002083
41. Hammond-Edmonds House - 0090001117
42. The Soles Cemetery - 0130001054
43. The Grainger Cemetery - 0090001049
44. The Mill Swamp School - 0540001110
45. The Sessions Cemetery - 1090003025

Historic Preservation Plan

46. Port Harrelson Cemetery – 1890001015
47. Buck Family Cemetery – 1700003023
48. Rogers Cemetery – 0440001104
49. Stevenson Cemetery – 0360001021
50. Johnson Cemetery – 0440001094
51. Stroud Cemetery – 0120001053
52. Elliott Cemetery – 0120001054
53. Royals Cemetery - 1130002150
54. St. Peter AME Church Cemetery – 0810002044
55. St. Matthews Missionary Baptist Church Cemetery – 0810002046
56. Centenary United Methodist Church Cemetery – 1610003001
57. Sweetwater Branch Baptist Church Cemetery – 1500006066
58. Socastee United Methodist Church Cemetery – 1790005012
59. Hughes Cemetery – 0870005009
60. Daniel Chestnut Cemetery – 0980003088
61. Barnhill/Martin Cemetery – 0870004040/0870004046
62. Hamilton Cemetery – 0840002010
63. True Vine Missionary Baptist Church Cemetery 1400001026
64. Ridgefield Baptist Church Cemetery – 1380002015
65. Noie' Blanton Graveyard – 0280001017
66. Harrelson/Mills Cemetery – 0280001120
67. McCracken Cemetery – 1090004063
68. Waller Burying Ground – 1091801001
69. The Brentwood Restaurant – 1180004066
70. Martin Cemetery – 0290001041
70. Montgomery-Wilson Cemetery – 1380003016 –
71. Tilly Swamp Baptist Church Cemetery – 1400001015
72. Smith Cemetery – 1890001015
73. Singleton Family Cemetery – 1600005004
74. Dew Cemetery – 1400001015
75. Woodstock Cemetery – 1961702005
76. Old Graham Cemetery – 0370001116
77. Kenneth Asbury Graham – 0220001078
78. Red Oak Cemetery – 0450001300
79. The Livingston House – 1310312014
80. Price Cemetery -1250002060
81. Watts Cemetery – 0670001130
82. Salem United Methodist Church Cemetery – 1390001045
83. United Baptist Church Cemetery – 1270001014
84. Daniel Edge Cemetery – 1270002004
85. St. Joseph's Cemetery – 1440001026
86. Riverview Live Oak Tree – 1310311001
87. McNeill Cemetery – 1390003039
88. Livingston Cemetery – 1270001006
89. The Hammond Farm – 0080001078, 0080001099, 0080001033
90. Martin Cemetery – 0080001149
91. Beverly Cemetery – 1590002067
92. Collins Creek Baptist Church Cemetery - 1940002025

Historic Preservation Plan

93. St. Paul Cemetery – 1100004055 & 1100004056
94. Reaves Cemetery - 1260001002
95. Edge Cemetery - 1270001001
96. Vereen Cemetery - 1260001149
97. Wampee Methodist Church Cemetery - 1290006017
98. R.M. Anderson Cemetery - 0840003002
99. Bug Swamp Cemetery - 0840003054
100. Old Stevens Cemetery - 0850002028
101. Harrelson Stevens Cemetery – 0290002028
102. Mt. Calvary No. 1 Cemetery – 1130002052
103. Good Hope Cemetery – 1090001054
104. Fox Branch Cemetery - 0850002018
105. Lee Cemetery - 1380003131
106. St. Paul AME Church Cemetery - 1310001013
107. The Parson's Table - 1181507018
108. Gerrald Home – 0330001032
109. Barnhill Cemetery – 0430001095
110. Skipper Cemetery – 1290007029
111. Murrells Cemetery – 1390001049
112. Joyner Cemetery– 1380005028
113. Old Chesterfield Cemetery– 1420001196
114. Live Oak Cemetery– 1040002002
115. Chestnut Cemetery– 1270001071
116. Platt Cemetery– 1170004051
117. Branton Cemetery– 1400001003
118. Graham Cemetery – 0300001108, 0300001402, 0300001149
119. McLamb Cemetery – 1180004183
120. Gore Cemetery – 1180004183
121. Baldwin Cemetery – 1760001047
122. Jacks Branch Cemetery – 1770005001
123. Johnson Barn – 0960003061
124. Bishop Thompkins Tree – 1800002019
125. Chesterfield Missionary Baptist Church Cemetery – 1280002154, 1280002160, 1280002171
126. Popular AME Church Cemetery – 1280002043
127. New Hope Missionary Baptist Church Cemetery – 1480006005
128. Oakey Swamp Baptist Church Cemetery – 1210001051
129. Permenter-Bell Cemetery – 1040002004
130. Blanton Cemetery – 0200001198
131. Dimery Cemetery – 0800001030
132. Hatcher Cemetery – 0930002033
133. Little River UM Church Cemetery – 1180002086
134. Mincey Cemetery – 0270001153
135. Cook Cemetery – 0660001049
136. Bethel Cemetery – 0800001090
137. Poplar UM Church Cemetery – 0960001013
138. Princeville Cemetery – 0380001081
139. Brown Swamp UM Church Cemetery – 1080007005
140. Waccamaw Presbyterian Cemetery – 1770005011 - 1770005061
141. Woodlawn Cemetery – 0840002027

