



# Cultural Resources Survey

US 701 Improvements Project

*Horry County, South Carolina*

February 2019





# Cultural Resources Survey of the US 701 Improvements Project, Horry County, South Carolina

## **PREPARED FOR**

Horry County

South Carolina Department of  
Transportation

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## **Appendices**

Appendix A- Statewide Survey Forms

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

AD	<i>anno Domini</i>
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
APE	Area of Potential Effects
BC	Before Christ
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CMBS	Centimeters Below Surface
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
ROW	Right-of-Way
SCDAH	South Carolina Department of Archives and History
SCDOT	South Carolina Department of Transportation
SCIAA	South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office/Officer

# 1 Project Summary

The South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT), on behalf of Horry County, contracted HDR Engineering, Inc. (HDR), to provide professional engineering support services for the proposed US 701 Improvements Project (the Project), located north of/within the Town of Loris in Horry County, South Carolina. HDR has additionally been contracted to conduct cultural resources investigations for the Project.

The US 701 Improvements Project cultural resources survey report presents the results of a survey and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility evaluation of archaeological and architectural resources within the area of potential effects (APE). The APE for archaeological and architectural resources was developed in consultation with SCDOT staff.

The Project extends along US 701 from the north near the intersection of US 701 and Noble Road, southwards towards/into the Town of Loris around the intersection of US 701 and Holly Street. The R.J. Corman Railroad runs along the western side of US 701, located close to US 701 in the northern portion of the project area and pulls away from US 701 to the west in the central and southern portions of the project area. The Project also includes proposed improvements to the intersections of US 701 and SC 747, Russ Road, Carolina Drive, Fox Bay Road, Rose Street, Willow Street, Dogwood Street, and Holly Street. In total, the corridor extends approximately 1.4 miles and covers approximately 49 acres. Figure 1 shows the location of the US 701 Improvements Project on a 2016 Horry County highway map. Figures 2a-2c shows the location of the project and all identified cultural resources and previous investigations in the project area on the *Loris* and *Goretown, SC* quadrangles.

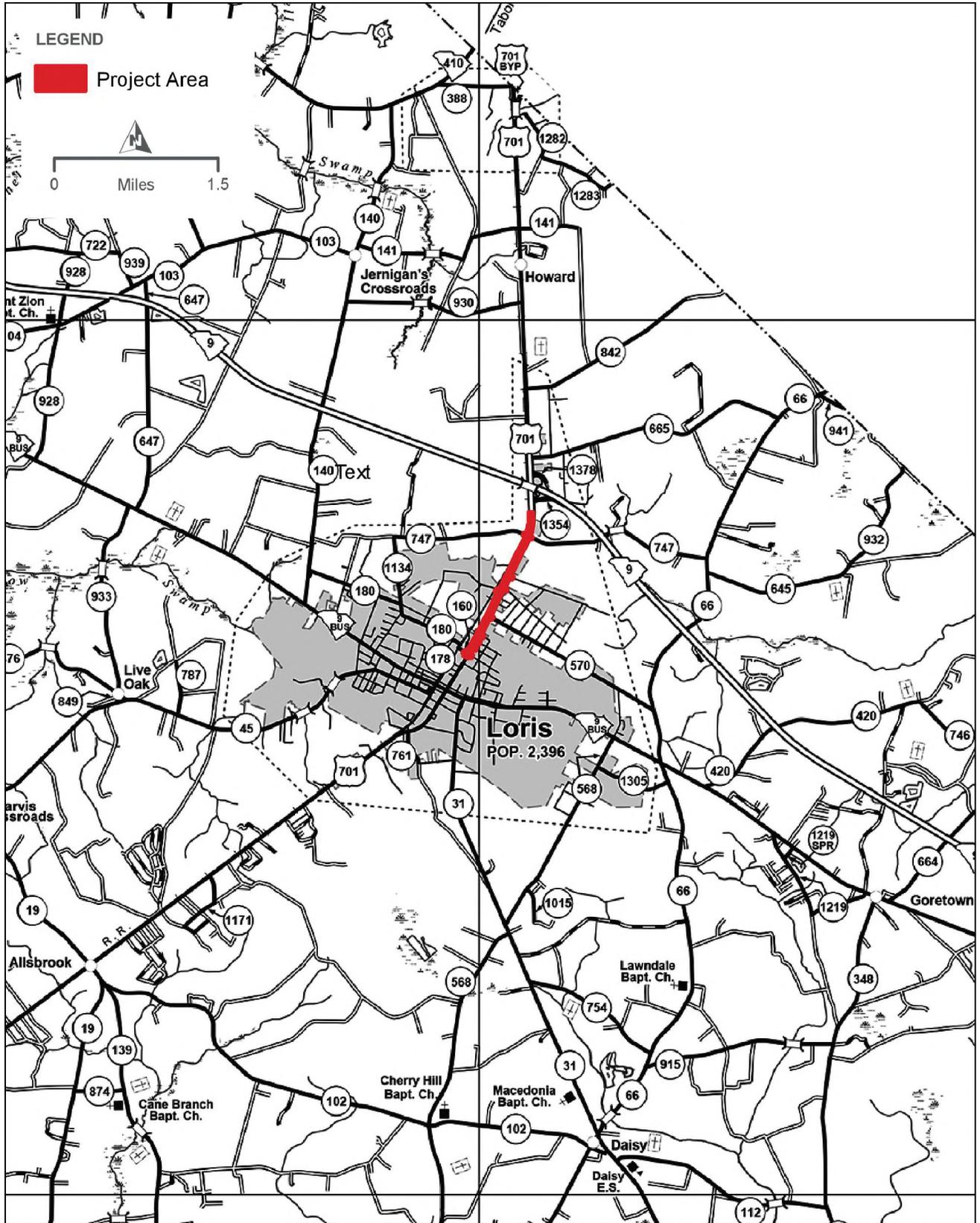


Figure 1. Location of the US 701 Improvements Project on the 2016 Horry County highway map.

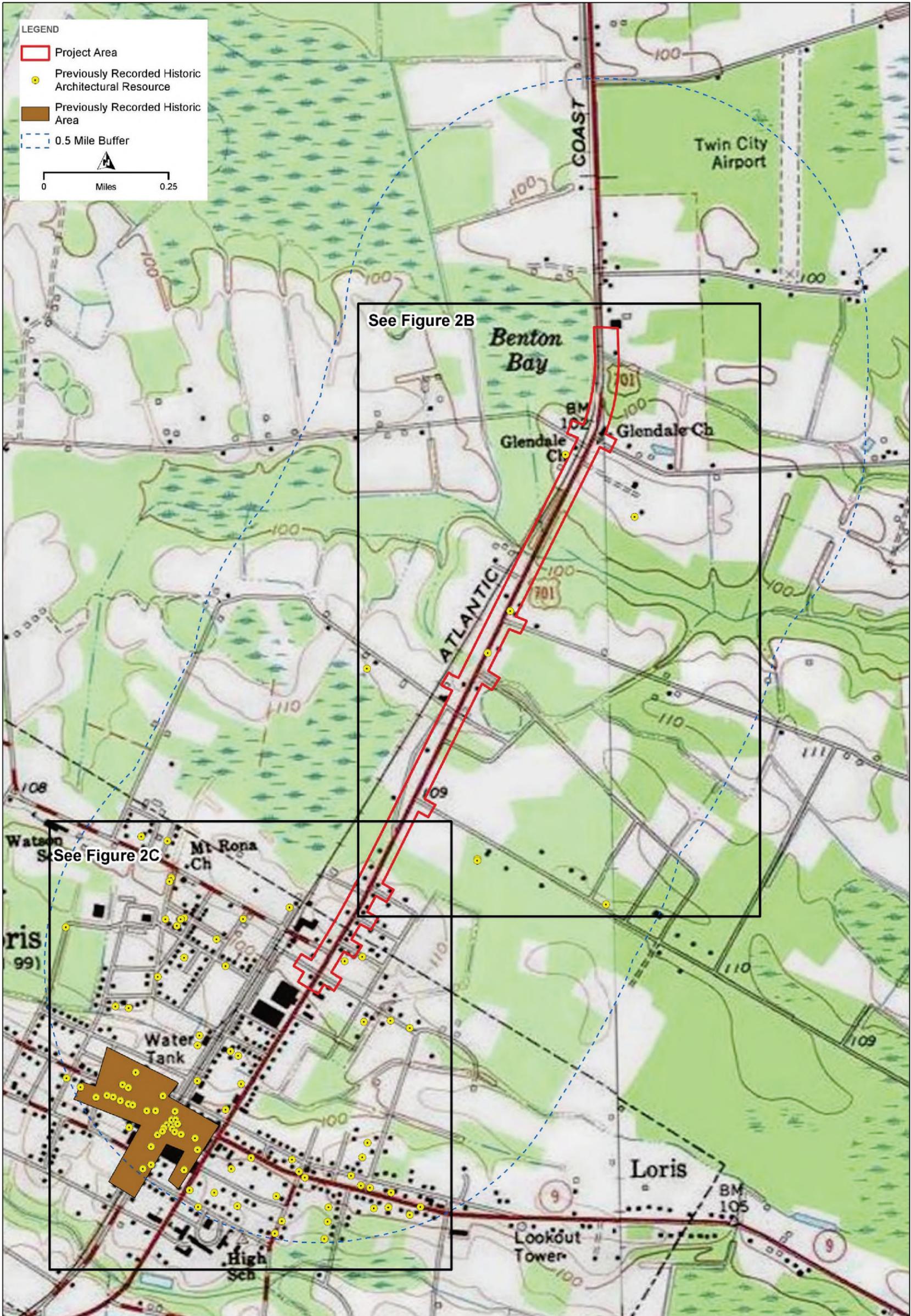


Figure 2A. Location of the US 701 Improvements Project and all previously identified cultural resources on the 1962 Loris, and 1962 Goretown, SC quadrangles.



Figure 2B. Location of the US 701 Improvements Project and all previously identified cultural resources on the 1962 Loris, and 1962 Goretown, SC quadrangles.





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The purpose of the Project is to improve traffic flow and operations on US 701 generally, by allowing traffic turning left to move out of the through lane, and to improve safety throughout the corridor. The design alternative currently being evaluated would have one 12-foot wide travel lane in each direction, as well as a 15-foot wide flush median to serve as a two-way left turn lane. The southern half of the project will include a two-foot wide curb and gutter, a three-foot wide planted buffer, and a five-foot wide sidewalk. The northern half of the project is more rural and will not include curb or sidewalk; this will be a flush shoulder with a ditch. The Project may also include, but is not limited to, bicycling and pedestrian elements, crosswalks, pedestrian lighting, underground utilities, and Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) improvements.

In support of the Project, HDR architectural historian Diana Garnett completed architectural survey fieldwork and conducted research at local repositories August 7-10, 2018. Additionally, HDR archaeologist Josh Fletcher and field technician Ben Burdette completed archaeological survey fieldwork August 14-16, 2018. HDR staff conducted archival and online research, compiled survey results, and developed NRHP eligibility evaluations to produce this report. The staff architectural historian and archaeologist meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Architectural History and Archaeology.

The project archaeologist consulted the South Carolina ArchSite program on June 28, 2018 to determine if previously identified archaeological sites, historic architectural resources, and previous cultural resource investigations are located within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project. HDR staff conducted an online review of records on file at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) to identify any previously identified historic properties within the APE. The primary relevant study was New South Associates' Horry County Historic Resource Survey (Richey et al. 2009-- see full citation in Bibliography), which resulted in the identification of 90 historic architectural resources within 0.5 mile of the proposed project. A total of 36 of these 90 resources are located within the Loris Historic District, which is located approximately 1,750 feet to the south of the proposed project. Four of the 90 previously recorded properties were located in the current architectural APE. No properties in the current architectural APE were previously determined eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The archaeological survey was conducted within the archaeological APE, which extends outside of the current road(s) right-of-way (ROW). The architectural survey was conducted entirely from the public ROW. This report provides the results of the archaeological and architectural surveys and NRHP eligibility evaluations. Investigators identified no archaeological sites or isolated finds during the archaeological survey.

In total, 26 architectural resources in the architectural APE were newly recorded and were evaluated for NRHP eligibility. The four previously identified architectural properties were all determined to be not eligible for listing in the NRHP in 2009 (Richey et al. 2009). These four properties were not resurveyed, but were revisited in order to note any major changes such as demolition or other change to eligibility status. Architectural site forms for the 26 newly recorded properties were completed in the SHPO's Master Survey Database. The majority of surveyed properties were historically residential in nature; commercial, agricultural, and religious buildings

were also surveyed. No architectural resources within the APE are recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP.

## 2 Project Objectives

The objective of the archaeological survey was to identify all archaeological resources within the archaeological APE and evaluate them for NRHP eligibility. The objective of the architectural survey was to identify all architectural resources within the architectural APE that were constructed in or before 1973 (45 years of age or older) and evaluate them for NRHP eligibility. The archaeological survey followed the *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* (COSCAPA et al. 2013). The architectural survey was conducted in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* and the guidelines established by the SCDAH. The report follows the formatting outlined by the SCDAH (Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties 2015).

## 3 Survey Methodology

### 3.1 Archaeological Survey

The archaeological survey was completed on August 14-16, 2018. Archaeologists identified the archaeological APE using large-scale aerial photographs and USGS topographic maps. The project archaeologist consulted with an SCDOT archaeologist on the proposed archaeological survey strategy, including areas that would likely be excluded from intensive survey due to disturbances (largely, residential and commercial developments). Centered 50 feet (15 meters) to either side of the existing ROW, archaeologists traversed one transect on each side of US 701 and several intersecting roads. They excavated shovel tests at 100-foot (30-meter) intervals along each transect. Each shovel test measured approximately one foot (30 cm) in diameter and was excavated into sterile subsoil. The fill from these tests was sifted through ¼-inch mesh hardware cloth. Investigators excavated a total of 47 shovel tests. Information relating to each shovel test was recorded in field notebooks. This information included the content (e.g., presence or absence of artifacts) and context (e.g., soil color, texture, stratification) of each test. Shovel tests were not excavated in wetlands, disturbed areas, or residentially or commercially developed areas. No cultural material was observed on the ground surface or in any of the shovel tests.



Figure 3. View of investigator excavating a shovel test

### 3.2 Architectural Survey

HDR staff conducted background research through SCDAH's ArchSite to establish the presence of previously identified architectural resources within the Project area. This list was then cross-referenced with historic maps, surveys, reports, and county assessor records. Research was also conducted to develop a framework for understanding the local land use history and patterns of community and industrial development in order to establish significance standards by which to evaluate surveyed resources.

During the fieldwork phase, HDR staff inspected the APE to locate and identify any potential resources not identified through ArchSite or assessor's data. The APE is defined by 36 CFR § 800.16(d) as the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties. The APE for architectural resources was developed in consultation with SCDOT staff.

For this Project, the architectural APE includes the Project footprint, covering any areas that might be subject to ground-disturbing activities (e.g., construction areas, temporary staging areas, new access roads) or acquisition. The APE also includes any parcels that may be affected temporarily by the visual, noise, and vibration effects of construction operations, staging areas, closure of streets, and rerouting of traffic. The APE was accordingly defined as

those parcels immediately fronting the proposed alignment (US 701/Broad Street); and additionally, at intersections and when shallow, narrow, or cleared/empty parcels allowed Project effects to extend potentially farther, the APE was expanded to include at least two parcels in from the Project center line. This resulted in the APE expanding to include parcels located on the following cross streets: Holly, Dogwood, Willow, and Rose Streets, Bay Circle Drive, and US 747/Prospect Road.

The survey was conducted entirely from the public ROW unless verbal permission for entry was granted by the landowner in person during the survey. The survey of architectural resources included at least two exterior photographs of each primary building or structure on the parcel, as well as the notation of major additions or other alterations to the historic properties. Additional photographs were taken as appropriate from the public ROW to document outbuildings and auxiliary structures. Photographs were also taken of streetscapes to document the setting as it related to Project limits and effects. Staff took note of each building's architectural style, form, type, and use. Concerned or interested property owners were consulted when appropriate regarding the history and use of their properties. Survey results were compiled into the Master Survey Database (Access) provided by the SCDAAH. The database includes an abbreviated description of each property, estimated or exact construction date, historic and current use, and an eligibility assessment.

Research was conducted during both fieldwork and reporting phases of the investigation. HDR staff conducted local repository research at the Horry County Public Library in Conway, the Loris Public Library, and at Coastal Carolina University August 9-10, 2018. Online and archival materials consulted included local and regional histories, newspaper accounts, and historic maps and photographs.

Site forms were completed for all surveyed properties, including their secondary resources, and are included in Appendix A with this report. A total of seven secondary resources were recorded on three of the 26 properties. The 26 properties are each described and evaluated individually in Section 8.

### **3.3 NRHP Evaluation Methods**

Cultural resources—including buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts—were evaluated for NRHP eligibility using the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation as defined in 36 CFR § 60.4 under the Section 106 review process (36 CFR § 800). A “building” is principally a place designed to shelter human activity such as a house, barn, hotel, store, etc. A “structure” is distinguished from a building in that its function is not primarily for human shelter but rather for other purposes. Examples of structures include roads, bridges, dams, irrigation canals, silos, tunnels, etc. An “object” differs from other construction types in that it is primarily artistic in nature, small in scale, or simply constructed. Examples of objects include monuments, mileposts, fountains, and sculpture/statuary. A “site” is the location of a significant historic event or activity where the location itself possesses value and can include battlefields, cemeteries, designed landscapes, trails, etc. A “district” is formed by a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

To be listed in, or considered eligible for the NRHP, a cultural resource must typically be 50 years or older and meet at least one of the four following criteria:

1. The resource is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history (Criterion A).
2. The resource is associated with the lives of people significant in the past (Criterion B).
3. The resource embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represents the work of a master; possesses high artistic value; or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C).
4. The resource has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D).

In order to accommodate the Project's potential construction timeline, a 45-year benchmark was used for architectural resources.

In addition to meeting at least one of the above criteria, a cultural resource must also retain integrity that conveys the significance of the resource. Integrity is composed of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Integrity is defined as the authenticity of a resource's historic identity, as evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics it possessed in the past and its capacity to convey information about a culture or group of people, a historic pattern, or a specific type of architectural or engineering design or technology. Location refers to the place where an event occurred or a resource was originally built. Design considers such elements as plan, form, and style of a resource. Setting is the physical environment of the resource. Materials refer to the physical elements used to construct the resource. Workmanship refers to the craftsmanship of the creators of a resource. Feeling is the ability of the resource to convey its historic time and place. Association refers to the link between the resource and a historically significant event or person.