142. Mt. Ariel Original Freewill Baptist Church Cemetery – 0950002034
143. Pondfield Cemetery – 0980003063
144. Strickland Cemetery – 0150001039
145. Foley Cemetery – 0100001039
146. Jernigan Cemetery - 0210001008
147. Hodge Cemetery - 0210001017
148. Edge Cemetery - 0970002003
149. Mt. Calvary Schoolhouse – 1130002053
150. Gause Cemetery – 1240004021
151. Pleasant Hill Missionary Baptist Church Cemetery – 1140001019
152. Hickory Grove Baptist Church Cemetery – 1240002003
153. Bethlehem Baptist Church Cemetery - 1130001003
154. Juniper Bay Baptist Church Cemetery - 1210001002, 1210001004
155. Baker's Chapel Baptist Church Cemetery – 0830001040
156. Silent Grove Missionary Baptist Church Cemetery - 0280001078, 0280001079
157. Hilburn Cemetery - 1010005015, 1010005005
158. Lewis Cemetery – “Gause Cemetery” – 1130002046
159. Mt. Lebanon Cemetery – 1010007002
160. Abigail Cemetery – 1010004060
161. Mt. Leon Cemetery – 1010007003
162. Grainger Cemetery – 1140001020
163. Sarvis Cemetery – 0990004087
164. The Stevens Farm – 0580001075
165. The Turbeville House – 1790002087
166. Carter Cemetery – 0730001035
167. Upper Mill Plantation – 1700002048
168. Cedar Creek Cemetery – 1300005005
169. Forest Lawn Cemetery – 1290008016, 1290008047
170. Pleasant Plains Baptist Church Cemetery – 1030002005, 1030002056, 1030002102
171. Mt. Zion AME Church Cemetery – 1290004019
172. Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church Cemetery – 1290005007
173. Waccamaw Cypress Tree – 0660001052
174. Cox Cemetery – 0890003045
175. Milligan Cemetery – 0610002129
176. Sweet Home Baptist Church Cemetery – 0750001028
177. Creekside Cemetery – 0870004047
178. Floyds Cemetery - 0140001178

**South Carolina Historical Markers
Erected or Approved
in Horry County 1936-2012**

WASHINGTON'S SOUTHERN TOUR

Kings Rd. (S.C. Sec. Rd. 26-559), Myrtle Beach

On April 27, 1791, President George Washington spent the night nearby at the indigo plantation of Jeremiah Vereen. He wrote in his diary that he was "entertained (& very kindly) without being able to make compensation." The next day Vereen guided Washington across Lewis Swash (now Singleton Swash) and onto the strand at Long Bay (now Myrtle Beach).

Erected by Horry County, 2008, replacing a marker erected by the Horry County Historical Society in 1941

GEORGE WHITEFIELD

U.S. Hwy. 17, about 1 mi. N of the Intracoastal Waterway Bridge and 700 ft. N of Cedar Creek Cemetery, North Myrtle Beach vicinity

On Jan. 1, 1740, George Whitefield, fiery disciple of Methodists John and Charles Wesley preached at a tavern near here. Observing patrons dancing, Whitefield exhorted them against that vice. Soon the dancers stopped and allowed Whitefield to baptize one of the children. After Whitefield had retired for the evening, the New Year's spirit prevailed, and the dancing resumed.

Erected in 1994 by the Horry County Historic Preservation Commission, replacing a marker erected in 1976

BOUNDARY HOUSE *U.S. Hwy. 17 near South Carolina-North Carolina state line, Little River vicinity* During the colonial era the Boundary House, on the S.C.-N.C. line 1.3 mi. SE, was both a private residence and "public house." In 1775 Isaac Marion (d. 1781), eldest brother of future partisan leader Gen. Francis Marion, lived there. On May 9, 1775, when Isaac Marion received news of the Battle of Lexington, Mass., he forwarded the dispatch on to the Committee of Safety in Little River.