Cultural resources meeting these standards (age, eligibility, and integrity) are termed "historic properties" under the NHPA. Sites, buildings, structures, or objects that are not considered individually significant may be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP as part of a historic district. According to the NRHP, a historic district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects that are historically or aesthetically united by plan or physical development.

Certain kinds of cultural resources are not usually considered for listing in the NRHP, including the following:

- religious properties (Criteria Consideration A)
- moved properties (Criteria Consideration B)
- birthplaces or graves (Criteria Consideration C)
- cemeteries (Criteria Consideration D)
- reconstructed properties (Criteria Consideration E)

- commemorative properties (Criteria Consideration F)
- properties that have achieved significance within the last 50 years (Criteria Consideration G).

These resources can be eligible for listing in the NRHP only if they meet special requirements, called “Criteria Considerations.” A resource must meet one or more of the four evaluation criteria (A through D) and possess integrity of materials and design before it can be considered under one or more of the various Criteria Considerations.

To evaluate cultural resources for this report, the following NRHP bulletins issued by the National Park Service were used as guides:

- *How to Apply National Register Criteria for Evaluation (Bulletin 15)*
- *How To Complete the National Register Registration Form (Bulletin 16A)*
- *Researching a Historic Property (Bulletin 39)*
- *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Historic Properties that Have Achieved Significance within the Last Fifty Years (Bulletin 22).*

### **3.4 Curation**

Upon the completion and acceptance of the final report, all project archaeological materials (field notes, photographic materials, and maps) will be transferred to the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) for curation. All project architectural products (report, site forms, and digital photographs) will be submitted to the SCDAH for their files.

## **4 Environmental and Cultural Settings**

### **4.1 Introduction**

The US 701 Improvements Project covers approximately 1.4 miles in Horry County in northeastern South Carolina. The project area extends from the north near the intersection of US 701 and Noble Road, southwards towards/into the Town of Loris around the intersection of US 701 and Holly Street. The following environmental overview provides a state and regional perspective of the Project. Within this framework, we discuss aspects of the present environment and changes that occurred during the past environment during the Holocene. This is followed by an overview of cultural trends during the Pre-Contact, Contact, and Post-Contact eras in the Coastal Zone of northeastern South Carolina.

### **4.2 Environmental Setting**

#### **4.2.1 Present Environment**

##### **4.2.1.1 COASTAL PLAIN OF SOUTH CAROLINA**

Physiographically, the project area is located in the lower Coastal Plain of South Carolina, at the extreme southern end of the arcuate strand that stretches from the North Carolina border to Winyah Bay, South Carolina. The topography of the Coastal Plain is characterized as nearly flat

and featureless to slightly rolling (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:18). Elevations in the Project range from approximately 100 to 110 feet above mean sea level (amsl). The most significant changes in elevation occur along ditches and drainages.

#### 4.2.1.2 THE GRAND STRAND

Geographers and historians define the coastal portion of South Carolina as the Coastal Zone (Kovacik and Winberry 1989). The Coastal Zone consists of terraces of relict dunes and beach sands deposited during the late Pleistocene epoch (Kovacik and Winberry 1989). The northeastern portion of the Coastal Zone is referred to as the Grand Strand (Edgar 1998; Kovacik and Winberry 1989). The Grand Strand includes portions of Georgetown and Horry counties where recreation and tourism are the primary economic focuses (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:215).

#### 4.2.1.3 THE WACCAMAW NECK

The Project is located within an area known as the Waccamaw Neck, a broad peninsula between the Atlantic Ocean to the east, Winyah Bay to the south, and the Black, Pee Dee, Sampit, and Waccamaw Rivers to the west. The Waccamaw Neck likely represents a period of coastal aggradation when sea level was 22 to 25 feet above its present level (Cooke 1936). The area is characterized by sandy soils and pine forests on the flat uplands, and by poorly drained soils and bottomland forests along the eastern and western margins of the peninsula. These low-lying areas grade into narrow freshwater marshes along the Waccamaw and Pee Dee rivers, brackish marshes along Winyah Bay, and salt marshes along the eastern edge of the peninsula. As is typical of the arcuate strand area, these marshes are poorly developed when compared to similar features on the southern coast of South Carolina.

The northern portion of the project area includes agricultural fields, wooded wetlands, and lightly scattered residences. The central and southern portions of the project area contain a more dense mix of residential and commercial developments, with several small grassy and wooded areas. Several of the wooded areas throughout the project area are located in and adjacent to wetlands. Several unnamed creeks drain the project area. Figures 4-8 display typical settings in the US 701 Improvements Project.

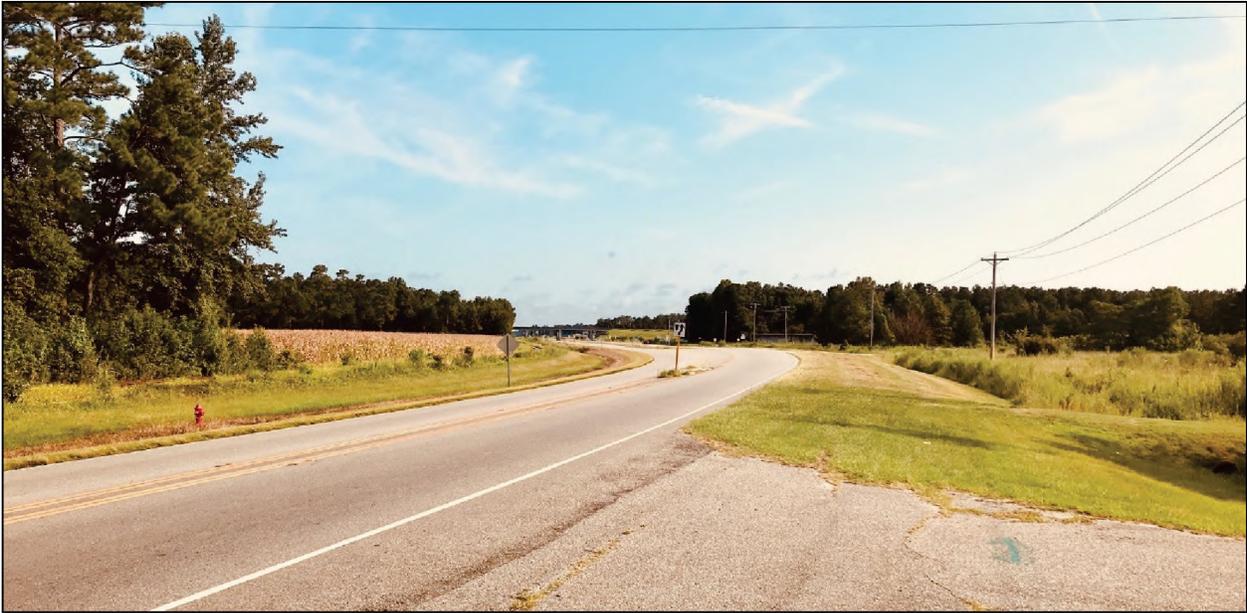


Figure 4. View of US 701 and agricultural fields, looking north towards SC 9



Figure 5. View of railroad tracks and grassy area to the south of Garden Drive, facing north.



Figure 6. View of wooded wetlands in the southern portion of the Project, facing northwest.



Figure 7. Typical view of a commercially developed area, facing southwest.



Figure 8. Typical view of an intersecting street (Dogwood Street), facing east.

#### 4.2.1.4 FAUNA

The Grand Strand supports several avian, amphibian, mammalian, and reptilian species. Some of the more common bird species observed include blackbirds, bluebirds, blue jays, bobwhites, cardinals, Carolina wrens, chickadees, crows, mallard and wood ducks, mourning doves, pileated woodpeckers, pine siskins, red-tailed hawks, sparrows, turkey buzzards, warblers, and wild turkeys. Amphibians include frogs, toads, and salamanders. Common reptiles include alligators and various snake and lizard species. The most common large mammal is the white-tail deer. Other common mammals include beaver, bobcats, chipmunks, foxes (red and gray), gray squirrels, mice, opossum, rabbit, raccoon, and shrews.

#### 4.2.1.5 CLIMATE

The climate of the Grand Strand is temperate, characterized by mild winters and hot, humid summers. The annual precipitation averages 3.80 feet; 57 percent of the precipitation occurs during the growing season (Dudley 1986). A prevailing southwesterly wind brings occasional severe weather in the form of thunderstorms, which can devastate agriculture with heavy rain, wind, and hail (Dudley 1986). Occasionally, Horry County experiences more severe weather in the form of tropical storms, hurricanes, and tornadoes.

#### 4.2.1.6 SOILS

Soil and water are extremely important natural resources in the Waccamaw Neck (Dudley 1986). Throughout Horry County, the parent materials of the soils formed from marine and fluvial sediments deposited as ancient oceans receded; these materials contain variable

amounts of sand, silt, and clay (Dudley 1986). Dudley (1986:General Soil Map) characterizes the soils of the project area within the Yauhannah-Ogeechee-Bladen soil association. These soils are nearly level soils with loamy and sandy surface layers and loamy and clayey subsurface layers that are moderately well to poorly drained.

Soils encountered within the study area include Goldsboro loamy fine sand (0 to 2 percent slopes), Lynchburg loamy fine sand, Nansemond loamy fine sand (0 to 2 percent slopes), Norfolk loamy fine sand (0 to 2 percent slopes), Suffolk loamy fine sand (0 to 2 percent slopes) and Woodington fine sandy loam. Goldsboro loamy fine sand (0 to 2 percent slopes) soils are moderately well drained soils located on broad, smooth interstream divides (Dudley 1986:24). Lynchburg loamy fine sand soils are somewhat poorly drained soils located in shallow depressions and in flat areas (Dudley 1986:28). Nansemond loamy fine sand (0 to 2 percent slopes) soils are moderately well drained soils located on interstream divides and stream terraces adjacent to small natural drainageways (Dudley 1986:30). Norfolk loamy fine sand (0 to 2 percent slopes) soils are well drained soils located on broad, smooth ridges (Dudley 1986:31). Suffolk loamy fine sand (0 to 2 percent slopes) soils are well drained soils located on ridges and side slopes of uplands (Dudley 1986:34). Woodington fine sandy loam soils are poorly drained soils located on stream terraces and upland flats.

#### **4.2.2 Past Environment**

Regional research in palynology, historical biogeography, and coastal geomorphology allows a general reconstruction of the Holocene changes in the environment of the region. Data from Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia indicate that the Late Pleistocene (8,000–13,000 years BC) was a time of transition from full glacial to Holocene environmental conditions (Watts 1980; Whitehead 1965, 1973). Upper Coastal Plain forests of the Late Pleistocene, as reflected in the White Pond pollen record, were dominated by oak, hickory, beech, and ironwood (Watts 1980:192). This deciduous forest occurred in a cooler, moister climate than exists in the region today (Barry 1980; Braun 1950). The Early Holocene also was a period of extinction for many large Pleistocene mammals. These conditions are associated with the first documented human occupation of the region.

The general warming trend at the onset of the Holocene is reflected in sea level changes. Beginning approximately 15,000 BC, sea level began to rise from its Late Pleistocene low of approximately 330 feet below modern mean sea level (Brooks et al. 1989). By 5000 BC, sea level had risen dramatically to within 25 feet of present levels. The rise in sea level affected the gradients and flow patterns of the large streams that cross the region. Changes in weather patterns, resulting from the closer proximity of ocean waters and the concomitant increased opportunity for evaporation and precipitation, probably helped shape the region through increased rainfall and opportunities for erosion.

As drier and still warmer conditions became prevalent during the Early Holocene, pines and other species suited to more xeric conditions thrived. The southern forest at 5000 BC was beginning to resemble that of modern times (Watts 1980:194). Delcourt and Delcourt (1987:254) suggest that over 60 percent of the Coastal Plain forests were represented by pine species by 4000 BC.

On a regional level, vegetation and climate appear to have remained effectively static since the Early Holocene; however, pollen data are not available after approximately 3000 BC. Apparently, forests similar to the modern Southern Mixed Hardwood Forests (after Quarterman and Keever 1962) were established by this time, with their associated modern faunal communities. These biota would remain in place until the modern cultural modifications of the landscape during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries created the patchy forest communities common in the region today.

## 4.3 Cultural Setting

### 4.3.1 Pre-Contact Overview

The following overview serves as a basic map of cultural trends during the Pre-Contact era in the Coastal Zone of northeastern South Carolina. In South Carolina, the Pre-Contact era is divided into four periods (after Willey and Phillips 1958). These include the Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian. Specific technologies and strategies for procuring resources define each of these stages, with approximate temporal limits also in place. Major cultural trends and their effect on the archaeological record are also discussed. Within each period, with the exception of the Paleoindian, there are temporal subperiods that are defined on technological bases as well. A brief description of each period follows, including discussions of the temporal subperiods within each period. Readers are directed to Goodyear and Hanson (1989) and Sassaman et al. (1990) for more detailed discussions of particular aspects of these periods and subperiods in South Carolina.

#### 4.3.1.1 THE PALEOINDIAN PERIOD

Archaeologists call the beginning of the human occupation of North America the Paleoindian period. Initial human occupation of the Southeast is currently unknown but is assumed to be before 11500 BC (Anderson et al. 2005:1). The first widespread evidence of human occupation is associated with Clovis and related fluted point assemblages, which are inferred to occur between roughly 11500 and 10000 BC. Terminal Paleoindian occupations are associated with the onset of the Holocene, dating from roughly 10000 to 8000 BC. These intervals have elsewhere been formalized into a new chronology for the period, consisting of Early, Middle, and Terminal Paleoindian subperiods (Anderson et al. 2005). Anderson and Sassaman (1996) and Anderson et al. (2005) authored studies that provide valuable insight into the Paleoindian period in the Southeast. The following discussion briefly summarizes our current understanding of the Paleoindian period.

For most of the twentieth century, archaeologists believed that humans arrived on the continent near the end of the last Pleistocene glaciation, termed the Wisconsinan in North America, prior to 10000 BC. The distinctive fluted projectile points and blade tool technology of the Middle Paleoindian subperiod (described below) occurs throughout North America by this time. During the last few decades of the twentieth century, researchers began to encounter artifacts and deposits that predate the classic Middle Paleoindian subperiod at a number of sites in North and South America. To date, these sites are few in number. The most notable are Meadowcroft Rock Shelter in Pennsylvania (Adovasio et al. 1990; Carlisle and Adovasio 1982), Monte Verde in Chile (Dillehay 1989, 1997; Meltzer et al. 1997), Cactus Hill in Virginia (McAvoy and McAvoy

1997), and most recently, the Topper/Big Pine Tree site in Allendale County, South Carolina (Goodyear 1999). All of these sites contain artifacts in stratigraphic locales below Middle Paleoindian subperiod deposits. Radiocarbon dates indicate occupations at the Meadowcroft and Topper/Big Pine Tree sites that are 10,000 to 20,000 years earlier than the earliest Clovis occupations. Cactus Hill produced evidence of a blade technology that predates Middle Paleoindian sites by 2,000 to 3,000 years. Monte Verde produced radiocarbon dates comparable to those at North and South American Paleoindian sites but reflects a very different lithic technology than that evidenced at Middle and Late Paleoindian sites. Similarly, the lithic artifacts associated with the other Early Paleoindian deposits discovered to date do not display the blade technology so evident during the succeeding period.

Unfortunately, the numbers of artifacts recovered from these sites are too small at present to determine if they reflect a single technology or multiple approaches to lithic tool manufacture. Additional research at these and other sites will be necessary to determine how they relate to the better-known sites of the succeeding Middle Paleoindian, and how these early sites reflect the peopling of the Americas.

The Middle and Late Paleoindian subperiods correspond with the terminal Pleistocene, approximately 11500 to 8000 BC, when the climate was generally much colder than today and when sea level was over 200 feet below present levels. Another notable feature of the terminal Pleistocene was the declining populations of megafauna. The patterns of human adaptation for these subperiods are reconstructed from data from other areas of the country and from distributional data on the diagnostic fluted projectile points (e.g., Clovis, Hardaway, Dalton) within the Southeast. Very few Paleoindian sites have been excavated in the Southeast, and only recently have South Carolina sites received attention (Goodyear et al. 1989a).

However, the data from surface finds of Paleoindian points seem to indicate that cultures of this period were focused along major river drainages, especially in terrace locations (Anderson and Logan 1981:10; Goodyear 1979). Similarly, Anderson et al. (1990:39-40) suggest an emphasis on floodplain locales in the Oconee River Valley of Georgia, with a shift to an increased use of upland areas through time. Work in the Oconee Valley by O'Steen et al. (1986) also demonstrated the presence of specific Paleoindian site types associated with particular settings within the valley.

If the pattern from other areas of the country holds true in South Carolina, then the adaptation was one of broad-range, high-mobility hunting and gathering with a possible focus on megafauna exploitation (Gardner 1974). Evidence to suggest a more generalized approach, with small game and plant foods providing the bulk of Paleoindian subsistence, also has been collected for the eastern United States (Meltzer 1988; Meltzer and Smith 1986). The limited association of megafauna remains with cultural artifacts in the Southeast may support this contention.

Although few sites dating to the Paleoindian period are recorded in the coastal zone of South Carolina, this may be partially attributed to the low densities of artifacts that Paleoindian habitations produce. Paleoindian populations used the best available materials for tool manufacture. The mobile nature of most Paleoindian groups indicates that these groups

preferred highly curated tools. As such, tools were sharpened and resharpened numerous times, and available raw material was used to the fullest extent possible. In many instances, lithic reduction locales dating to the Paleoindian period contain no diagnostic artifacts, often making it impossible to discern a Paleoindian site from one of a later period. Most of the temporally diagnostic Paleoindian artifacts that have been found in South Carolina were recovered from the surface.

Surface finds of Paleoindian points have been recovered from Georgetown and Horry counties. One site at Surfside Beach (38HR26), southeast of the project area, has produced possible stone tools and the remains of extinct forms of mammoth, bison, ursus (bear), and cervus (elk). However, this site was discovered during construction excavations. All contextual association between the artifacts and the faunal remains was lost. Therefore, this site cannot be considered an in situ Paleoindian site. A Paleoindian Hardaway Dalton point was reported from 38HR328, southeast of the project area (Steen and Legg 1992).