Erected in 2005 by the Horry County Historic Preservation Commission, replacing a marker erected by the commission in 1976

FORT RANDALL *intersection of N. Myrtle Point Blvd. & U.S. Hwy. 17, North Myrtle Beach* Located about 5 miles E. of here, this Confederate fort included a blockhouse pierced for musketry and earthworks surrounded by a ditch about 10 ft. broad and 5 ft. deep. The fort was captured Jan. 1863 by U.S. Navy Lt. Wm. B. Cushing and twenty-five men while looking for blockade-runner pilots. Cushing held the fort briefly until his supply of ammunition was exhausted.

Erected by The Horry County Historic Preservation Commission, 1976 **ROBERT CONWAY**
Conway City Hall, 1001 Third Ave., Conway

(Front) Robert Conway came to this area from Charleston before 1790. He became a large landholder and public official, serving six terms in the South Carolina General Assembly. He was a veteran of the American Revolution, and in 1806 succeeded Peter Horry as brigadier of the Sixth South Carolina Brigade. Conway died in Georgetown in 1823, at age seventy. (Reverse) **KINGSTON-CONWAY**

By 1733, Kingston Township had been "marked out" in this area, and by 1737 the town of Kingston was in existence. Since many landowners were nonresidents, the township did not flourish. In 1801, the town was renamed Conwayborough. Robert Conway had acquired large landholdings in the area, and in 1805 he conveyed some 223 acres to the town. In 1883, the town name was changed to Conway.

Erected by City of Conway and Horry County Historic Preservation Commission, 1976 **FIRST METHODIST CHURCH** *Corner of Main St. and 5th Ave., Conway* Methodist Bishop Francis Asbury's many visits to Kingston (Conway) between 1785 and 1815 preceded the organization of a Methodist congregation here. Land was obtained in 1842 and the first church building was constructed here in 1844. Still standing are the 1898 gothic-style and the 1910 mission-style buildings. The church was renamed First Methodist in 1958 and the current Georgian sanctuary was completed in 1961.

Erected by The Congregation, 1985

KINGSTON CHURCH

Kingston St. and 3rd Ave., Conway A Presbyterian congregation existed here in the village of Kingston by 1756. Its meetinghouse was on this site but by 1795 the congregation had apparently disbanded. In 1855 a proposal to reestablish a Presbyterian church in the town was favorably received, and in 1857 an "Association" for that purpose was formed. In 1858 the present house of worship was erected, and Kingston Church was officially organized.

Erected by The Congregation, 1986 **HORRY COUNTY**

Horry County Courthouse, 1201 Third Ave., Conway (Front) Originally part of colonial Craven County, Horry County has also been part of Prince George Winyah (1722), Prince Frederick (1734), and All Saints (1767) parishes, which served as early religious and civic jurisdictions. This area, which became part of newly-formed Georgetown District in 1769, was given its present boundaries and named Kingston County in 1785. In 1801, it was renamed Horry District, and, in 1868, Horry County. (Reverse) **PETER HORRY**

A planter of French Huguenot descent, Peter Horry (O-ree) was born in S.C. ca.1747. A lieutenant colonel in the Revolution and later brigadier general in the SC Militia, he represented Prince George Winyah and All Saints parishes in the SC House and Senate. In 1801, Kingston County was renamed Horry District for Peter Horry. He died in 1815 and is buried at Trinity Episcopal Church in Columbia, SC.

Erected by Horry County Historical Society, 1989

TRUE VINE MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH

3765 S.C. Hwy. 90, E of Conway, Grahamville vicinity

(Front) This church was organized in 1894 by founders Antey Graham, Beney Graham, Samuel Graham, Will Hill, & Ben Wilson, & became a member of the Kingston Lake Association. The first sanctuary, a frame building, was built about 1913 and located near what is now S.C. Hwy. 90; it was later on Burroughs Road. (Reverse) Rev. Patrick Dewitt, Rev. Solomon Chestnut, Rev. A.T. Graham, and Rev. H.H. Wilson were among the earliest pastors serving True Vine Missionary Baptist Church. In 1943 the old sanctuary was moved to this site by a team of mules. The present brick sanctuary, the second serving this congregation, was built in 1971.

Erected by the Congregation, 1999

GREEN SEA BAPTIST CHURCH

1241 Green Sea Rd., Green Sea

(Front) This church, known as Honey Camp Baptist Church until 1924, was founded in 1807. It is the mother church to several Baptist churches in eastern S.C., including Spring Branch (1830), Pleasant View (1875), Mt. Zion (1887), Mt. Olive (1890), Dogwood (1896), Carolina (1902), and Grassy Bay (1905). It was first located a few miles southwest, near Honey Camp Swamp.

(Reverse) Admitted to the Cape Fear (N.C.) Association in 1822, then to the Waccamaw Association in 1876, this congregation worshipped near Honey Camp Swamp until 1869, when J.H. Derham donated this site. The first sanctuary here, a frame building, was replaced by a larger one in 1886. It burned in 1931 and was replaced by the present brick sanctuary, completed in 1932.

Erected by the Congregation, 2003

GALIVANTS FERRY

U.S. Hwy. 501, Galivants Ferry

(Front) In 1792 Galivants Ferry was named for Richard Gallevan, owner of ferry rights for Elirsee's Landing on the Little Pee Dee River. The ferry was an important crossing on the road to Conwayborough, the county seat, later renamed Conway. "Evans Store" appears here in Robert Mills's *Atlas of S.C.* (1825). In 1869 Joseph William Holliday (1827-1904) opened a general store here.

(Reverse) By 1900 J.W. Holliday was one of the leading tobacco farmers in the region and Galivants Ferry was the center of a large community of tenant farmers who grew tobacco on Holliday's land. The Galivants Ferry Historic District, including houses, barns, and other agricultural buildings, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2001.

Erected by Horry County, 2004

GALIVANTS FERRY STUMP MEETING

U.S. Hwy. 501, Galivants Ferry

(Front) The Galivants Ferry Stump Meeting, a Democratic Party tradition, has been held here in the spring every two years since 1880. Sponsored by the Holliday family, its origins are associated with Wade Hampton's 1876 appearance. Hampton, a former Confederate general, was elected governor later that year.

(Reverse) Joseph William Holliday (1827-1904), prominent local merchant and tobacco farmer, invited local Democratic candidates to speak at his store in 1880. The public meeting soon became a statewide event, featuring national candidates as well, and has been carried on my succeeding generations of the Holliday family.

Erected by Horry County, 2004

SOCASTEE

S.C. Hwy. 544 at its intersection with Peachtree Rd., Socastee

(Front) Socastee is a Native American name referred to as "Sawkastee" in a 1711 land grant to Percival Pawley. A skirmish between small forces of American and British troops occurred near Socastee Creek in 1781. By the 1870s, the Socastee community was a significant center for the production and distribution of naval stores such as turpentine and tar.

(Reverse) This area included a saw mill, turpentine distilleries, cotton gin, grist mill, cooper shop, and general store, and was also a gateway to the coast. The Socastee Historic District, including the S.S. Sarvis House (1881), T.B. Cooper Store (1905), T.B. Cooper House (1908), and the Intracoastal Waterway Bridge (1936), was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2002.

Erected by Horry County, 2004

SOCASTEE METHODIST CHURCH

Dick Pond Rd., just E of the Atlantic Intercoastal Waterway, Socastee

(Front) This church, originating with services held in a brush arbor, was formally organized by 1818. Its first sanctuary, a log building, was built here soon afterwards on land donated by Philip Elkes. The cemetery, dating from the 19th century, includes the plots of the Clardy, Cooper, Elkes, Hucks, Macklen, Outlaw, Sarvis, Stalvey, and other early church families.

(Reverse) The second sanctuary, a frame building featuring a large portico and square columns, was built in 1875 by W.T. Goldfinch of Conway. Sunday school rooms were added in 1933 and the church was extensively remodeled and enlarged in the 1950s, with work completed in 1957. The present sanctuary was built in 1987.

Erected by Horry County, 2004

ST. JAMES ROSENWALD SCHOOL

S.C. Hwy. 707, Burgess Community

(Front) St. James Rosenwald School, which stood here from the late 1920s until the early 1970s, was one of several African-American schools in Horry County funded in part by the Julius Rosenwald Foundation. Rev. Smart Small, Sr. (1891-1961), assisted by Eugene Beaty (1889-1958), Dave Carr (1886-1992), Henry Small (1897-1999), and Richard Small, Sr. (1893-1950) led fundraising efforts.

(Reverse) The school, built in 1928 or 1929, was a five-room frame schoolhouse typical of the larger rural schools built by the Rosenwald Foundation between 1917 and 1932. It educated about 150 students a year in grades 1-10, with five or six teachers. St. James Rosenwald School had two principals: Eula G. Owens (d. 1971), succeeded by her husband, Boyd Williams Owens (d. 1981). It closed in 1970 after desegregation.

Erected by the Burgess Organization for the Advancement of Young People, Inc., 2005

ATLANTIC BEACH

Atlantic Beach Town Hall, 30th Ave. & Atlantic Ave., Atlantic Beach

(Front) Atlantic Beach, nicknamed "The Black Pearl," was established about 1934 as an oceanfront community for blacks denied access to other area beaches by segregation. Many became year-round residents, but most spent their vacations here. From the 1930s to the 1970s "The Black Pearl" was one of the most popular beach resorts on the East Coast for blacks from Va. to Fla. Its hotels, nightclubs, restaurants, shops, and pavilion were packed every May to September.