#### 4.3.1.2 THE ARCHAIC PERIOD

**Early Archaic Subperiod (8000–6000 BC).** The Early Archaic corresponds to the adaptation of native groups to Holocene conditions. The environment in coastal South Carolina during this subperiod was still cooler and moister than at present, and an oak-hickory forest was establishing itself on the Coastal Plain (Watts 1970, 1980; Whitehead 1965, 1973). The megafauna of the Pleistocene had disappeared, and more typical woodland flora and fauna were established. Numerous sites in the region have produced Early Archaic remains (Goodyear et al. 1989b; Michie 1978; Wetmore et al. 1986:17-19). Early Archaic finds in the region typically are side- or corner-notched projectile points (e.g., Dalton, Palmer, Kirk), determined to be Early Archaic through the excavation of sites in other areas of the Southeast (Claggett and Cable 1982; Coe 1964).

Early Archaic sites generally are small, suggesting a high degree of mobility. Diagnostic projectile points have been recovered from all portions of the lower Piedmont and Upper Coastal Plain, suggesting a shift from the riverine emphasis of the earlier Paleoindian period (Goodyear et al. 1989b:38; Wetmore et al. 1986:18). This is particularly true for the earliest Dalton and Palmer points. Interestingly, these types display a technological continuation of the earlier Paleoindian lithic tradition not found in the later corner-notched or bifurcated types (Goodyear et al. 1989b:39; Oliver 1985:200) and often are defined as Late Paleoindian or Transitional-Paleoindian types.

Anderson and Hanson (1988) propose a model for Early Archaic subsistence/settlement on the South Atlantic Slope. Their band-macrobands Early Archaic settlement system model has been widely cited by South Carolina archaeologists. This model suggests the implementation of high residential mobility throughout most of the season, with aggregation in the winter when resources are less widely distributed within the region. Further, population aggregates are associated with specific drainages. Annual population movements include use of the Piedmont and Upper Coastal Plain within each drainage. Sandhills areas presumably were visited in the fall, probably due to the densities of oak masts and concentrations of mast-consuming deer (Sassaman et al. 1990:50-52). Also, Anderson and Hanson (1988:271) suggest the presence of “macrobands” associated with the larger drainages that cross the region. Interaction between

these larger population aggregates permitted the flow of extralocal raw materials, information, and mates between the groups occupying each drainage. Presumably the aggregation of populations within drainages near the Fall Line in the late fall and early winter and movement of populations between drainages at the same time would contribute to the diversity of lithic raw materials recovered from Early Archaic sites in the Sandhills/Fall Line region.

Anderson and Hanson (1988:267-271) define two principal occupation types in the band-macroband model: collector and forager sites. The difference between these two types of sites relates to the degree of residential mobility. Collector occupations are long-term, winter base camps located in the Coastal Plain. Forager occupations represent shorter-term, resource extraction loci located throughout the watershed during the remaining parts of the year.

Anderson and Hanson's (1988) model provides an excellent framework for current research but is not universally accepted. Several studies have been conducted in the Carolinas and Georgia that offer differing settlement models. Two such studies are O'Steen (1983) and Daniel (1998, 2001). O'Steen's (1983) study is centered on the Oconee Valley of the Georgia Piedmont. O'Steen's (1983) model of Early Archaic settlement suggests fairly restricted occupation during this subperiod. Recurring occupation of base camps within the valley, at locales that provided access to the greatest density and diversity of resources, was suggested, with lithic exchange networks that extended across the territorial boundaries of particular groups.

Daniel (1998, 2001) tested the Anderson and Hanson (1988) model using data from sites across North and South Carolina. One of his major concerns with Anderson and Hanson's (1988) model is the limited distribution of high-quality knappable stone in Early Archaic adaptations (Daniel 2001). The data led Daniel (1998, 2001) to compose his own model of Early Archaic settlement in the Southeast. Daniel's (1998, 2001) Uwharrie-Allendale settlement model emphasizes the importance of the Uwharrie rhyolite and the Allendale chert quarries, as well as the major watersheds, forming the geographical focus of Early Archaic settlement in the Carolinas (Daniel 2001:252).

**Middle Archaic Subperiod (6000–3000 BC).** The trends initiated during the Early Archaic (i.e., increased population and adaptation to local environments) continued through the Middle Archaic subperiod. Climatically, the study area was still warming, and an oak-hickory forest dominated the region until circa 3000 BC, when pines became more prevalent (Watts 1970, 1980). Stemmed projectile points (e.g., Stanly, Morrow Mountain, Benton, and Halifax), lanceolate Guilford points, and ground stone artifacts dominate this subperiod. Sassaman and Anderson's (1996) *Archaeology of the Mid-Holocene Southeast* provides excellent insight into current research issues regarding the Middle and Late Archaic in the Southeast. Sassaman and Anderson (1994) delve more deeply into specific issues of the Middle Archaic in South Carolina.

On the Piedmont to the west, site densities apparently increase during this subperiod, suggesting more intensive implementation of foraging strategies; no specific locales appear to be favored for occupation (Blanton 1983; Blanton and Sassaman 1989:59-60). On the Coastal Plain, Middle Archaic sites occur with less frequency but show evidence of more intensive occupation and large-scale tool production. This suggests an increased "patchiness" in resources on the Coastal Plain compared with other subperiods or the contemporary Piedmont

(Sassaman et al. 1990:10). Thus, a different pattern of settlement is suggested for this subperiod in the lower portions of South Carolina.

Anderson's (1979:236) excavation of Middle Archaic components at 38LX5 and 38LX64, on the western side of the Congaree River in Lexington County, suggest use of river floodplain locales (e.g., 38LX64) as long-term residential sites, similar to logistical base camps, and use of nearby upland settings (e.g., 38LX5) as more specialized resource extraction loci. Extensive examinations of interriverine settings in the region also have been undertaken in the immediate area. Examination of the distribution and nature of Middle Archaic sites at the Department of Energy's Savannah River Site on the Savannah River immediately below Augusta, Georgia, suggests a pattern similar to that described for the Piedmont (Sassaman et al. 1990:310). Gunn and Wilson's (1993) excavations at 38CT58 produced evidence of repeatedly visited camps occupied during the Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain and Guilford phases. Presumably these camps were occupied during the collection of resources along Lynches River and in the surrounding uplands.

**Late Archaic Subperiod (3000–1000 BC).** The Late Archaic subperiod apparently relates to a time of population expansion and increased local adaptations (Caldwell 1958). It is during this time that the first pottery appears on the South Carolina coast and in the Fall Line region. This pottery is the sand-tempered or untempered Thoms Creek series and the fiber-tempered Stallings series; both were decorated by punctuation, incising, finger pinching, and, for Thoms Creek, possibly simple stamping and dentate stamping. Because of the close association in some areas between Thoms Creek and fiber-tempered ceramics, the authors consider Thoms Creek to be Ceramic Late Archaic. However, it should be noted that some researchers choose to consider Thoms Creek an Early Woodland manifestation.

Large, stemmed bifaces (e.g., Savannah River) are the most common lithic artifacts in the earlier Preceramic Late Archaic assemblages. Smaller, stemmed points (Small Savannah River, Otarre, Bare Island) appear in association with the ceramic wares, apparently representing a transition between the Ceramic Late Archaic and subsequent Early Woodland cultural manifestations of the region.

Late Archaic sites throughout the southeastern Atlantic seaboard suggest that intensive exploitation of specific aquatic resources was common throughout the subperiod. Large sites, presumably representing long periods of occupation by a large population aggregate, occur along the major drainages and the coastal estuaries. Several researchers suggest that Late Archaic population groups emphasized anadromous fishes (at the Fall Line and on the Piedmont) and shellfish (along the coast) to explain the presence of these large sites (Claggett and Cable 1982:40; Taylor and Smith 1978). However, the distinctive large, stemmed projectile points generally associated with Late Archaic occupations have been recovered from sites in almost all environmental settings from the mountains to the coast throughout South Carolina (Wetmore et al. 1986:21). Thus, Late Archaic sites can be expected throughout the interriverine uplands of the Sandhills, the Lower Piedmont, and the upper Coastal Plain.

Sassaman et al. (1990:314) propose a model for Late Archaic settlement on the Savannah River Site that includes large population aggregations in the river valley during the spring and

summer, with a dispersal of smaller family groups into tributary drainages during the fall and winter of each year. This would result in the development of large, dense sites with very diverse artifact assemblages in the river floodplain, and smaller and less diverse sites along smaller drainages and in the interriverine areas. Cantley and Cable (2002:341) observe greater frequencies of Late Archaic settlements at Big Bay, a large Carolina bay located in Sumter County. Anderson's (1979:236-237) excavations at four sites in the Congaree Valley in Lexington County tend to support such a model, with two sites located in upland settings adjacent to the floodplain containing remains suggestive of limited activity animal processing, and two sites on the floodplain containing evidence of intensive occupation suggestive of long-term residence and a wide range of activities.

#### 4.3.1.3 THE WOODLAND PERIOD

**Early Woodland Subperiod (1000–500 BC).** In the Early Woodland subperiod, the region apparently represented an area of interaction between widespread ceramic traditions, with the paddle-stamped tradition dominant to the south and the fabric-impressed and cord-marked tradition dominant to the north and west (Blanton et al. 1986; Caldwell 1958; Espenshade 1986; Espenshade and Brockington 1989; Ward and Davis 1998). The first Woodland manifestations in the region are characterized by a significant increase in stamp-decorated pottery. Based on evidence from archaeological sites in North Carolina (31NH142 and 31ON190), Ward and Davis (1998:202-203) suggest that limestone-tempered Hamps Landing pottery serves as a transition between the Ceramic Late Archaic Thoms Creek series and Middle Woodland Cape Fear and Hanover sherds series. Following Espenshade and Brockington (1989), definitive markers of the Early Woodland are considered to be Deptford Check Stamped (linear and bold), Deptford Simple Stamped (including possible Refuge Simple Stamped), and coarse-sand-tempered, fabric-impressed pottery. According to Ward and Davis (1998:200-201), Deep Creek (also referred to as New River) Cord Marked pottery is definitive of the Early Woodland subperiod.

The subsistence and settlement pattern of the Early Woodland subperiod suggests population expansion and the movement of groups into areas used less intensively in earlier periods. Hanson (1982) suggests that this dispersal reflects a collapse of a previously stable resource base, (e.g., drowned estuaries on the coast [Trinkley 1989:78]), and the attempt of Early Woodland populations to replace a focused subsistence strategy with a more diffuse one (after Cleland 1976). Research at sites situated on the rims of Carolina bays in Horry and Sumter counties has enabled Cable and Cantley (1998:383-391) and Cantley and Cable (2002:341) to suggest that the intensive reoccupation of sites along Carolina bay rims occurred during the Early Woodland subperiod. They suggest that Early Woodland groups were exploiting aquatic resources while developing agriculture (Cable and Cantley 1998; Cantley and Cable 2002:341). Anderson and Joseph (1988:218) note a similar diffusion of population and reduced regional interaction during the Early Woodland subperiod in the Middle Savannah River Valley of South Carolina as well. Similar dispersals are noted for the Savannah River Site, with a shift from the floodplains to an occupation of the uplands along the many tributaries of the Savannah River (Sassaman 1993:58-59; Sassaman et al. 1990:315). Anderson (1979:237) suggests a general shift away from the Congaree floodplain as well. Presumably, single-family residences were established in the upland locales that were inhabited throughout the year. Additional resources were procured through exchange with neighbors or collected from specialized sites scattered

throughout the immediate area surrounding a household. Sassaman's research at 38AK157 at the Savannah River Site enables him to propose an Early Woodland settlement model for the Aiken Plateau. Sassaman (1993:270-272) theorizes that Early Woodland groups moved to strategic locations such as major tributary stream confluences during the fall and winter to maximize access to the resources of a mesic forest.

Thus, Early Woodland sites most common in the region generally consist of small ceramic, lithic, and shell scatters in a variety of environmental zones. Some sites will represent residential locations of single-family units, while others will represent resource extraction loci. Lower artifact frequencies and diversity as well as reduced site size could be expected at the resource extraction sites. Early Woodland components have been identified by the presence of stemmed Otarre points and triangular Badin and Yadkin points.

**Middle and Late Woodland Subperiods (400 BC–AD 1000).** The typological manifestations of the Middle and Late Woodland subperiods in the region are somewhat unclear. The check-stamped tradition of the Early Woodland Deptford series continues through most of the Middle Woodland, and check stamping reappears late in the Late Woodland. Cord-marked and fabric-impressed ceramics continue to be produced through the Middle and Late Woodland subperiods, as do simple-stamped wares. There is no single decorative mode that can be associated with this period, and recent research has only begun to sort out the confusion (Anderson et al. 1982; Blanton et al. 1986; Trinkley 1983).

Middle and Late Woodland settlement patterns appear to continue the diffused distributions noted for the Early Woodland (Trinkley 1989:83-84). Interior Coastal Plain sites of these subperiods tend to occur adjacent to the large, swampy floodplains of the many rivers crossing the Coastal Plain, with numerous small scatters of Middle/Late Woodland artifacts occurring on the interriverine uplands.

#### 4.3.1.4 MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD

**Early and Late Mississippian Subperiods (AD 1000–1715).** Pre-Contact Mississippian societies represent the most complex Native American cultural development in the southern United States. The diagnostic complicated stamped ceramics and small triangular projectile points of this period mark the transition of groups in the region into a complex social organization that lasted until first European contact. In most areas of the Southeast, the Mississippian period is characterized by an emphasis on agriculture and by the development of complex public works and ceremonial centers occupied by a highly ranked society.

Mississippian groups apparently were aligned along major drainages (i.e., those with extensive floodplains) and the coastal strand (i.e., near estuarine resources) (Anderson 1989:114). Wide ranges of site types have been identified for Piedmont Mississippian occupations throughout South Carolina, North Carolina, and Georgia. Larger villages tend to be associated with specific mound sites. Smaller habitation sites are scattered along the surrounding drainages, to the extent that single-family compounds may be present on secondary drainages with adequate floodplains to support the agricultural production of foodstuffs (Ferguson and Green 1984; Poplin 1990). Ferguson and Green (1984) also note that Mississippian centers generally display a symmetric distribution above and below the Fall Line, with few large sites in the immediate

location of the distinctive rapids of the local rivers. Thus, major Mississippian sites tend to be located along the major drainages of South Carolina that possess extensive floodplains. However, they occur on the lower Piedmont (above the Fall Line) or on the upper Coastal Plain (below the Fall Line), rather than at the transition between these two major physiographic regions of the state.

One of the principal Mississippian centers of South Carolina is located on the Wateree River. The Mulberry Mound group, presumably representing the Contact town of Cofitachequi, is considered to represent the regional “center” of Mississippian settlement throughout central South Carolina. DePratter (1989:150) includes within the Cofitachequi chiefdom the village of Ylasi, located near present-day Cheraw on the Great Pee Dee River, approximately 30 miles north of the project area.

DePratter (1989:148-149) suggests that the northern and eastern extent of the chiefdom is demarcated by the transition from those groups speaking Muskogean languages to those speaking Siouan languages. This linguistic difference is noted in the annals of the De Soto and Pardo expeditions of the sixteenth century (DePratter 1989; Hudson 1997). Swanton (1946) suggests that several Siouan groups inhabited the Pee Dee region, including the Pee Dee, the Waccamaw, and the Winyah.

Anderson (1989:119) and Hudson (1997) discuss the buffer that apparently existed between the Cofitachequi province, centered on the Wateree River, and the neighboring province of Ocute, presumably centered on the Oconee River in Georgia. Much of the Savannah River Valley appears to have been abandoned during the later Pre-Contact and Contact periods. As with the Pee Dee region, extensive research has not been conducted in the drainages between the Savannah and the Wateree. Therefore, it is not surprising that large Mississippian settlements have not been positively identified in these drainages to date.

In addition to the large central-mound villages, many small scatters of Mississippian artifacts are found in diverse environmental settings throughout the surrounding region. These sites probably represent resource extraction loci, since an amalgam of agricultural produce and hunted and gathered remains provided subsistence for Mississippian groups throughout the Southeast (Smith 1975). For example, Goodyear (1976:11-12) noted extensive Mississippian sites along the Congaree River below Columbia. These sites are interpreted as base camps located near prime agricultural lands, from which interriverine locales were visited to collect resources not available on the floodplain.

#### **4.3.2 Contact Era Overview**

Native groups encountered by the European explorers and settlers probably lived in a manner quite similar to the late Pre-Contact Mississippian groups identified in archaeological sites throughout the Southeast. The highly structured Native American society of Cofitachequi, formerly located in central South Carolina and visited by De Soto in 1540, represents an excellent example of Mississippian social organization present throughout southeastern North America during the late Pre-Contact era (Anderson 1985). However, the initial European forays into the Southeast contributed to the disintegration and collapse of the aboriginal Mississippian social structures; disease, warfare, and European slave raids contributed to the rapid decline of

the regional Native American populations during the sixteenth century (Dobyns 1983; Ramenofsky 1982; Smith 1984). By the late seventeenth century, Native American groups in coastal South Carolina apparently lived in small, politically and socially autonomous, semi-sedentary groups (Waddell 1980). In the late 1600s, the Waccamaw were living along the river that bears their name and on the lower course of the Pee Dee, in close association with the Winyaw (Winyah) and Pedee (Pee Dee) tribes (Swanton 1946:203). By the middle eighteenth century, very few Native Americans remained in the region; all were displaced or annihilated by the ever-expanding English colonial settlement of the Carolinas (Bull 1770, cited in Anderson and Logan 1981:24-25).

Spanish and French explorers established temporary settlements on the South Carolina coast in the sixteenth century. The English, however, were the first Europeans to establish permanent colonies. In 1663 King Charles II made a proprietary grant to a group of powerful English courtiers who had supported his return to the throne in 1660 and who sought to profit from the sale of the new lands. These Lords Proprietors, including Sir John Colleton, Sir William Berkeley, and Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, provided the basic rules of governance for the new colony. They also sought to encourage settlers, many of whom came from the overcrowded island of Barbados in the early years. These Englishmen from Barbados first settled at Albemarle Point on the west bank of the Ashley River in 1670. By 1680 they moved their town down the river to Oyster Point, the present location of Charleston, and called it Charles Towne. These initial settlers, and more who followed them, quickly spread along the central South Carolina coast. By the second decade of the eighteenth century, they had established settlements from Port Royal in Beaufort County northward to the Santee River in Georgetown County.