(Reverse) George Tyson was the first to develop this area, from 1934 to 1943. In 1943 the Atlantic Beach Co. – J.W. Seabrook, R.K. Gordon, and P.C. Kelly III – bought the tracts and continued to develop them. As other area beaches began desegregating in the 1970s the beach saw fewer visitors. The town of Atlantic Beach, chartered in 1966 with Emery Gore and Millard Rucker as its first two mayors, is one of a few black-owned and governed oceanfront communities in the United States.

Erected by the Atlantic Beach Historical Society, 2005

MYRTLE BEACH COLORED SCHOOL

Mr. Joe White Avenue, Myrtle Beach

(Front) Myrtle Beach Colored School stood here from the early 1930s to 2001. The first public school for African-American students in Myrtle Beach, it was a six-room frame building similar to the schools funded in part by the Julius Rosenwald Foundation 1917-1932. The school opened as early as 1932, with three teachers and 113 students in grades 1-7 for a four-month academic year from October to February.

(Reverse) During the 1930s and 1940s the school's academic year expanded to eight months, with as many as six teachers and 186 students in grades 1-7 before World War II. It added grades 8-12 after 1945 and reached a peak of eight teachers and 241 students in its last year. The school, replaced by Carver Training School in 1953, was torn down in 2001 but was reconstructed nearby at Dunbar St. and Mr. Joe White Ave. in 2006.

Erected by the City of Myrtle Beach and the Myrtle Beach Colored School Committee, 2006

ROBERTS PAVILION

1936-1954

at the intersection of Main St. & Ocean Blvd. at the Ocean Drive Pavilion, North Myrtle Beach

(Front) The Roberts Pavilion, built in 1936 by William Roberts, was an early open-air oceanfront pavilion on the Grand Strand. The rhythm & blues of the post-World War II era—later called beach music--was played on jukeboxes here and at other popular pavilions on the beach. At these pavilions dancers perfected the Shag, named the state dance in 1984. Beach music was named the state popular music in 2001.

(Reverse) **OCEAN DRIVE PAVILION**

Roberts Pavilion was one of several local pavilions destroyed by Hurricane Hazel on October 15, 1954. Ocean Drive Pavilion was built here 1955-57 with salvaged timbers and the same foundation. This area is still called Ocean Drive or “O.D.” although it was consolidated into North Myrtle Beach in 1968. O.D. is home to the Shaggers’ Hall of Fame, and the pavilion hosts shag events from April to November. Erected by the O.D. Pavilion Social and Shag Club, 2007

MYRTLE BEACH ARMY AIR FIELD

U.S. Hwy. 17 & U.S. Hwy. 17 Bypass, Myrtle Beach

(Front) Myrtle Beach Army Air Field operated here 1940-47 and grew out of city plans to expand the municipal airport from two grass landing strips to a more permanent facility. In 1940-41 the U.S. Army Air Corps trained civilian pilots for the Civil Air Service; the War Department acquired the airport in late 1941. Observation squadrons, an aviation squadron, and a fighter squadron trained here during World War II.

(Reverse) **MYRTLE BEACH AIR FORCE BASE**

Deactivated in 1947, the field became a municipal airport again but was donated by the city to the U.S. Air Force as an active air base in 1954. The 354th Fighter Day Wing/Tactical Fighter Wing, based here 1956-1993, deployed squadrons in Europe, Southeast Asia, and the Middle East, with major service in Lebanon, Germany, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Vietnam, and the Persian Gulf. The base closed in 1993. Erected by the Myrtle Beach Air Base Redevelopment Authority and the City of Myrtle Beach, 2008

LORIS TRAINING SCHOOL

3416 Cedar St., Loris

(Front) Loris Training School, which stood here from 1928 to 1955, was the first school for black students in Loris and other nearby communities. Built at a cost of \$4,700, it was one of more than 5000 schools in the South funded in part by the Julius Rosenwald Foundation between 1917 and 1932. William P. Johnson, Sr. (1910-2007), the first principal once it became a public school, led Loris Training School 1931-1941.

(Reverse) The Loris Training School opened in 1928 with grades 1-7 and a six-month term, but William P. Johnson eventually won approval for a nine-month term and for adding grades 8-11. George C. Cooper (1915-1991) was principal here from 1941 until the school closed in 1955. Its students were transferred to the Finklea Consolidated High School, with Cooper as principal there until it closed with desegregation in 1970.

Erected by the Finklea High/Loris Training Schools Alumni Association, 2008

WASHINGTON'S SOUTHERN TOUR

Kings Rd. (S.C. Sec. Rd. 26-559)

On April 27, 1791, President George Washington spent the night nearby at the indigo plantation of Jeremiah Vereen. He wrote in his diary that he was "entertained (& very kindly) without being able to make compensation." The next day Vereen guided Washington across Lewis Swash (now Singleton Swash) and onto the strand at Long Bay (now Myrtle Beach).

Erected by Horry County, 2008, replacing a marker Erected by the Horry County Historical Society in 1941

SONNY'S PAVILION

N. Ocean Blvd. & Sea Mountain Hwy., Cherry Grove, North Myrtle Beach

(Front) Sonny's Pavilion, built in 1949 by N.F. "Sonny" Nixon, was an open-air pavilion on the Grand Strand. The rhythm & blues of the post-World War II era—later called beach music—was played on jukeboxes at area pavilions where dancers perfected the Shag, named the state dance in 1984. Beach music was named the state popular music in 2001. Nixon bought a small gazebo here and added a jukebox in 1947, then built a large pavilion here in 1949.

(Reverse) Ocean Drive had a strict midnight curfew for its clubs, but Cherry Grove did not, and Sonny's became a favorite of late-night shaggers from midnight to dawn. Sonny's was one of several area pavilions destroyed by Hurricane Hazel in 1954, but Nixon rebuilt it the next year. It remained popular with shaggers and other fans of beach music until it became a family arcade in the 1970s. Sonny's was destroyed by Hurricane Hugo in 1989.

Erected by the O.D. Pavilion Social and Shag Club, 2009

MYRTLE BEACH/PAVILIONS

N. Ocean Blvd. & 9th Ave. N., Myrtle Beach

(Front) A succession of four beach pavilions stood here or nearby from 1902 to 2006, all built by the Burroughs & Chapin Co. or the Myrtle Beach Farms Co. The first, built in 1902, was a simple oceanfront shelter. The second, built in 1907, was a frame building 1 1/2 blocks from the beach. The third pavilion, a two-story frame building, was built here in 1923. An amusement park added in the 1930s grew to more than 11 acres.

(Reverse) The 1923 pavilion burned in 1944 and was replaced by a two-story concrete pavilion in 1949. Dancing at these and other pavilions evolved into the Shag, named the state dance in 1984. The 1949 pavilion's "Magic Attic" hosted bands and other acts; its jukebox, on the promenade's dance floor, played the rhythm & blues of the post-World War II era, later called Beach Music. The pavilion closed and was demolished in 2006.

Erected by the O.D. Pavilion Social and Shag Club, 2009

COASTAL CAROLINA UNIVERSITY

Edward M. Singleton Building, Coastal Carolina University, Conway

(Front) Coastal Carolina University was founded in 1954 as Coastal Carolina Junior College, holding evening classes in Conway High School 1954-1963. Its first enrollment numbered 53 students. Originally sponsored by the College of Charleston 1954-1958, the junior college became a branch of the University of S.C. in 1960.

(Reverse) Coastal Carolina Junior College moved here in 1963 on the completion of its first building, later named for Edward M. Singleton, chancellor 1963-1983. As Coastal Carolina College, it began offering four-year degrees in 1974. In 1993 Coastal Carolina University became an independent state university. Erected by Coastal Carolina University, 2009

CONWAY HIGH SCHOOL

1001 Laurel Street, Conway

Conway High School was located here from 1929 to 1979. A two-story brick Classical Revival building, its cornerstone was laid in 1928 and the building was completed in 1929. Classes began that fall. Coastal Carolina Junior College (now Coastal Carolina University), founded in 1954, held evening classes in Conway High School from 1954 to 1963. The Conway High Class of 1979 was the last to graduate from the 1929 building, which was demolished in 1988.

Erected by Coastal Carolina University, 2009

LEVISTER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

100 11TH Avenue, Aynor

(Front) This school, built in 1953, was one of many African-American schools built by the equalization program of Gov. James F. Byrnes, intended to preserve school segregation by building new schools for black children. Students in grades 1-7, who had previously attended the Allen, Cool Springs, Pleasant Hill, and Union Chapel schools, began the 1953-54 school year here. The last graduating class was the Class of 1969.

(Reverse) This school became the Aynor Elementary School Annex in 1973; it closed in 1997. It was named for Nellie Burke Levister (1884-1968), the first Jeanes teacher in Horry County, who held that post from 1922 until 1958. The Jeanes Fund, established in 1908, was also called the Negro Rural School Fund. Its supervising teachers were consultants for the rural teachers and schools in their counties.

Erected by the Levister Development Activity Center, 2010

WHITTEMORE SCHOOL/WHITTEMORE HIGH SCHOOL

1808 Rhue Street, Conway

(Front) Whittemore School, one of the first African-American schools in Horry County, educated elementary and high school students on this site from 1936 to 1970. Founded in 1870, it was named for Benjamin F. Whittemore (1824-1894), former Union Army chaplain, Freedmen's Bureau educator 1865-67, and later a state senator and U.S. Congressman. The first school was just E on Race Path Ave. After it burned, classes moved to the Conwayborough Academy on 5th Ave.