### **4.3.3 Post-Contact Overview**

#### **4.3.3.1 POST-CONTACT HISTORY**

The English establishment of Charles Towne on Albemarle Point in 1670 witnessed the first permanent European settlement on the South Carolina coast. Later renamed Charleston, the settlement reflected the increasing dominance of England in European trade and political developments, and its desire to participate fully in the exploitation of the wealth and resources of the New World. Charleston became the hub for traders and settlers entering the newly established Carolinas colony and for the passage of goods and raw materials to English markets. Farms and plantations quickly spread from the Ashley-Cooper estuary to neighboring sections of the coast, particularly Port Royal Sound to the south and Winyah Bay to the north.

The history of Horry County is well documented. Bedford (1989), Lewis (1989), Norton (1927), and Rogers (1972) provide information on the area's development. Horry County, named after General Peter Horry, a hero of the American Revolution, was established in 1868, incorporating all of the earlier Horry District of 1801–1868. Prior to 1801, Horry County/District was part of the greater Georgetown District (1769–1800), All Saints Parish (1706–1769), and the vast Craven County (1682–1706), established during the proprietary rule of the Carolinas (1670–1719). In 1785 the area within modern Horry County was designated Kingston County of the Georgetown District; however, the new county was short-lived due to the area's strong parishes, which also served as judicial and political units (Stauffer 1994).

Settlement in northeastern South Carolina proceeded slowly during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. In 1730 South Carolina's first royal governor (after the end of proprietary rule in 1719), Robert Johnson, directed the establishment of several townships in the interior of the state under his Township Scheme. These townships were intended to encourage settlement by white Europeans to act as a buffer between the plantations around Charleston and the Native Americans and Spanish. Of equal, if not greater, concern to the colonial government was the dramatic rise in slave importation, which accompanied the growth of rice agriculture. The settlement of free white Europeans increased the tax base and strengthened the colony. One such township was Kingston, laid out at the site of present-day Conway (Bedford 1989; Wallace 1951:154).

Kingston, which included about half the land that makes up modern Horry County, never attracted large numbers of settlers (Rogers 1972). Henry Mouzon, on his map of the province drawn in 1775, recorded only a half-dozen or so families outside of the actual town. However, Kingston served as a river port and trading post and gave its name to the short-lived Kingston County of 1785. The nucleus of the town survived until Conwayborough was formed at the same location in the early nineteenth century (Bedford 1989:51). The population grew steadily but very slowly from the eighteenth century through the nineteenth century. The estimated population of the entire county was only about 400 in 1757. It increased from 2,606 in 1810 to 19,256 in 1900 (Bedford 1989:23). Thus, at the end of two centuries of settlement, although the population had grown considerably, its density was still less than six people per square mile.

The early-eighteenth-century settlers of the area migrated from Charleston northward up the coast and inland along the Waccamaw River. Although there were French Huguenots, Germans, Scots, and Welsh among the population of the Horry County area, the majority of the early settlers were Englishmen (Bedford 1989:15). From the very beginning, inhabitants of the county were forced to become self-sustaining due to limited contact with other regions. Horry County was practically isolated from other areas due to vast, impenetrable swamps throughout the county. Historic maps do not indicate any settlement within the project area during the eighteenth century.

#### 4.3.3.2 1775 - 1900

After the Revolutionary War, Conwayborough became the commercial center of the area as a result of its location on the Waccamaw River, the only practical transportation route in and out of the Horry District. The economy had a slight boom in the mid-nineteenth century due to an increased demand for forest products. However, relatively few settlers immigrated to the region after the Revolution, and Horry County remained a sparsely settled region. Those who did immigrate to the district during this time tended to be New Englanders (Rogers 1972:14). In 1826, Robert Mills (1972:531) noted that Conwayborough contained 20 to 25 houses and about 100 inhabitants.

The fact that Horry County's lands generally were not suited to large-scale agriculture or the growth of more lucrative crops explains the relative lack of slaves and the emphasis on the family farm. Cattle were raised and sold, rice was grown along the Waccamaw in the southern part of the county, and cotton was an important cash crop for small farms as well as larger ones, but neither rice nor cotton was exported in significant amounts. The county and its small

communities, including Loris, relied heavily on the lumber industry. Cypress, pine, and hardwood forests were plentiful in Horry County, and the watery landscape allowed for water-powered mills and river transport of lumber products, which included tar, turpentine, rosin, cordage, and pitch used in ship building and maintenance, also used for producing a variety of goods including soap, paint, varnish, lubricants, and shoe polish. Horry County differed from neighboring Georgetown County in more than geography, demographics, and agricultural production. Transportation was limited to the rivers, as there were no improved roads or bridges in the district for most of the nineteenth century. The first newspaper did not appear until 1861, and the county's physical and financial infrastructure lacked a telegraph, railroad, or bank until after 1880 (Rogers 1972:8, 26). Thus, geography and the local environment forced a pattern of development on the region that continued into the twentieth century. The earliest communities in Horry County were Conwayborough, Green Sea, Bayboro, Galivants Ferry, and Bucksport. The county and its towns remained small through most of the nineteenth century, with Horry District as a whole recording the lowest district population in the state until the 1870s (Richey et al. 2009:12-14). In many ways, the Horry County area stands in contrast to the remainder of the state, so much so that the nickname of the county is "the Independent Republic" (Bedford 1989).

The Civil War was relatively less disruptive to Horry County compared to other counties in the state, as Horry County was much less reliant on slave labor, its primary economic base being the manufacture of naval stores, an industry that did not employ large numbers of slaves. After the war, the number of farms in Horry County doubled, with farmers planting corn, sweet potatoes, and rice on an average of 50 acres. During the latter half of the nineteenth century, agriculture bypassed naval stores and lumber as the county's dominant industry (Richey et al. 2009:18).

The African American population also grew in Horry County after the war, and blacks began to establish themselves economically and socially by building farms, churches, schools, and businesses. Despite a growing population and diversifying economy, Horry County continued to struggle economically throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century. Much of the challenge was geographical: land was swampy and sandy, making both agriculture and road building difficult. This fact contributed to the remote, rural character of the county. The most profound step out of isolation was the arrival of the first railroad tracks into Horry County in 1886, built by the Chadbourn Lumber Company of Chadbourn, North Carolina. On December 7, 1887, James Gould Patterson sold a tract of land west of the railroad tracks to the lumber company for a depot. The depot became the seed for the town of Loris (Loris Chamber of Commerce 2013). Figure 9 presents an 1895 map showing the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad System and the location of the Loris Depot. Loris was the new railroad's northernmost stop in South Carolina, and also became the first town in Horry County not established on a navigable waterway. The railroad spur was later operated variously by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, the Seaboard Coast Line, CSX, Carolina Southern, and most recently, Carolina Lines.

With the introduction of telegraph and railroad service to the area in the 1880s, the outside world gained access to Horry County. Still, these new developments linked the region to Wilmington and North Carolina rather than Charleston and the rest of South Carolina. The

lumber and turpentine industries benefited from the new rail transportation to their markets, and timber production continued to be a dominant part of the local economy. By the turn of the century, a number of large timber operations were active in the county. Hammer Lumber Company was established on Little River Neck, Gardener & Lacey Lumber Company operated between Hand and Wampee, Conway Lumber Company surrounded the Myrtle Beach area, Winyah Lumber Company cut timber below Socastee, and D. V. Richardson Lumber Company was located above Bucksport (Fetters 1990:60).

Subsistence farming remained the dominant aspect of the Horry County economy, however. Tobacco was introduced (or rather, reintroduced) in the county and the Pee Dee region in the 1880s. For a brief period after the end of the American Revolution in 1783 and prior to the cotton boom of the 1810s, tobacco had become a primary cash crop in South Carolina. Between 1810 and 1812, prices fell sharply as trade was disrupted by the Napoleonic wars in Europe. Thereafter, cotton quickly became the major cash crop throughout South Carolina and the South as a whole, and tobacco production within the state diminished (Chaplin 1993:293-294, 297). Reintroduced in the 1880s, the crop thrived in the northeastern portion of South Carolina.

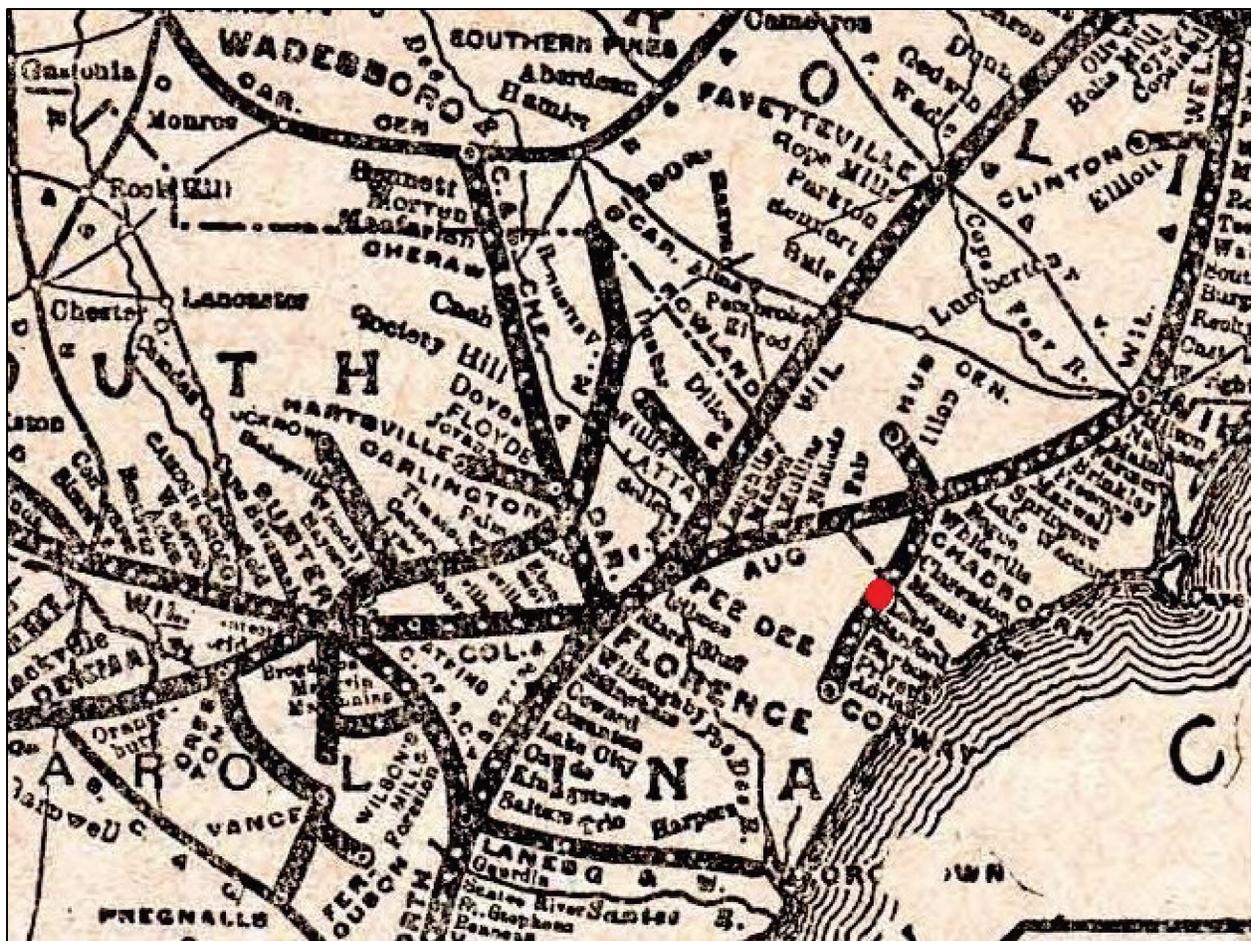


Figure 9. The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad System in 1895; the Loris Depot is indicated by the red dot (American Association of Passenger Traffic Officers 1896).

Loris was incorporated in 1892, and Daniel J. Butler was elected the first mayor. Loris and other nearby towns constructed large brick tobacco warehouses near the railroad tracks. The continuity of familial residence in Loris is indicated by the names of the tobacco company's first officers, names that remain resident throughout Loris today: Prince, Hardwick, Harrelson, Spivey, and King, among others (Lewis 1987). Loris in particular was noted in the county for its production of the tobacco, as well as cotton. The first tobacco warehouse was the Loris Tobacco Warehouse Company, constructed in 1903. Tobacco flue-curing barns dotted the rural landscape, and were distinctive in form. Usually gabled buildings that appeared 1.5 or 2-stories in height, they were wrapped or connected to 1-story, open sheds that provided shelter for workers to strip and prepare tobacco leaves for curing. The barns had little fenestration, often just a door and one or two vents. Early barns (1880s-1930s) were typically log or weatherboard-clad on brick pier foundations, and were fitted with brick furnaces and dirt floors. Barns constructed in the 1940s or later usually were built with concrete floors and central kerosene or propane burners. Though wood siding and brick foundations remained the norm, concrete block came into greater use as the century wore on. Other barns associated with tobacco production are packhouses, warehouses, and redrying plants (SCDAH 2013:10-12).

#### 4.3.3.3 1900-1945

While Horry County's sandy soil nourished South Carolina's most remunerative cash crops during the last half of the twentieth century, the sand on its beaches fed the state's number-one industry, tourism. The Grand Strand was opened when, in 1900, the Conway Lumber Company established a weekend rail service to its newly completed employee beach resort, New Town (later Myrtle Beach). The next year, the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company followed suit on Pawleys Island in Georgetown County (Bedford 1989:128; Fetters 1990:48-49, 62).

In 1909, the Conway Telephone Company installed a complete telephone system in Loris, strengthening its ties with the outside world. A new depot was constructed in the town in 1911 to accommodate the growing traffic of railroad freight. Figure 10 presents a 1923 map showing the extension of the railroad system that passed through Loris. The next two decades saw steady if slow growth in the town (Loris Chamber of Commerce 2013). The Horry Herald listed 25 businesses in Loris in August of 1915. These included the Loris Drug Company, Loris Hardware and Furniture, Prince Hotel, and multiple warehouses and banks. Methodist and Baptist churches were also established by this year, as well as a grade school and high school (Lewis 1987). Generally modest in scale and style, bungalows, Colonial Revivals, and gable-and-wing forms were built around the center of the town, and along the main thoroughfares. Farmhouses with barns were located further afield, and were accompanied by additional outbuildings. Both rural and town houses were typically frame-construction and clad in wood siding. Brick was commonly reserved for commercial and public buildings in Loris (Lewis 1987).



Figure 10. By 1923, the railroad spur had extended to Myrtle Beach, and a smaller spur connected the line to Aynor (Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company 1923).

By the mid-1930s, the average family had access to an automobile, and highway service linking Myrtle Beach and Loris was established (Rogers 1972:506). In 1930, Highway 9, Main Street through Loris, was paved, allowing better and increased beach traffic flow to travel through Loris (Lewis 1987). Additionally, in the 1930s, the US Army Corps of Engineers completed the Horry County portion of the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway east of the project area (Moore 1983:61-64).

Tobacco remained a solid basis for the Loris area economy into the early twentieth century, booming with the breakout of World War I. The tobacco market suffered during the 1920s and 1930s due to a combination of overplanting, lack of product control, and general financial malaise brought on by the Great Depression. The late 1920s and 1930s saw the establishment of industry cooperatives and associations, as well as the passage of agricultural laws intended to provide crop control and financial incentives for farmers; however, it was the onset of World War II that gave tobacco farmers of the Pee Dee region relief. Tobacco prices stabilized and increased as cigarettes were made rations for US servicemen. Advances in farming technology augmented the tobacco boom (SCDAH 2013:8-10).

During World War II, Horry County's coastal region experienced unprecedented growth as large sections were converted to government use for training facilities for the Myrtle Beach Army Air

Force Base (later Myrtle Beach Air Force Base) and the Myrtle Beach Bombing and Gunnery Range. The latter included some 100,000 acres of largely vacant timber and swamp land west of the new Intracoastal Waterway. The project area was included in the land acquired by the War Department. During the war, most of the military construction occurred at the Myrtle Beach Army Airfield, southeast of the project area (Bedford 1989:145; Lewis 1989:78).

#### 4.3.3.4 POST-WAR ERA

After World War II, the Army sold the bombing and gunnery range land to private landowners. International Paper Company purchased most of the land for its growing kraft mill located in Georgetown. This marked a distinct change from several hundred smaller landowners who maintained family farms on much of the land (Bedford 1989:146). The paper company used the land for intensive silviculture and leased it to local hunt clubs. In attempts to improve returns by increasing the tillable acreage, the company drained marginal land and built roads through the bays.

One industry that expanded in Loris during the postwar period was furniture production. The first to be established was Loris Wood Products, in 1946. The company would later be joined by Carolina Furniture Company, Strickland Hardware & Furniture, and the W.F. Cox Company. In 1950, the first hospital in Loris was established, the Loris Community Hospital. The 23-bed facility was built at the west end of town (Loris Chamber of Commerce 2013; McCleod Health 2018). The hospital has expanded continually through today, providing perhaps the community's steadiest source of employment. Additional industries that boomed in the postwar era were the auto shop and garage industry, catering to a robust new generation of the automobile; the textile industry; and farming and nursery-related businesses, which included seed and fertilizer companies, farm supplies, farm cooperatives, and farm equipment manufacturing and repair services (Lewis 1987). Industrial plants and storefronts were developed north of the town center, along Broad Street, which turns into US 701.

These businesses reflected the overall social and economic development of Loris during the postwar period and lasting into the 1970s and 1980s. The population of Loris grew fairly steadily up until the 1980s, increasing by nearly 30 percent between 1960 and 1980 (Lewis 1993:58). Construction boomed on the outskirts of Loris' historic downtown during the postwar period. The first wave of Minimal Traditional and Ranch houses arose along the east and west ends of Main Street/SC 9; followed by additional homes built north of town, primarily on the west side of Broad Street/US 701. At the north end of Loris, previously forested acreage was cleared for additional residential construction. New neighborhood roads were constructed or expanded in the 1950s and 1960s to accommodate the new construction—Azalea, Holly, Dogwood, Willow, and Rose Streets among them. Meanwhile, the east side of Broad Street was filled in with commercial and industrial buildings and the bisecting Main Street, or SC 9. Large factory buildings and manufacturing plants for textiles and wood products characterized much of the east side of Broad Street.