(Reverse) A new Whittemore Training School was built at Race Path Ave. and Thompson St. in 1911, with students in grades 1-9 until 1929, 1-10 until 1933, and 1-11 afterwards. A new school built here in 1936 burned in 1944 and occupied temporary buildings until separate new elementary and high schools were completed in 1954. Grade 12 was added in 1949. The schools closed when Horry County schools desegregated in 1970.

Erected by the Whittemore High School Historical Marker Commission, 2011

CHESTNUT CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL/CHESTNUT CONSOLIDATED HIGH SCHOOL

N. Myrtle Beach Middle School, Little River

(Front) Chestnut Consolidated School, which was located here 1954-1970, was built under the equalization program of Gov. James F. Byrnes, intended to preserve segregation by building new schools for blacks. Named to honor Horry County educator J.T. Chestnut (1885-1967), it educated African-American students in grades 1-12.

(Reverse) This school, consolidating schools in several northeastern Horry County communities, was a one-story brick building with two wings. After county schools desegregated in 1970, it became North Myrtle Beach High School and was later North Myrtle Beach Middle School. The 1954 building was demolished in 1995.

Erected by the Chestnut Consolidated High School Alumni Association, 2011

The Board of Architectural Review's 2005 Priority Historic Site Index			
	Site	Date	Tax Map Number (if known & applicable)
1	A. Bell House	C.1918	056-00-01-086
2	Allsbrook House	NA	058-00-01-123
3	Aubrey/Steve Jackson House	C.1928	029-00-01-112
4	Bailey Homestead	C.1915	005-00-01-037
5	Bakers Chapel Missionary Baptist Church	C.1911	083-00-01-040
6	Ben F. Jordan House	C.1880	120-00-02-005
7	Beulah School	NA	086-00-01-011
8	Beverly Homestead	C.1885	159-00-02-009
9	Beverly House	C.1915	NA
10	Billie Smith Home	C.1920	021-00-01-096
11	Boyd Graham	C.1859	150-00-02-087
12	Boyd Home	C.1890	099-00-04-028
13	Brownway Elementary School (Martin's Grocery)	C.1910	NA
14	Bryan Cemetery*	NA	NA
15	Bucks Barn	NA	183-00-04-071
16	Bucksport Landing	NA	NA
17	Bucksville Plantation	NA	183-00-04-071
18	Butler Cemetery	C.1850	NA
20	Calhoun Butler House	C.1880	NA
21	Charlie Doyle Station/Laverne and Shelvy Jean Carroll	NA	081-00-02-047 & -151
22	Chester Floyd House	C.1900	NA
23	Cleo Stevenson House	NA	103-00-03-008
24	Conway Railroad Station	NA	102-00-01-053
25	Cox Homestead	NA	040-00-01-006
26	Cox House	C.1880	089-00-03-026
27	Dew Cemetery*	C.1900	NA
28	Don Holes Home	NA	NA
29	E.C. Strickland Home	C.1928	036-00-01-032

	Site	Date	Tax Map Number (if known & applicable)
30	Ebenezer Church	NA	102-00-02-027
31	Eliza Jane Moore Smart House	C.1887	158-00-01-115
32	Floyd Home	C.1890	027-00-01-124
33	Floyd Home	C.1920	NA
34	Floyd Methodist Church	C.1930	014-00-01-022
35	Floyd Worley Homestead	C.1890	036-00-01-024
36	Floyd/Battle House	C.1910	014-00-01-087
37	Floyds School	C.1935	NA
38	G.L. Strickland House	C.1893	045-00-01-009
39	Gallivants Ferry Baptist Church	C.1885	041-00-01-015
40	Gaskin Homestead	NA	041-00-01-021
41	George and Edna May Skipper	C.1910	135-00-38-146
42	Glenn Woodward	C.1900	181-03-05-048
43	Gore Homestead	C.1875	061-00-01-001
44	Gore House	C.1890	085-00-01-065
45	Gore/Barnette House	C.1919	102-00-01-053
46	Green Sea Baptist Church Cemetery	C.1870	NA
47	Green Sea Elementary School Teaherage	C.1940	NA
48	Green Sea -Floyds Elementary School	NA	NA
49	Green Sea High School	C.1928	028-00-01-051
50	Hammond Home	C.1910	005-00-01-002
51	Hammonds Homestead*	C.1868	009-00-01-002
52	Hardee Butler House	C.1880	NA
53	Hardee Homestead	C.1890	097-00-03-085
54	Hardee House	C.1908	102-00-01-054
55	Hebron Church and Buck Cemetery*	C.1848	170-00-04-004
56	Hezeheah Hinson Mercantile Store	NA	018-00-01-113
57	Hinson Store	NA	NA
58	Holliday Brothers Farms	C.1920	041-00-01-012
59	Holliday House	C.1890	NA