During the 1980s, the area fell into a depression triggered by both national and regional stimuli. Long a stronghold for the local economy, the tobacco-growing industry fell under national and international critique during this time, and the tobacco market suffered. A nationwide economical crash spawned the closure of industrial and manufacturing plants everywhere, and in Loris and

Horry County, unemployment rose. As these businesses in Loris closed, the resultant abandoned buildings and vacant lots along the commercially developed northern stretch of Broad Street/US 701 were gradually replaced with new construction beginning in the mid-1980s and lasting into the 2000s. Though most historic residential buildings survived the economic swings in this northern part of Loris, the town's earliest garages, supply stores, and manufacturing plants have been frequently replaced with modern construction, and remaining historic commercial buildings are concentrated in the downtown (along Main Street and Railroad Avenue).

The town grew robustly during the 1990s and early 2000s, with over 150 new homes constructed between 1997 and 2007, and the population increasing by almost 10 percent from 2000 to 2010 (rising from 2,187 in 2000 to 2,397 in 2010) (city-data.com 2018; censusviewer.com 2012).

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## 6 Previous Investigations in the Project Area

The project archaeologist consulted ArchSite to obtain information regarding previous cultural resources investigations and to determine the locations of previously recorded cultural resources located within 0.5 mile of the Project (see Figures 2a-2c). The one relevant study was New South Associates' *Horry County Historic Resource Survey* (Richey et al. 2009), which resulted in the identification of 91 historic architectural resources within 0.5 mile of the Project. A total of 36 of these 91 resources are located within the Loris Historic District, which is located approximately 1,750 feet to the south of the proposed project. This NRHP-listed district contains early to middle twentieth-century historic architectural resources, with 34 contributing properties (Richey et al. 2009: 103-107). The 0.33-mile buffer that stands between the Project and the historic district is a heavily developed commercial zone. Thus, the historic district will not be visually impacted by proposed ground-disturbing activities associated with the US 701 Improvements Project.

Only four of the previously identified resources were located within the Project APE. Table 1 summarizes all previously identified historic architectural resources, with those located in the APE bolded. During the current investigations, HDR's architectural historian revisited four historic architectural resources within the Project architectural APE that were identified by New South Associates (Richey et al. 2009). These results are discussed in Chapter 8.



**Table 1. Previously Identified Architectural Resources within 0.5 Mile of the Project Corridor.**

SITE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION/ADDRESS	DATE	NRHP STATUS	SOURCE
1941	115 Prospect Road	ca. 1930	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1612	221 Hwy 747	ca. 1950	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
<b>1615</b>	<b>740 Hwy 701</b>	<b>ca. 1940</b>	<b>Not eligible</b>	<b>Richey et al. 2009</b>
1616	735 Hwy 701	ca. 1950	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
<b>1618</b>	<b>690 Hwy 701</b>	<b>ca. 1930</b>	<b>Not eligible</b>	<b>Richey et al. 2009</b>
1619	190 Fox Bay St.	ca. 1960	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1619.01	190 Fox Bay St.	ca. 1960	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
J.C. Bryant Farm	3951 Church Street	n/a	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1873/J.C. Bryant Farm	3951 Church Street	ca. 1915	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1620	341 Fox Bay St.	ca. 1960	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1720	4303 Walnut St.	ca. 1910s	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1736	4637 Holly St.	ca. 1935	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1737	4667 Holly St., at NW corner with Graham Rd.	ca. 1960	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1738	4520 Holly St.	ca. 1950	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
<b>1739</b>	<b>4223 Dogwood Dr.</b>	<b>ca. 1945</b>	<b>Not eligible</b>	<b>Richey et al. 2009</b>
1740	4323 Dogwood Rd.	ca. 1950	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1755	4239 Main St.	ca. 1945	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009



SITE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION/ADDRESS	DATE	NRHP STATUS	SOURCE
1802	3816 Market St.	ca. 1935	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1803.01	3708 Casey St.	ca. 1940	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1805	3904 Casey St.	ca. 1945	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1812	NE corner of Casey and Stevens St.	1962	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1813	3523 Casey St.	ca. 1935	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1814	3529 Casey St.	ca. 1935	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1815	3614 Casey St.	ca. 1955	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1869	SE Corner of Church and Canal Streets	ca. 1951	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1870	NE corner of Canal and Church Streets	ca. 1950	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1874	East side of Jenrette St., south of int. with Church St.	ca. 1965	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1875	4816 Watson St.	ca. 1940	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1876	One lot north of 4803 Watson St., west side	ca. 1945	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1877	4803 Watson St.	ca. 1950	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1878	3719 West St.	ca. 1935	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1879	Intersection of Canal and Watson Streets., east side of street	ca. 1950	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1880	3829 Hill St.	ca. 1955	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1881	4029 Hill St.	ca. 1956	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009



SITE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION/ADDRESS	DATE	NRHP STATUS	SOURCE
1882	One lot right of 3738 Maple St.	ca. 1960	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1883	3748 Maple St.	ca. 1955	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1902	3724 Main St.	ca. 1925	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1903	3701 Main St.	ca. 1965	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1904	3607 Main St.	ca. 1945	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1905	3540 Main St.	ca. 1935	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1906	3520 Main St.	ca. 1935	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1907	3505 Main St.	ca. 1945	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1908	3447 Main St.	ca. 1930	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1910	3828 Stevens St.	ca. 1915	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1911	3829 Stevens St.	ca. 1940	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1916	3810 Bell St.	ca. 1950	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1917	3820 Bell St.	ca. 1950	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1922	4421 Meeting St.	ca. 1940	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1923	0.1 mile south of int. with Maple, on Railroad Ave.	ca. 1945	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1925	One lot north of 4206 Broad St., east side	Ca. 1946, 1966	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1926	Across from 4420 Broad St., NW corner of Broad and Booth	ca. 1940	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009



SITE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION/ADDRESS	DATE	NRHP STATUS	SOURCE
1935	NW corner of Maple and Meeting St.	ca. 1940	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
<b>1941</b>	<b>115 Prospect Rd.</b>	<b>ca. 1930</b>	<b>Not eligible</b>	<b>Richey et al. 2009</b>
1962	4148 Maple St.	ca. 1950	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1963	4151 Maple St. (north side)	ca. 1950	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1659	4118 Railroad Ave.	ca. 1920s	Contributes to eligible district	Richey et al. 2009
1660	4101, 4102 Railroad Ave.	ca. 1940s	Contributes to eligible district	Richey et al. 2009
1661	4020 Railroad Ave.	ca. 1935	Contributes to eligible district	Richey et al. 2009
1662	1 building south of 4020 Railroad Ave., and 2 storefronts down	ca. 1930s	Contributes to eligible district	Richey et al. 2009
1663	4004 Railroad Ave.	ca. 1930s	Contributes to eligible district	Richey et al. 2009
1664	3818 Railroad Ave.	ca. 1940	Contributes to eligible district	Richey et al. 2009
1665	Behind 3818 Railroad Ave.	1949	Contributes to eligible district	Richey et al. 2009
1666	3818 Railroad Ave.	Early 1950s	Contributes to eligible district	Richey et al. 2009
1667	4106 Railroad Ave.	ca. 1950s	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1668	3620 Railroad Ave.	ca 1960s	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1669	Southwest corner of Casey St. and Railroad Ave.	ca. 1950	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1670	4111 Railroad Ave.	ca. 1920s- 1930s	Contributes to eligible district	Richey et al. 2009
1671	4211 Railroad Ave.	ca 1940	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009



SITE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION/ADDRESS	DATE	NRHP STATUS	SOURCE
1672	4114 Main St.	ca. 1930	Contributes to eligible district	Richey et al. 2009
1673	4120 Main St.	1939	Contributes to eligible district	Richey et al. 2009
1674	4128 Main St.	ca. 1930s	Contributes to eligible district	Richey et al. 2009
1675	1 lot west of 4162 Main St.	ca. 1950s	Contributes to eligible district	Richey et al. 2009
1676	West side of Broad St., at intersection with Thomas St.	ca. 1940s	Contributes to eligible district	Richey et al. 2009
1677	3968 Duncan St.	ca. 1930	Contributes to eligible district	Richey et al. 2009
1678	East of 3987 Main St.	ca. 1958	Contributes to eligible district	Richey et al. 2009
1679	3974 Main St.	ca. 1940s	Contributes to eligible district	Richey et al. 2009
1680	Two buildings west of 3975 Main St., north side	ca. 1950-51	Contributes to eligible district	Richey et al. 2009
1681	3957 Main St.	ca. 1940s	Contributes to eligible district	Richey et al. 2009
1682	Two lots west of 1661 Main St., west side of street	1950s	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1683	3925 Main St.	1939	Contributes to eligible district	Richey et al. 2009
1684	3914 Main St.	ca. 1940	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1695	NW corner of Broad and Main Streets	ca. 1930s	Contributes to eligible district	Richey et al. 2009
1696	4115 Main St.	ca. 1935	Contributes to eligible district	Richey et al. 2009
1697	4111 Main St.	ca. 1930s	Contributes to eligible district	Richey et al. 2009
1698	4109 Main St.	ca. 1940s	Contributes to eligible district	Richey et al. 2009



SITE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION/ADDRESS	DATE	NRHP STATUS	SOURCE
1699	1 lot west of 4109 Main St.	ca. 1945	Contributes to eligible district	Richey et al. 2009
1700	4107 Walnut St.	ca. 1930s	Contributes to eligible district	Richey et al. 2009
1701	One lot east of 3951 Walnut St.	ca. 1920	Contributes to eligible district	Richey et al. 2009
1702	3951 Walnut St.	1963	Not eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1901	3840 Main St.	ca. 1945	Eligible	Richey et al. 2009
1936	0.1 mile east of Bell St. on Walnut St.	ca. 1940s	Contributes to eligible district	Richey et al. 2009

## 7 Results of the Archaeological Survey

Archaeologists surveyed the study area through visual inspection and the systematic excavation of shovel tests at 30-meter (100-foot) intervals to each side of US 701 and along several intersecting side streets. Investigators excavated 34 shovel tests to the east of US 701 and 13 shovel tests to the west of US 701, for a total of 47 shovel tests. The remainder of the potential shovel test locations were not excavated due to the proximity of the railroad to US 701, wetlands, ditches, manicured yards in front of residences and businesses, and paved parking lots. Figure 11 shows the location of the Project and areas that were and were not shovel tested on an aerial photograph.





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Shovel tests generally exposed a 10YR4/2 dark grayish brown loam from 0-30 cm bs, over a 10YR6/4 light yellowish brown clay loam at 30-50 cm bs, underlain by a 10YR7/6 yellow clay subsoil at 50-70+ cm bs. Figure 12 presents a typical soil profile. In several areas, the clay subsoil was reached as shallow as 15-30 cm bs. Generally, the upper 30 cm bs of the soil profile represents the current or former plow zone. No artifacts were recovered from any of the shovel tests excavated with the APE. Investigators also visually inspected the ground surface where possible; no artifacts were observed on the ground surface. Given the proximity of the shovel tests to US 701 and several intersecting side streets, modern bottle glass and other debris (litter) was recovered from a number of shovel tests, but was discarded in the field.

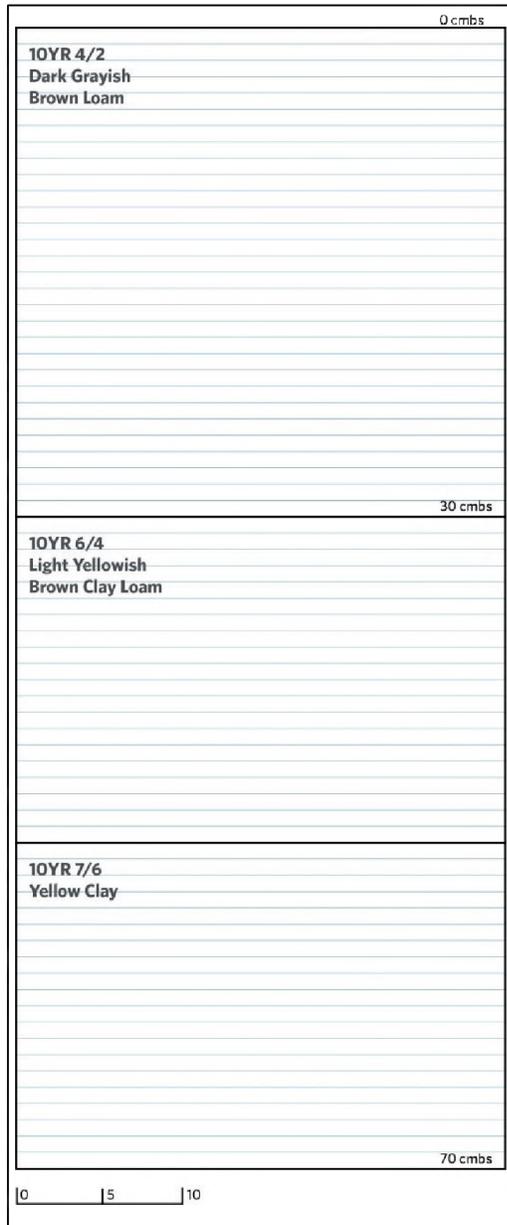


Figure 12. Typical soil profile.

## 8 Evaluation of Architectural Survey

### 8.1 Previously Surveyed

Four properties in the architectural APE were previously surveyed in 2009, and all were determined to be not eligible for listing in the NRHP (Richey et al. 2009). These properties were not re-surveyed, but were revisited during the current survey in order to identify any potential changes. One of these properties, 690 N. Hwy 701 (1618), has been demolished and replaced with a modern structure (Figure 13). No other major changes to the properties were observed, and no changes to their eligibility determinations are recommended (Table 2).



Figure 13. At an unknown date after 2014, the c. 1915 dwelling at 690 N. Hwy 701 was removed and replaced with this modern prefabricated home (HDR 2018).



**Table 2. Previously recorded resources in the Project APE, and their updated (2018) status.**

Site Number	Address	2009 NRHP Determination	Current Status
1739	4223 Dogwood St.	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
1618	690 N. Hwy 701	Not Eligible	Not Extant
1615	740 N. Hwy 701	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
1941	115 Prospect Rd.	Not Eligible	Not Eligible

Twenty-six previously unrecorded, historic-age (or built within the last 45 years) properties were identified in the architectural APE and were newly surveyed. Figures 14a and 14b present the locations of the historic properties. Three of the properties contain historic-age outbuildings in addition to the primary resource; on these properties, outbuildings were recorded as secondary resources under the same site number. The majority of surveyed properties (15) were historically residential in type, and approximately one-third (seven) of the properties were commercial and/or industrial. Two properties were religious (churches), one property was agricultural, and one property (including two linear segments) was transportation-related in type. None of 26 newly surveyed properties are recommended NRHP-eligible. All 26 properties are discussed below. The newly surveyed properties, including primary and secondary resources, are presented in a table in Section 10. Site forms for all recorded properties are located in Appendix A.

The surveyed area, which comprises the northern part of Loris along US Highway 701 (Broad Street), does not hold historic district potential. The area possesses a considerable amount of modern infill, and is a non-cohesive blend of commercial, industrial, religious, and residential properties. Most of the surveyed properties were constructed between 1945 and 1965, and exhibit common architectural features associated with mid-century commercial construction as well as with Minimal Traditional and Ranch-style dwellings.



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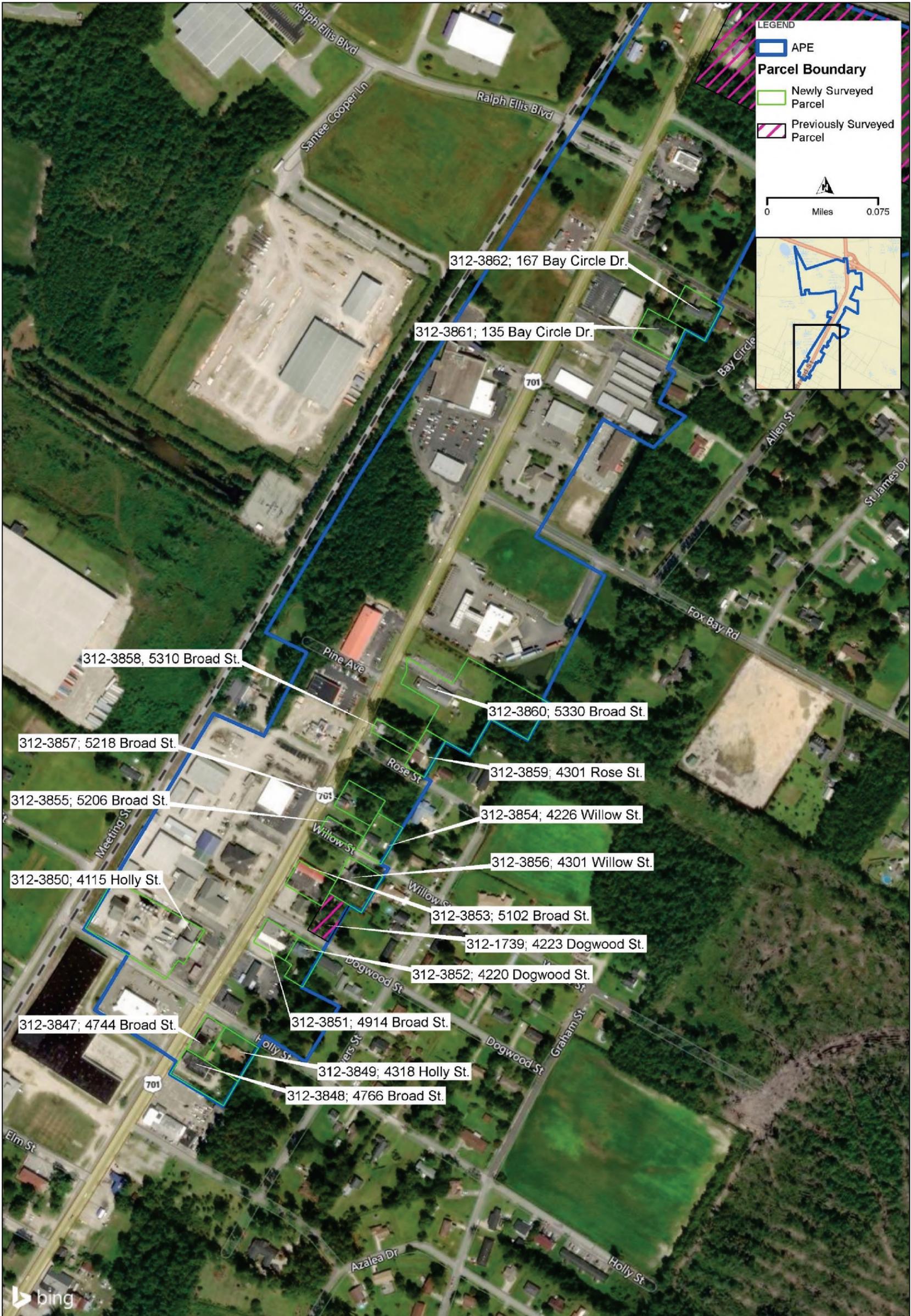


Figure 14B. Project Architectural APE (south half).

## 8.2 Newly Surveyed

Site forms were completed for all 26 newly surveyed properties, and are included in Appendix A with this report. All 26 properties are additionally described and evaluated for NRHP eligibility below, and tabulated in Section 10 (Compiled Inventory).

### 8.2.1 Site 3847, 4744 Broad St.

According to Horry County online tax assessor data, the commercial auto garage building was constructed in 1943. This date is supported by historic aerial imagery and maps. The building stands on the east side of N. Hwy 701, facing northwest. It is three bays wide by six bays deep, and rises a single story over an at-grade, concrete foundation. An additional, single auto bay extends off the south side of the building, recessed behind the rest of the façade wall, also facing northwest. The front (west) portion of the building is concrete block, and features a tall parapet across the façade that wraps around the front bay of each side (north and south) elevation. The building roof is barrel-shaped and covered in a rubber or asphalt material. An interior brick chimney rises near the center edge of the north roof slope.

The symmetrical façade (west elevation) features two sets of metal-frame storefront windows flanking a single-leaf, metal-frame glass door with sidelights and transom. Matching sets of metal-frame windows are present on the front bays of each side elevation as well. All windows have brick rowlock sills. The recessed auto bay on the south side of the façade is covered by a roll top door. The remaining side elevation windows are 3x1 configurations, with a central awning pane. Windows are evenly spaced and alternated with concrete block pilasters.

A full-width front porch with a poured concrete floor, synthetic balustrade, and metal roof likely dates to c. 2010.



Figure 15. 4744 Broad St, view southeast (HDR 2018).



Figure 16. 4744 Broad St, view east (HDR 2018).

The mid-century auto garage was likely built originally as a garage, and has the same footprint (including south side auto bay) as it had in 1951. However, the building lacks significance in association with any local historical themes related to commercial or community development, or transportation. The property is not significant under Criterion A at the local, state, or national level. Nor is the property known to be associated with an owner or other individual significant in the history of Loris, Horry County, the state of South Carolina, or the nation (Criterion B). The building lacks noteworthy characteristics of any architectural form, style, or method of construction, and has furthermore sustained alterations that include replacement façade windows and porch. The property is therefore not significant under Criterion C. The property is unlikely to yield information important to historical study (Criterion D). Due to an overall lack of significance, Mincey’s Auto Body Shop at 4744 Broad St. is recommended Not Eligible for listing in the NRHP.

### **8.2.2 Site 3848, 4766 Broad St.**

According to Horry County online tax assessor data, the three-part commercial building at 4766 Broad St. was constructed originally in 1938; however, this date likely applies only to the earliest of the three blocks, which is a one-story block at the north end. Historic aerial imagery as well as the form and materials of the central, two-story block indicates a likely construction date of c. 1965; and the one-story south block is a modern addition built c. 1995.

The north block built in 1938 has an original brick exterior with parapet walls that hide a flat roof of unknown material. The block sits at-grade. Circa 1975, an enclosed porch or vestibule addition was built across the full façade (west elevation). The addition is clad in T1-11 siding, contains a single-leaf modern door at center, as well as wood-frame storefront windows embossed with “Real Estate Insurance.” Two engaged corner porches are sheltered under the full-width, hipped roof covered by fiber cement shingles. The façade bay bridging the 1938 and c. 1965 blocks is affixed near the cornice with a collapsing sign reading “Anderson Bldgs Auto Life P & C.”

The center block built c. 1965 rises an additional story above its attached neighbors to the north and south. The block has a brick veneer exterior on the façade (west elevation) and a concrete block exterior exposed on the second stories of the side (north and south) elevations. Parapet walls hide the flat roof of unknown material. The first story of the façade features a raised, brick porch with a metal balustrade, wood accessibility ramp entering from the north, and capped by a cantilevered, hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles. Covered under the porch roof is an off-center, single-leaf, wood panel door flanked by large metal-frame windows that appear to operate as sliders, resting in wood surrounds. The second story of the façade contains two pairs of double hung 6/6 wood sash.

The modern, c. 1995 block at the south end of the commercial row stands one-story in height, is clad in vinyl siding, and is capped by a side gable roof of asphalt shingles. It contains a central, single-leaf door flanked by two single vinyl sash windows, all covered under a round canvas awning.

Affixed to a metal pole at the north end of the building is a synthetic sign that reads “Anderson Insurance... Insure with Us with confidence!... Auto Health Life.”



Figure 17. 4766 Broad St., view southeast. Original (1938) block stands at left (north) end (HDR 2018).



Figure 18. 4766 Broad St., view north: c. 1965 block at center (HDR 2018).

At the time of survey, the historic-age portions of 4766 Broad St. stood vacant (the modern, south block may be active as a studio). The sign posted at the north end of the property identifies the original, north block as a general insurance office; however, it is unknown whether this use is original to the building. The original or previous use of the center (c. 1965) block of the building is likewise unknown. The property at 4766 lacks any identifiable associations with significant themes, patterns, or events in local, state, or national history; nor is it known to be associated with historically significant individuals (Criteria A and B). The conglomerate commercial building lacks noteworthy characteristics of any architectural style, type, form, or method of construction; furthermore, the building has undergone substantial alterations and additions that have obscured its historic appearance. The property conveys no significance under Criterion C. The property is unlikely to yield information important to historical study (Criterion D). The building at 4766 Broad St. is recommended Not Eligible for listing in the NRHP.

### **8.2.3 Site 3849, 4318 Holly Street**

According to Horry County Assessor data, the Ranch-style dwelling at 4318 Holly Street was constructed in 1966. The one-story, white-painted brick Ranch has a T-plan and a low-pitch, cross gable roof with deep, closed eaves (Figures 19-21). The building is set back from Holly Street, with a grassy yard surrounding it on the northeast (front) and northwest sides. A front-gable, single-bay garage stands just southeast of the house, also facing north towards Holly Street.

The main entrance of the home is situated on the engaged front porch located at the northeast corner of the house. The door, likely original, is located in a canted bay, flanked by a vertical band of lights on one side, and by a metal-frame picture window with sidelights on the other. The porch is supported by a single massive, curved brick pillar. Windows are single and paired 3x1 metal casement with fixed 2-light transoms. Windows have concrete sills and fixed louvered blinds. The north gable of the house is punctuated with an exterior, massive brick chimney. A second, smaller brick chimney protrudes from the roof ridge over the northwest wing of the T-plan building.



Figure 19. 4318 Holly St., view to southwest (HDR 2018).



Figure 20. 4318 Holly St., view to the south (HDR 2018).



Figure 21. 4318 Holly St., view to the southeast (HDR 2018).

Assessor data indicates that the house has been associated with the Hardee family. The Hardees known to be associated with the property are not significant in local, state, or national history, and the property is not eligible under Criterion B. Nor is the property known to be associated with historically significant events, patterns, or themes (Criterion A). Though the Ranch-style dwelling exhibits some distinctive mid-century architectural features, including the rounded porch pillar, canted entrance bay, and metal casement windows, these do not collectively constitute a whole that is sufficiently distinctive, typical, or exemplary to merit individual eligibility under Criterion C. Better examples of a mid-century Ranch with similar details exist throughout Horry County and the state of South Carolina. The property is unlikely to yield information important to historical study (Criterion D). Due to an overall lack of significance, the property at 4318 Holly St. is recommended Not Eligible for listing in the NRHP.

#### 8.2.4 Site 3850, 4115 Holly St

The large industrial-commercial garage building at 4115 Holly St stands on the north side of the road and faces south (Figures 22 and 23). According to Horry County Assessor data, the garage was built in 1945. The building is associated with Ford's Fuel and Propane, which operates two fuel pumps under metal canopy southwest of the garage.

The main block of the building is rectangular in form, with a concrete block exterior and a barrel roof covered in synthetic/rubber material. Exposed rafter beams are present under side (east and west) eaves, and a stepped parapet wall rises over the north and south ends of the building. The primary elevation (south) contains an oversize auto bay, which has been partially

infilled with vertical wood siding, some brick, a modern composite pedestrian door, and a square metal fan vent. The building nearly abuts the commercial building located immediately on the east on the adjacent parcel, and the east elevation is therefore not fully visible. Discernable on the east wall are multi-light, metal-frame windows. Two additions are present: a west-side, shed-roof addition clad in ribbed metal (c. 2000), and a large, flat-roof addition on the rear (north) of the building (c. 1990). Two modern gas pumps are installed southeast of the garage building, sheltered under a square, metal flat-roof canopy.



Figure 22. 4115 Holly St, view to northeast (HDR 2018).



Figure 23. 4115 Holly St, view to north (HDR 2018).

The garage building at 4115 Holly St was likely built as one of the early industrial properties constructed during the post-war commercial/industrial boom that occurred north of Loris, and lasted into the 1980s. It is unknown what the original function of the building was, but its form suggest it was likely built as a garage, or served in some automobile service capacity. Though possibly related to this development trend of postwar Loris and Horry County, the garage is not known to have substantial or specific associations with mid-century industrialization or the auto industry (Criterion A). Nor is the property associated with individuals significant in local, state, or national history (Criterion B). The building is common and unremarkable in its design and materials, and furthermore has been substantially altered and added onto. The building is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important to further historical study of the area (Criterion D). Due to a lack of significance, the property at 4115 Holly St is recommended Not Eligible for listing in the NRHP.

### 8.2.5 Site 3851, 4914 Broad St.

According to online Horry County assessor data, the commercial building at 4914 Broad St. was constructed in 1949. The rectangular building rises a single story above an at-grade foundation. The façade (west elevation) is six bays wide and is clad in vinyl and false stone veneer. Parapet walls obscure the flat roof of unknown material.

An at-grade, shed-roof porch covers the full façade and is supported by wood posts with wagon-wheel spandrels and a wood balustrade. The porch roof is covered in raised metal seam. The

asymmetrical façade contains an off-center, modern composite door and large, single-pane storefront windows recessed in wood frames. The south end of the façade is clad in vinyl and has no window or door openings. The south (side) elevation contains large, single-pane windows with vinyl frames and fixed shutters, as well as two single-leaf side entrances. A single rear-bay entrance is present on the north (side) elevation.

A brick sign post stands in the asphalt-paved parking area in front (west) of the building. The structure is composed of a three-foot-high brick wall, on top of which stand two brick piers, which are in turn capped by a corbelled brick lintel. A synthetic sign board sits on top of the lintel and reads “Tia’s Caribbean Taste, Jamaican Cuisine, Restaurant/Sports Bar.”



Figure 24. 4914 Broad St., view southeast (HDR 2018).



Figure 25. 4914 Broad St., view northeast (HDR 2018).

The restaurant building at 4914 Broad St. was likely originally built for a commercial use. Google imagery from 2016 shows the building, then a seafood restaurant, for sale. Tia's Caribbean Taste subsequently moved into the space. The property lacks significant associations with any themes, events, or patterns significant in the history of Loris, Horry County, the state of South Carolina, or the U.S.; nor did research reveal the commercial property to be associated with historically significant individuals (Criteria A and B). The building lacks noteworthy features of any architectural style, type, form, or method of construction; furthermore, it has sustained substantial alterations that include new façade materials and porch. The property therefore does not convey significance under Criterion C. The property is unlikely to yield information important to historical study (Criterion D). Due to an overall lack of significance, the property at 4914 Broad St. is recommended Not Eligible for listing in the NRHP.

#### 8.2.6 Site 3852, 4220 Dogwood St.

According to online Horry County Assessor data, the dwelling at 4220 Dogwood St. was constructed in 1948. The 1.5-story building sits at-grade and is four bays wide by three bays deep, facing north. The building is clad in brick veneer with vinyl siding in the gables. The building is capped by a side gable roof with closed overhanging eaves and a centered, shed-roof dormer on the front (north) and rear (south) slopes. The roof is covered in raised metal seam. A single-bay car port with a hipped roof is attached to the west side of the building. A second-story porch with a gable-front roof covers the single, centered entrance bay in the east gable, accessed by two flights of wood stairs. An exterior brick chimney is present at each gable end.

The asymmetrical façade (north elevation) features a projecting center bay and engaged east porch. The porch has a brick floor and is supported on two metal posts. Covered under the porch is the single-leaf, wood panel door, fronted by a storm door, and a pair of 6/6 double hung wood sash windows with fixed shutters. The west bay of the façade contains a smaller pair of 6/6 double hung sash, which also appear to be wood. The front dormer contains a matching pair of 6/6 sash windows.

Single 6/6 double hung sash windows are present on the first story of the east (side) elevation, and in the west (side) gable. The east side of the building additionally contains a first-story side door that opens onto a wood deck extending the full width of the elevation, and enclosed with a wood balustrade. At the center of the deck rises a two-flight staircase with balustrade, terminating at the small entrance porch in the gable. The second-story gabled porch and first-story deck appear to be additions.

A detached single-bay garage with a gable front roof and raised seam metal siding stands southeast of the dwelling, facing the road. The building holds a vinyl roll top door with lights. It is likely a modern addition to the property.



Figure 26. 4220 Dogwood St., view south (HDR 2018).



Figure 27. 4220 Dogwood St., view southwest (HDR 2018).

Built in 1948, the house at 4220 Dogwood St. was constructed at the beginning of a residential development boom that occurred during the mid-twentieth century along Azalea, Holly, Dogwood, and Rose Streets. Though part of this trend, the property at 4220 does not hold sufficient significance in association with themes of community development in Loris, or with any other historical patterns or events that occurred locally or nationally (Criterion A). Nor is the property known to have been owned, occupied, built by, or otherwise associated with historically significant individuals (Criterion B). The dwelling represents an unusual combination of architectural forms and features, excluding it from proper classification as a Ranch or Minimal Traditional, though its form exhibits features of both building types. Additionally, the building's double hung 6/6 sash windows and side gable roof with dormers suggest Colonial Revival influence. However, though unusual, this amalgamation of architectural features does not result in a noteworthy or significantly eclectic example of residential architecture. The dwelling is therefore not significant under Criterion C. The property is unlikely to yield information important to historical study (Criterion D). Due to an overall lack of significance, the property at 4220 Dogwood St. is recommended Not Eligible for listing in the NRHP.

### 8.2.7 Site 3853, 5102 Broad St.

According to Horry County Assessor data, the building at 5102 Broad St was constructed in 1952. The restaurant stands on the east side of Broad St (U.S. Hwy 701) and faces west (Figures 28 and 29). It is surrounded on the south by a paved parking lot, and on the north by a

vacant grassy parcel. The one-story, rectangular building has a front gable roof and a mansard-style, hipped porch roof that creates a deep, cantilevered overhang across the full façade and around the north and south (front) building corners. The building is CMU-construction, with metal cladding in the front gable, asphalt shingles on the main roof, and cementitious tiles on the mansard overhang. The asymmetrical façade contains an off-center, single-leaf, metal-frame and glass door, flanked by two bands of metal-frame store front windows on either side. The south band of windows wraps around to the south side of the building. No fenestration is present on either side (north and south) elevation of the main block. A 1-story, rear gabled addition was constructed c. 1985.

From at least 1969 to 1973, the Santino's Pizza building operated as an auto garage called Long Brothers' Body Shop (Figure 28). Though research was unable to confirm whether the building was originally constructed as a garage, the form of the building and historic photographs indicate that this was likely the case. When operating as a body shop, the building had a flat roof and no porch covering, and façade fenestration consisted of a single auto bay at the north end, and an office front door and window on the south end. Around the same time that the rear additions were built (c. 1985), and possibly coinciding with the purchase of the building by the current owners of Santino's Pizza in 1988, the building underwent several large modifications. The roof, formerly flat, was given a new front-gabled cap. The false mansard roof was installed on the façade, the auto bay was infilled with storefront windows, and a new doorway was cut out closer to the center of the façade.



Figure 28. 5102 Broad St, view to northeast (HDR 2018).



Figure 29. 5102 Broad St, view to southeast (HDR 2018).



Figure 30. 5102 Broad St at center, c. 1970, when operating as Long Brothers Body Shop. The parcel on the left/north is now vacant; visible in the background is 4226 Willow St. (Lewis 1987).

The property at 5102 Broad Street is not associated with historic events, themes, or patterns significant to the development or history of Loris, Horry County, or the state of South Carolina; nor is the property known to be associated with historically significant individuals (Criteria A and B). Most likely constructed as a garage during the mid-century when Loris was beginning to expand commercially and industrially north of the historic downtown, the building at that time represented a broadly occurring trend of auto garages and gas stations cropping up at the outskirts of towns and cities across the U.S. However, the garage's transformation into a restaurant in the 1980s, and its corresponding alteration of form and features, render it unable to communicate any architectural significance related to this theme (Criterion C). The property is not likely to yield information important to further historical study (Criterion D). Site 3853 is recommended Not Eligible for listing in the NRHP.

#### **8.2.8 Site 3854, 4226 Willow St.**

According to Horry County online tax assessor data, the dwelling at 4226 Willow St. was constructed in 1940. The small, one-story cottage sits on a raised concrete foundation and is capped by a side gable roof with narrow closed eaves. The building is clad in vinyl siding, and the roof is covered in asphalt shingles. A raised brick porch covers the façade (north elevation) and is covered by a shed roof supported on five narrow, square wood posts. A large gabled addition extends off of the rear (south) end of the building, and a flat-roof carport addition is attached at the southwest corner of the building.

The asymmetrical façade features a single-leaf door (fronted by a storm) slightly off-center and flanked by two single 6/6 sash, each with fixed shutters. Single and paired 6/6 sash with fixed shutters are aligned across both side (east and west) elevations as well. Three brick chimneys are present on the west elevation: one at the original gable end, and two on the rear addition.

A small gabled outbuilding (Site 3854.01) stands southeast of the dwelling. It is clad in vinyl siding and contains a single-leaf door fronted by a storm on the north elevation. A shed-roof extends off of the west side, covering a small bay enclosed with vinyl siding and wood lattice. The roof is covered by asphalt shingles and has closed eaves with wood rake trim.