	Site	Date	Tax Map Number (if known & applicable)
60	Holliday House/ Robert Peavy House	C.1910	053-00-01-004
61	Holliday/Barfield House	NA	066-00-01-014
62	Hughes House	C.1914	086-00-03-031
63	Intracoastal Waterway Swing Bridge (Socastee)*	C.1934	179-00-03-067
64	Irma Causey House	NA	179-00-05-020
65	J.C. Hyman	C.1915	109-00-04-029
66	J.C. Bridger	C.1850	131-03-01-013
67	J.P. and Bertha Dunn	NA	150-00-02-049
68	J.P. Derham House	C.1890	028-00-01-053
69	James Alva Smith House	C.1900	136-00-02-022
70	James Alvie Smith House	C.1890	135-00-03-055
71	James Ellis House	NA	131-03-04-001
72	Jenny Hill (Benjamin Lee House)	C.1827	NA
73	Jim Floyd House	NA	027-00-01-067
74	Joe Dixon Cox Home	C.1890	092-00-05-008
75	Johnson House	C.1910	043-00-01-017
77	Johnson House	C.1935	NA
76	Johnston House	C.1910	134-00-01-131
78	Kings Highway	C.1730	NA
79	Klondike School	C.1935	NA
80	Labon House	C.1890	137-00-02-030
81	Lewis Home	C.1900	113-00-02-035
82	Little River Bridges*	NA	NA
83	Little River United Methodist Church*	C.1894	118-15-07-013
84	Long-Brown Tenant House	C.1920	NA
86	Mary Juel House	C.1848	131-03-12-008
87	McCorsley House/Abbey Green Restaurant*	C.1910	NA
88	McDaniel House	C.1925	035-00-01-009
89	McDowell Old House	C.1830	194-00-02-012
90	McDowell Place	C.1880	190-00-03-059

	Site	Date	Tax Map Number (if known & applicable)
91	McGaugan/Lovett House*	C.1890	028-00-01-062
92	Mill Swamp School*	C.1928	054-00-01-110
93	Myrtle Moore Home	C.1914	110-00-01-009
94	Oak Grove Elementary School	C.1933	010-00-01-016
95	Oak Grove School/Everett Hyman	C.1910	120-00-03-023
96	Old Buck House	C.1870	183-00-04-071
97	Old Holliday House	C.1910	NA
98	Old Lize Hooks/Cooper House	NA	014-00-01-128
99	Old Pee Dee School	C.1920	134-00-01-035
100	Old Waccamaw Pottery Bridge	NA	135-00-04-002
101	Ollie Hammond Home	C.1910	006-00-01-004
102	Parker Farm	C.1905	158-00-01-045
103	Parker House/Collins Home	NA	126-00-01-011
104	Pawley Swamp Missionary Baptist Church	NA	158-00-01-042
105	Pee Dee Academy	C.1910	NA
106	Plantation Square	C.1888	183-00-03-040
107	Powell/Floyd House	C.1898	009-00-01-055
108	Price Homestead	NA	125-00-02-056
109	Prince House	C.1911	049-00-01-003
110	Quincy Graham Homestead	C.1890	028-00-01-066
111	Ralph Woodward Home	C.1905	160-00-03-070
112	Ray Faulk	C.1860	178-00-01-048
113	Robert Shelly Home	C.1905	179-00-03-040
114	Rubin Sarvis/Ike and Jane Ammons Home	C.1880	179-00-01-024
115	Ruth Marie Small Ham House	C.1927	034-00-01-015
116	S.C.Morris House	NA	169-00-03-016
117	Salem A.M.E Church	NA	NA
118	Sam Rabon House	C.1923	097-00-03-029
119	Santee Cooper	NA	137-00-01-016
120	Sidney Thompson House	C.1880	169-00-03-052

	Site	Date	Tax Map Number (if known & applicable)
121	Socastee Methodist Episcopal Church South	C.1894	179-00-05-012
122	Springmaid Villa	NA	186-08-04-001
123	Stalvey House/Baskerville Hall	C.1900	NA
124	Stevens Home	NA	098-00-01-005
125	Strickland Home	C.1890	036-00-01-029
126	Strickland/Perritt Home	C.1870	NA
127	T.B. Cooper Company Store	C.1905	179-00-01-044
128	Thomas Beaty Home	C.1910	NA
129	U.T. Floyd House	NA	036-00-01-016
130	Upper Mill*	C.1828	170-00-04-012
131	W.B. Hucks Home	C.1887	160-00-04-025
132	Waites Island	C.1888	132-00-01-001
133	Walter Bessant	C.1905	118-15-07-008
134	Willie H. Reaves House	C.1898	126-00-01-002
135	Willie Tindall House	C.1910	136-12-06-069
136	Yvonne Strickland Lewis	NA	045-00-01-014

* Property has been added to the Horry County Historic Property Register