Figure 31. 4226 Willow St., view southwest. Outbuilding on the left (HDR 2018).



Figure 32. 4226 Willow St., view southeast (HDR 2018).

Constructed in 1940, the dwelling at 4226 Willow St. was one of the earliest residences to be built this far north of Loris. Historic aerial imagery from 1951 shows that Willow Street at this time remained partially wooded and entirely undeveloped, save for the house at 4226 (which had not yet been expanded with major additions). The small cottage was therefore likely the first house built on Willow St. Though a forerunner of the neighborhood, 4226 Willow St. does not hold sufficient significance in association with themes of community development in Loris, or with any other historical patterns or events that occurred locally or nationally (Criterion A). Nor is the property known to have been owned, occupied, built by, or otherwise associated with historically significant individuals (Criterion B). The one-story cottage with a side gable roof and full porch is a common residential form found throughout Horry County and the South. The example that stands at 4226 Willow St., with its replacement vinyl siding and large rear additions, lacks noteworthy features of the cottage type, and is not significant under Criterion C. The property is unlikely to yield information important to historical study (Criterion D). The property is therefore recommended Not Eligible for listing in the NRHP.

### **8.2.9 Site 3855, 5206 Broad St.**

According to online Horry County tax assessor data, the dwelling at 5206 Broad St. was built in 1950; however, historic maps and aerial imagery indicate that the house was constructed at a slightly later date, c. 1955-1960. The Ranch-type dwelling doubles as a commercial store front: the dwelling faces south onto Willow St., and the commercial business (“That Salon”) faces west onto N. Hwy 701. The building rises a single story over a raised brick pier foundation with concrete block infill. The building is clad in vinyl siding and is capped by a side gable roof covered in asphalt shingles.

A shed roof front porch covers three center bays on the dwelling façade (south elevation), and opens onto a raised, concrete porch accessed by brick steps. The porch roof is supported on square wood posts and has a metal balustrade. A wood accessibility ramp extends from the southeast corner of the façade to the porch. Covered under the porch is a single-leaf door covered by a storm and flanked by two vinyl sash windows. Additional single vinyl sash windows are located in the façade bays west and east of the porch. A double-bay, attached carport with an extended flat metal roof is present at the east end of the building, opening south onto Willow St.

The commercial front (west elevation) of the building features symmetrical fenestration, with a single-leaf door centered beneath the gable peak. The door opens onto a brick stoop with a balustrade and is covered by a gable-front roof supported by wood braces. Two large square vinyl windows with simulated muntins flank the door. A rectangular vent is present in the west gable. Double and single vinyl sash are present on the north elevation.



Figure 33. 5206 Broad St., view northwest towards dwelling façade (HDR 2018).



Figure 34. 5206 Broad St., view northeast showing dwelling façade (right) and commercial front (left) (HDR 2018).

Historic maps show that the building at 5206 Broad St was present on the parcel by 1964, and its Ranch form supports a c. 1960 date of construction. The commercial front of the building was most likely a modern addition, evidenced by the modern vinyl windows and entry porch. The property lacks associations with significant historic themes such as community or commercial development, and is not significant under Criterion A at the local, state, or national level. Nor is the property known to have been owned, occupied, built by, or otherwise associated with historically significant individuals (Criterion B). The Ranch-type dwelling lacks distinctive or noteworthy features of that style, form, or method of construction, and has furthermore undergone substantial alterations including replacing windows and siding. The building is therefore not significant under Criterion C. The property is unlikely to yield information important to historical study (Criterion D). The property at 5206 Broad St. is recommended Not Eligible for listing in the NRHP.

#### **8.2.10 Site 3856, 4301 Willow St.**

Online Horry County tax assessor data identifies a construction date of 1951 for the dwelling at 4301 Willow St. The building rises a single story over a raised, poured concrete foundation, facing south. It is clad in vinyl siding and capped by a side gable roof with closed overhanging eaves and covered in asphalt shingles. A gable-front porch projects off-center from the façade (south elevation). All windows are single and paired vinyl sash with simulated muntins.

The front porch rests on a raised concrete foundation and is capped by a wood deck. The porch gable is supported on four turned wood posts. Covered under the porch is a modern single-leaf door with central light, flanked by two pairs of vinyl sash with fixed shutters. The west wing of the façade is stepped down in height from the main gable roof line, and contains a single vinyl sash window and an open, single-bay carport. Sheltered under the carport are two pedestrian doors, one facing south and one facing west, as well as one vinyl window. The east (side) elevation of the building contains two single vinyl sash windows and a semi-circular gable vent.



Figure 35. 4301 Willow St, view north (HDR 2018).



Figure 36. 4301 Willow St, view northwest (HDR 2018).

Though built when this neighborhood north of Loris was beginning to develop in the mid-twentieth century, the property at 4301 Willow St. lacks significant associations with historic themes such as community or commercial development, and is not significant under Criterion A at the local, state, or national level. Nor is the property known to have been owned, occupied, built by, or otherwise associated with historically significant individuals (Criterion B). The Ranch-type dwelling lacks distinctive or noteworthy features of that style, type, form, or method of construction, and has furthermore sustained replacement of siding, windows, and front door. The building is therefore not significant under Criterion C. The property is unlikely to yield information important to historical study (Criterion D). The property at 4301 Willow St. is recommended Not Eligible for listing in the NRHP.

#### **8.2.11 Site 3857, 5218 Broad St.**

According to Horry County Assessor data, the two-story residential building at 5218 Broad St was constructed in 1950. The building stands on the east side of Broad St and faces west (Figures 37 and 38). It is surrounded by grassy lawn on all sides; a residential parcel to the south, and a vacant, wooded parcel to the north.

The two-story building is rectangular and front-gabled in form. It sits on a concrete foundation. The front of the building is clad in weatherboard, and side elevations are concrete block. A hipped-roof porch supported on narrow wood posts with braces wraps across the whole façade and around the side elevations. The porch floor is an at-grade, concrete slab, enclosed by a simple wood balustrade. The building façade (west) is symmetrical, with a single-leaf wood door flanked by two pairs of vinyl sash windows on the first floor, and two pairs of vinyl sash aligned above on the second floor. Façade windows are accented with fixed board-and-batten shutters. Side elevation windows are single vinyl sash. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and finished with wood rake trim. Overhanging eaves are closed over the front gable, and have exposed rafter ends over the side elevations. Two additions are present: a one-story gable addition on the northeast corner, and a one-story shed-roof addition on the southeast corner, both built after 1951.



Figure 37. 5218 Broad St, view to the northeast (HDR 2018).



Figure 38. 5218 Broad St, view to the southeast (HDR 2018).

The form of the building indicates that it was likely originally built as a residence; however, though vacant and listed for rent at the time of survey, the building was previously used as a floral design shop. The property is not known to be associated with events, themes, or patterns significant in the history of Loris, Horry County, or at the state or national level (Criterion A); nor is it associated with historically significant individuals. The domestic building exhibits a fairly uncommon form and use of materials for a mid-century dwelling along this largely commercial strip of Broad St, but it lacks architectural merit or distinction, and is not significant under Criterion C. The property is unlikely to yield information important to historical study (Criterion D). Due to a lack of significance, the property at 5218 Broad St is recommended Not Eligible for listing in the NRHP.

#### **8.2.12 Site 3858, 5310 Broad St.**

Online Horry County assessor data identifies a construction date of 1950 for the building at 5310 Broad St. The commercial building sits at grade and is one story in height, facing west. The building is capped by a gable-front roof over the north half, and a flat roof over the south block. The building is concrete block with brick veneer on the façade (west elevation) and wood siding in the gables. Both gabled and flat roofs are covered in raised metal seam.

The façade is dominated by a cantilevered, gable-front porch roof. The porch roof covers the north portion of the building, mirroring the main gabled roof line. The porch gable is clad in vertical wood siding. Covered under the porch is a single-leaf door flanked by two metal-frame, single-pane storefront windows. Located in the south, flat-roof portion of the façade is a second single-leaf pedestrian door with a light, covered under a canvas awning that reads "Title Loans," and a single-pane storefront window.

Each side elevation (north and south) contains a single window opening that has been infilled with an air conditioner unit. No other fenestration is visible on the sides of the building.



Figure 39. 5310 Broad St., view northeast (HDR 2018).



Figure 40. 5310 Broad St., view northeast (HDR 2018).

The mid-century building, which currently bears signage identifying it as “Wright’s Hobby Shop” and a title loan office, was likely built originally as a commercial building, though the south, flat-roof bays may have been later additions. Research did not reveal any significance of the property in association with local historical themes related to commercial or community development. The property is not significant under Criterion A at the local, state, or national level. Nor is the property known to be associated with an owner or other individual significant in the history of Loris, Horry County, the state of South Carolina, or the nation (Criterion B). The building lacks noteworthy characteristics of any architectural form, style, or method of construction, and is not significant under Criterion C. The property is unlikely to yield information important to historical study (Criterion D). Due to an overall lack of significance, the commercial building at 5310 Broad St. is recommended Not Eligible for listing in the NRHP.

#### **8.2.13 Site 3859, 4301 Rose St.**

Online Horry County assessor data identifies a construction date of 1960 for the dwelling at 4301 Rose St. The rectangular, prefabricated house rises a single story over a raised concrete block foundation and is capped by a side gable roof with an off-center, gable-front porch projection. The building faces south. A full-width rear addition is covered under a lower-pitch extension of the gable roof. The building is clad in vinyl siding, and the roof is covered in raised metal seam. All windows are vinyl sash with simulated muntins.

The raised gable-front porch rests on a concrete block foundation capped by a wood balustrade and narrow wood posts. A set of wood steps gives access at center. Covered under the porch is a modern single-leaf door and a pair of vinyl sash windows. An octagonal vent is present in the porch gable. Bays east and west of the porch contain three single vinyl sash windows.

The east (side) elevation contains a secondary, single-leaf door accessed by a small set of wood steps, and one vinyl sash window. No fenestration was visible on the west (side) elevation.

One wood-frame garage or shed stands behind (north of) the dwelling, facing south. The building is clad in panelized metal and capped by a side gable metal roof. Openings appear to include at least one auto bay and a single-leaf metal pedestrian door.



Figure 41. 4301 Rose St., view north (HDR 2018).



Figure 42. 4301 Rose St., view northwest (HDR 2018).

The property at 4301 Rose St. lacks associations with significant historic themes such as community or commercial development, and is not significant under Criterion A at the local, state, or national level. Nor is the property known to be owned, occupied, built by, or otherwise associated with historically significant individuals (Criterion B). The prefabricated dwelling lacks distinctive or noteworthy features of any style, form, or method of construction, and has furthermore sustained comprehensive replacement of materials (porch, siding, windows, and doors). The building is therefore not significant under Criterion C. The property is unlikely to yield information important to historical study (Criterion D). The property at 4301 Rose St. is recommended Not Eligible for listing in the NRHP.

#### **8.2.14 Site 3860, 5330 Broad St.**

Horry County online assessor data identifies a construction date of 1965 for Trinity Baptist Church at 5330 Broad St. This date is supported by historic maps, aerial imagery, local records, and the form and materials of the building. The rectangular-plan building is a temple-front church with a center steeple and a gable-front roof. The steeple sits on a stepped-down gable-front bay projecting off the façade (west elevation) of the building, which is covered by the full-width, flat-roof portico. A large gabled addition extends off of the rear (east) elevation of the building, approximately doubling its footprint. The building is clad in vertical vinyl siding, and the roof has narrow, closed eaves and is covered in asphalt shingles.

The portico stands at-grade on a concrete slab and is capped by a flat roof with a square parapet of synthetic material. The portico roof is supported by four pairs of square tapered columns with capitals and a plain architrave. Rising from the flat portico roof is the peak of the stepped-down gable-front bay, upon which is mounted a multi-tiered steeple of synthetic material. Covered under the porch is a set of double-leaf, wood panel doors, resting in a Classical surround with fluted pilasters, sidelights, and a full entablature with architrave, molded cornice, and dentils. No windows are present on the façade.

The stepped-down, gable-front bay contains a single vinyl sash window with simulated muntins on each side (north and south) elevation. Remaining windows on side elevations of the original, front portion of the building are single, wood-frame, 4-light windows with rounded upper lights and frosted glass. Windows appear to be fixed.

The rear addition, which appears to have been added between 1980 and 1990, is vinyl-clad and contains multiple secondary side entrances and vinyl windows.



Figure 43. Trinity Baptist Church at 5330 Broad St., view southeast (HDR 2018).



Figure 44. Trinity Baptist Church, view northeast (HDR 2018).



Figure 45. Trinity Baptist Church, front doors (left), view south; window detail (right) (HDR 2018).

Though constructed c. 1965, the church at 5330 Broad St. did not become affiliated with Trinity Baptist Church until 1984. The church and parish associated with 5330 Broad St. are not known to be associated with historic events, patterns, themes, or individuals significant locally or at the state or national levels (Criteria A and B). The church building exhibits elements common to the Neoclassical style found with frequency in ecclesiastical buildings throughout the region of the South and the U.S. Though the building possesses some distinctively Classical features such as its double leaf doors and temple front, it overall lacks architectural distinction and integrity, and is not a noteworthy example of a Neoclassical-style church. The building is therefore not significant under Criterion C. The property is unlikely to yield information important to historical study, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to an overall lack of significance, Trinity Baptist Church at 5330 Broad St. is recommended Not Eligible for listing in the NRHP.

#### 8.2.15 Site 3861, 135 Bay Circle Dr.

According to online Horry County assessor data, the Ranch dwelling at 135 Bay Circle Dr. was constructed in 1963. The rectangular-plan, one-story building is six bays wide by two bays deep, and is capped by a side gable roof. The building is clad primarily in brick veneer, with an original sun porch or garage at the building's east end enclosed in vinyl siding, and wood composite siding in the gables. A gabled ell extends off the northeast (rear) corner of the building, and a massive brick chimney rises from its roof ridge.

A single-leaf door is located centrally on the façade (south elevation) and opens onto a raised brick porch that is sheltered under a shallow extension of the main roof supported by metal

posts. Windows flanking the door are single, paired, and triple sets of vinyl sash with fixed paneled shutters. The west (side) elevation contains two vinyl sash windows, and no fenestration is visible on the east (side) elevation.

A wood drop-down shed with a side gable roof stands east of the house, and contains a pair of double-leaf sliding doors on its east elevation. The building was built c. 2000.



Figure 46. 135 Bay Circle Dr., view north (HDR 2018).



Figure 47. 135 Bay Circle Dr., view northeast (HDR 2018).

Though built in 1963, in the midst of the neighborhood's development in the mid-twentieth century, the property at 135 Bay Circle Dr. lacks significant associations with historic themes such as community or commercial development, and is not significant under Criterion A at the local, state, or national level. Nor is the property known to be owned, occupied, built by, or otherwise associated with historically significant individuals (Criterion B). A common example of a Ranch-style dwelling, the building lacks distinctive or noteworthy features of that style, type, form, or method of construction, and has furthermore sustained alterations that include the enclosed east bays, and what appear to be replacement vinyl windows. The building is therefore not significant under Criterion C. The property is unlikely to yield information important to historical study (Criterion D). The property at 135 Bay Circle Dr. is recommended Not Eligible for listing in the NRHP.

#### **8.2.16 Site 3862, 167 Bay Circle Dr.**

According to Horry County online assessor data, the Ranch-style dwelling at 167 Bay Circle Dr. was built in 1962. The building faces north. The rectangular-plan, one-story building sits on a raised foundation of brick or concrete, and is capped by a cross gable roof. The building is six bays wide, with an integral, two-bay carport extending off the west end. The building extends two bays deep. The primary exterior cladding is brick veneer, with vinyl siding on the west half of the building, which includes two enclosed bays flanking the open carport. The roof has deep, closed eaves and is covered in asphalt shingles.

A single-leaf front door with staggered lights is recessed under the off-center crossing of the gable roof, and opens onto a low brick entry stoop. Flanking the door are four pairs and one

triple set of metal jalousie windows with fixed louvered shutters. Triangular vents lie flush with the narrow frieze in front and side gable peaks. The east (side) elevation contains two single metal-frame jalousie windows. The west end of the building contains three pedestrian doors: one entering the house on the east side of the carport, and two entering a small enclosed garage bay at the west end of the carport.



Figure 48. 167 Bay Circle Dr., view south (HDR 2018).



Figure 49. 167 Bay Circle Dr., view southwest (HDR 2018).

Though built in 1962, in the midst of the neighborhood's development in the mid-twentieth century, the property at 167 Bay Circle Dr. lacks significant associations with historic themes such as community or commercial development, and is not significant under Criterion A at the local, state, or national level. Nor is the property known to have been owned, occupied, built by, or otherwise associated with historically significant individuals (Criterion B). Though the Ranch-style dwelling exhibits some distinctive mid-century Ranch-style characteristics, including its metal-frame jalousie windows, deep eaves, and integral carport, these do not collectively constitute a whole that is sufficiently distinctive, typical, or exemplary to merit individual eligibility under Criterion C. Better examples of a mid-century Ranch with similar details exist throughout Horry County and the state of South Carolina. The property is unlikely to yield information important to historical study (Criterion D). Due to an overall lack of significance, the property at 167 Bay Circle Dr. is recommended Not Eligible for listing in the NRHP.

#### **8.2.17 Site 3863, 701 Broad St.**

Horry County online assessor data provides a construction date of 1972 for the gas station and convenience store "Cash and Dash" at 701 Broad St. The one-story, rectangular plan building faces east and comprises two side gabled blocks: the convenience store (south) with attached gable-front gas station canopy, and garage bays (north) covered under a stepped-up gable roofline. The concrete building is faced in brick veneer, with wood composite siding in the gables. The roof features deep closed eaves with a wood raking cornice, and is covered in raised metal seam.

The store façade (east elevation) consists of banded metal-frame storefront windows flanking double-leaf, metal-frame glass doors with a transom. The doors open under the garage canopy, which is supported on round metal poles. Two gas pumps are mounted on concrete pads. The garage façade (also east elevation) north of the store contains a single pedestrian door and three auto bays, two of a higher, narrower dimension than the third. All auto bays are closed by overhead doors.

The south (side) gable end contains two pedestrian doors. No fenestration is visible on the north (garage) gable end of the building.

Suspended on a round metal pole at the northeast corner of the parcel is a square synthetic sign that reads “CD Cash and Dash.”



Figure 50. Cash and Dash at 701 Broad St., view northwest (HDR 2018)



Figure 51. Cash and Dash at 701 Broad St., view southwest (HDR 2018)

The 1970s gas station-auto shop was almost certainly built originally for this purpose, with a possible expansion of the garage suggested by the higher roofline over the north auto bays. However, the building lacks significance in association with any local historical themes related to commercialism, transportation, or community development. The property is not significant under Criterion A at the local, state, or national level. Nor is the property known to have been associated with an owner or other individual significant in the history of Loris, Horry County, the state of South Carolina, or the nation (Criterion B). The building represents a commonly-occurring type of late-twentieth-century gas station/convenience store/auto shop located along highways throughout the county, the state, and the nation. The building lacks noteworthy characteristics of any architectural form, style, or method of construction and is not significant under Criterion C. The property is unlikely to yield information important to historical study (Criterion D). Due to an overall lack of significance, the Cash and Dash at 701 Broad St. is recommended Not Eligible for listing in the NRHP.

#### **8.2.18 Site 3864, 735 Broad St.**

Horry County online tax assessor data provides a building date of 1945 for the dwelling at 735 Broad St. The dwelling stands on the west side of Broad St./Hwy 701 and faces east. It rises a single story over a brick pier foundation with concrete infill, and is capped by a side gable, jerkinhead roof with closed, overhanging eaves. A side gabled addition extends an additional bay off the north end of the building. The addition appears to date to c. 1950. A shed-roof porch extends across the south half of the façade and wraps around half of the south (side) elevation. The building is clad in drop wood siding, and the roof is covered in asphalt shingles.

The façade (east elevation) is dominated by the raised, wood porch, which is accessed by wood steps at the north and south ends. The porch is supported on square wood columns and features exposed rafter tails. Centered on the original façade (absent the north bay addition) and opening onto the porch is a single-leaf, wood panel door fronted by a storm. A pair of 6/6 double hung wood sash windows is located south of the door, and a pair of 2/2 double hung wood sash windows is located north of the door. The façade of the north addition contains a single 1/1 wood sash window. Both side (north and south) elevations contain single 1/1 wood sash windows. A rear addition covered under the extended gable roof covers the full width of the west elevation, extending an additional bay deep.

Two small outbuildings stand southwest of the house: a gable-roof shed (Site 3864.01) clad in weatherboard siding, with an open lean-to addition on the south side and a pedestrian door in the east gable end; and a small tool shed with a shed roof and plywood siding. The plywood shed is likely not historic in age.



Figure 52. 735 Broad St., view northwest (HDR 2018).



Figure 53. 735 Broad St., view southwest (HDR 2018).

Constructed in 1945, the dwelling at 735 Broad St. was one of the earliest residences to be built this far north of Loris. As late as the mid-1990s, development north of Carolina Dr. was sparse (one other exception being the gas station and garage associated with Site 3863), with much of the land surrounding 735 Broad St. still wooded or agricultural acreage. Though the house remains rurally located, no evidence of former barns or other agricultural outbuildings are visible on the property or in historic aerial imagery, indicating that the dwelling was never an active farm property. Research did not reveal the property at 735 Broad to be associated with significant historic themes of community development in Loris, or with any other historical patterns or events that occurred locally or nationally (Criterion A). Assessor data indicates that the house has since the 1970s been associated with the Hardee family. The Hardees known to be associated with the property are not significant in local, state, or national history, and the property is not eligible under Criterion B. The one-story bungalow with a jerkinhead, side gable roof and wraparound porch is a common residential form found throughout Horry County and South Carolina. The dwelling that stands at 735 Broad St. lacks noteworthy features of this or any other type, form, method of construction, or architectural style, and is not significant under Criterion C. The property is unlikely to yield information important to historical study (Criterion D). The property is therefore recommended Not Eligible for listing in the NRHP.

#### **8.2.19 Site 3865, 732 Broad St.**

Horry County online assessor data provides a building date of 1949 for the dwelling at 732 Broad St.; however, historic aerial imagery and maps show that the building was not present at that date, and was more likely built slightly later, c. 1955-1960. The Ranch-type dwelling rises a single story over an at-grade foundation that is not visible, and is capped by a side gable roof.

The building was expanded in width soon after original construction with an additional bay on the south end, resulting in a building width of five bays, and a depth of two bays. The building is clad in brick veneer, with vinyl siding in the gables. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles and features deep, closed eaves. A central brick chimney rises near the roof ridge. A carport is attached at the north end of the house.

An at-grade, shed-roof porch covers the north half of the façade (west elevation), extending beyond the north gable end to cover the attached single-bay carport. The porch is supported on narrow, round metal poles. Covered under the front porch are the off-center, single-leaf door fronted by a storm, flanked by two single 1/1 sash windows. Bays south of the porch contain one pair of 1/1 sash and one smaller 1/1 sash in the south bay addition. All windows appear to be wood, and have rowlock sills.

A gabled ell addition extends from the center rear (east elevation) of the building.

Two small outbuildings stand adjacent to one another and southeast of the dwelling. Both have gable roofs; one is clad in raised metal seam, with a hinged door on the west side, and one is clad in wood composite siding, with a door on the north gable end. Neither building appears to be historic in age.



Figure 54. 732 Broad St., view northeast; outbuildings on right (HDR 2018).



**Figure 55. 732 Broad St., view east (HDR 2018).**

Built c. 1955-1960, the Ranch dwelling at 732 Broad St. was constructed when development this far north of Loris (generally north of Carolina Dr.) was still sparse. Additional, denser residential development took place concurrently to the south, filling in Azalea, Holly, Willow, and Rose Streets. Research reveals no associations of the property at 732 Broad with significant historic themes such as community or commercial development at the local, state, or national level (Criterion A). Nor is the property known to be owned, occupied, built by, or otherwise associated with historically significant individuals (Criterion B). A common example of a Ranch-style dwelling, the building lacks distinctive or noteworthy features of that style, type, form, or method of construction, and is therefore not significant under Criterion C. The property is unlikely to yield information important to historical study (Criterion D). The property at 732 Broad St. is recommended Not Eligible for listing in the NRHP.

#### **8.2.20 Site 3866, 850 N. Hwy 701**

According to online Horry County assessor data, the dwelling at 850 N. Hwy 701 was built in 1964. The T-plan, Ranch-style dwelling rises a single story over a raised foundation, and is capped by a cross gable roof. The building, which faces west, is six bays wide and four bays deep at its wider, north end. Primary exterior cladding is brick veneer, with horizontal siding in the gable. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles and features deep, closed overhanging eaves. A large central brick chimney rises from the roof ridge.

The façade (west elevation) features an off-center, single-leaf door that opens onto an engaged entry porch with a solid brick balustrade. The porch is covered under the gable-front (north) wing of the façade, supported on a single round column and accessed by brick steps. Façade

windows on either side of the porch include sets of three 2/2 horizontal-pane wood sash, and one 4x7 window. Sash windows have rowlock sills; all façade windows have fixed shutters.

The north (side) elevation of the building contains single and paired 2/2 horizontal wood sash windows with rowlock sills. The south (side) elevation was not visible during survey. The rear (east) elevation includes an integral, single-bay garage bay opening east into the wraparound driveway, as well as double-leaf doors with sidelights, which open onto an uncovered wood deck. Rear windows are single 2/2 horizontal wood sash. Small basement windows or vents as well as triangular gable peak vents are present on all visible elevations.

A semi-circular water feature lies west of the house, in the front yard. Evidently man-made, the small lake is traversed at center by a parabolic wood bridge with an open wood balustrade on each side. Building date of the bridge is unknown.



Figure 56. 850 N. Hwy 701, view southeast (HDR 2018).



Figure 57. 850 N. Hwy 701, view south (HDR 2018).

Built in 1964, the Ranch-style dwelling at 850 N. Hwy 701 was constructed when development this far north of Loris (generally north of Carolina Dr.) was still sparse. Additional, denser residential development took place concurrently to the south, filling in Azalea, Holly, Willow, and Rose Streets. Research reveals no associations of the property at 850 N. Hwy 701 with significant historic themes such as community or commercial development at the local, state, or national level (Criterion A). Nor is the property known to have been owned, occupied, built by, or otherwise associated with historically significant individuals (Criterion B). Though the Ranch-style dwelling exhibits some distinctive mid-century characteristics, including its cross gabled T-plan, 2/2 horizontal wood sash windows, deep eaves, and an integral garage, these features do not collectively constitute a whole that is sufficiently distinctive, typical, or exemplary to merit individual eligibility under Criterion C. Superior examples of a mid-century Ranch with similar details exist throughout Horry County and the state of South Carolina. The property is unlikely to yield information important to historical study (Criterion D). Due to an overall lack of significance, the property at 850 N. Hwy 701 is recommended Not Eligible for listing in the NRHP.

#### 8.2.21 Site 3867, 950 N. Hwy 701

According to Horry County online assessor data, Glendale Baptist Church was constructed at 950 N. Hwy 701 in 1960, a date supported by historic maps and imagery. The congregation had been established several decades prior, in 1934. The original location of the church is not known. The current building stands on the northeast corner of U.S. Hwy 701 and U.S. Hwy 747 (Prospect Rd.) and faces south onto Hwy 747 (Figures 59 and 59). It is surrounded by an asphalt-paved parking lot.

The Baptist church is a gable-front, center-steeple church built in the neoclassical style. The church is brick and two stories in height. It has a full-width front portico with a stepped gable roof supported on four Tuscan-style columns. The façade (south) is symmetrical, with centered double-leaf, panel doors set in a classical-styled architrave and flanked by two vinyl sash windows with fanlight transoms and simulated divided lights. Matching windows are arrayed along the east and west elevations, with additional vinyl sash, no transoms present, located at the clerestory level and on the rear (north and east) additions. The portico gable features gable return and a central round vent, and is clad in vinyl. The steeple, located at the front of the main roof ridge, is composed of synthetic or metal material, and consists of a square base, octagonal center piece, and spire mounted with a cross. A one-story, cross gable, L-shaped addition was built onto the northeast end of the church sometime prior to 1994. The addition is brick and matches the neoclassical character of the main block.



Figure 58. 950 N. Hwy 701, view to northwest (HDR 2018).



Figure 59. 950 N. Hwy 701, view to northwest (HDR 2018).

Founded in 1934 according to its signpost, Glendale Baptist Church evidently relocated in 1960 from an original or former location to its current address. Little data is available on the establishment or historic development of the church, and it is possible that the name of the Baptist church was changed. The property is not known to be associated with significant themes, events, or patterns in the history of Loris, Horry County, or the state of South Carolina, nor with historically significant individuals (Criteria A and B). The church exhibits architectural features very common to Baptist and other Protestant churches throughout the U.S. and particularly in the Southeast. It is not a noteworthy example of the Neoclassical, ecclesiastical type, or otherwise significant under Criterion C. The property is unlikely to yield information that will help further historical study. Due to a lack of significance, Glendale Baptist Church at 950 N. Hwy 701 is recommended Not Eligible for listing in the NRHP.

#### 8.2.22 Site 3868, 134 Hwy 747

Online Horry County assessor data identifies a construction date of 1961 for the dwelling at 134 Hwy 747. The one-story, Ranch-type house rises a single story over a raised foundation, facing north. The building is capped by a side gable roof with a gable-front entry porch projecting off the center of the façade (north elevation). The building is clad in three materials: brick veneer on the lower walls; board-and-batten across the middle section of the walls; and aluminum siding on the upper walls beneath the cornice and in the gables. The roof has closed, overhanging eaves and a raking wood cornice, and is covered in asphalt shingles.

The building façade is three bays wide, with the central single-leaf door opening onto a raised, brick entry porch covered by a gable-front roof supported on two fluted columns. Flanking the entry porch are one single and one pair of 6/6 sash windows. Windows appear to be wood and rest on the continuous rowlock sill course capping the lower brick wall.

The south (side) elevation contains two single 6/6 sash windows, covered by storms and resting on the rowlock sill course. The north (side) elevation contains single sash windows (not fully visible) and a secondary entrance covered under a gabled roof.

West of the dwelling, a prefabricated mobile home sits on concrete blocks. The structure is clad in panelized metal and has a gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The mobile home was added to the site c. 2007.



Figure 60. 134 Hwy 747, view southwest (HDR 2018).



Figure 61. 134 Hwy 747, view east (HDR 2018).

Built in 1961, the dwelling at 134 Hwy 747 was constructed when development this far north of Loris (generally north of Carolina Dr.) was still sparse. Additional, denser residential development took place concurrently to the south, filling in Azalea, Holly, Willow, and Rose Streets. Research reveals no associations of the property at 134 Hwy 747 with significant historic themes such as community or commercial development at the local, state, or national level (Criterion A). Nor is the property known to have been owned, occupied, built by, or otherwise associated with historically significant individuals (Criterion B). The dwelling exhibits features characteristic of the Ranch form and type—including its side gable roof and rectangular plan—as well as of the Neoclassical style—primarily, its gable-front entry porch—but lacks distinctive, typical, or exemplary architectural features which would lend it significance under Criterion C. The property is unlikely to yield information important to historical study (Criterion D). Due to an overall lack of significance, the property at 134 Hwy 747 is recommended Not Eligible for listing in the NRHP.

#### 8.2.23 Site 3869, 131 Hwy 747

According to online Horry County assessor data, the dwelling at 131 Hwy 747 was built in 1970. The Ranch dwelling rises a single story over a raised brick veneered foundation, facing south. The building is clad in vinyl siding, and the side-gable roof with closed, overhanging eaves is covered with asphalt roll. A gable-front porch projects off-center from the façade (south elevation).

The porch stands at grade, with a wood balustrade and square wood posts supporting the gable-front roof. The porch gable is clad in vinyl siding and contains an octagonal vent. Opening onto the porch is a single-leaf door and a 6/6 vinyl sash window. Windows on either side of the porch are single and paired 6/6 vinyl sash, all with fixed louvered shutters. Side elevations contain single, smaller-dimension 6/6 vinyl sash, as well as octagonal vinyl vents in each gable.

Two modern outbuildings stand behind (north of) the dwelling: a large, prefabricated, two-bay garage with metal cladding and a gable roof, and a small drop-down shed with a gable roof.



Figure 62. 131 Hwy 747, view northeast. Modern outbuildings visible behind house (HDR 2018).



Figure 63. 131 Hwy 747, view northwest (HDR 2018).

Built in 1970, the property at 131 Hwy 747 represents the spread of residential development further north of Loris following earlier, mid-century construction further south along Azalea, Holly Willow, and Rose Streets, as well as along Bay Circle Dr. and Carolina Dr. The property at 131 Hwy 747 lacks associations with significant historic themes such as community or commercial development, and is not significant under Criterion A at the local, state, or national level. Nor is the property known to have been owned, occupied, built by, or otherwise associated with historically significant individuals (Criterion B). The Ranch-type dwelling lacks distinctive or noteworthy features of that type, style, form, or method of construction, and is not significant under Criterion C. The property is unlikely to yield information important to historical study (Criterion D). The property at 131 Hwy 747 is recommended Not Eligible for listing in the NRHP.

#### **8.2.24 Site 3870, 360 Prospect Rd**

The form and features of the agricultural building at 360 Prospect Rd (234 Prospect in Horry County Assessor records online) indicate that it was likely built originally as a tobacco flue-curing barn (Figures 64 and 65). This was a common type of barn in the Loris area and throughout the Pee Dee region during the time the building was constructed, c. 1911. Historic aerial imagery shows that as late as the 1950s, the building had a wrap-around shed-roof shelter, a characteristic feature typical of tobacco barns. This sheltered shed area, intended to accommodate workers preparing tobacco leaves for drying, was removed by the 1990s. Added to the barn around the same time was a long, gable-roof pavilion built on the north side, connecting the building to a second tobacco barn/outbuilding, which remained standing as

recently as 2013, but has since been removed. The two buildings were very similar in form, both 1.5 - 2 stories in height (by external appearance—interiors were likely not partitioned into floors), side gabled, and with minimal fenestration. Site 3870 in fact possesses no visible windows at all, and only a single broad, board-and-batten pedestrian door centered on the south elevation. The building foundation is brick, and the walls are constructed with concrete blocks. The side gables are clad with sheet metal, and ribbed metal panels cover the roof.



Figure 64. Barn at 360 Prospect Rd, view to northwest (HDR 2018).



Figure 65. Barn at 360 Prospect Rd, view to north (HDR 2018).

Though Site 3870 is evidently associated with an agricultural industry that was important to Loris and Horry County throughout much of the twentieth century, insufficient evidence was found to indicate that the tobacco barn, now apparently used more generally for agricultural storage, made a significant or consistent contribution to the cultivation or production of tobacco. The barn does not hold sufficiently significant ties to tobacco production or related community development to merit individual eligibility under Criterion A. The property was not found to be associated with individuals significant in the history of Loris, Horry County, the state, or the nation, and is not eligible under Criterion B. Though the barn may historically have constituted part of a larger tobacco farmstead, changes over the last several decades have rendered its original appearance and immediate setting unclear, but certainly altered. The one-story, shed-roof shelter that wrapped around the building in typical tobacco-barn style was removed several decades ago, and a new gabled pavilion structure was erected in the modern period. The other major known historic component of the farm complex, a second tobacco barn located due north of 3870, was removed from the property within the last five years. It is possible that additional sheds and other related outbuildings originally accompanied the barns, though historic maps indicate that there was not residence on the property between approximately 1960 and 2000, after which year a modern prefabricated home was built. The removal and addition of buildings that historically provided context for the tobacco barn and informed its agricultural role and function have isolated the building and made it unable to convey potential significance under Criterion C. The property is unlikely to yield information important to historical study, and is not

significant under Criterion D. Site 3870 is therefore recommended Not Eligible for listing in the NRHP.

### 8.2.25 Site 3871, 1125 N. Hwy 701

The property at 1125 N. Hwy 701 sits at the end of a long, unpaved drive on the west side of the highway. According to Horry County Assessor data, the dwelling was constructed in 1932. The building is a one-story, front-gable bungalow executed in the vernacular, and faces east (Figures 66-68). It appears to rest on an infilled brick pier foundation and is sided in vinyl. A hipped-roof porch covers the full façade. The porch is supported by brick piers capped with tapered columns that are clad in vinyl siding. The façade is asymmetrical, with an off-center door flanked by two single windows, both replacement 2/2 horizontal-light wood sash, likely installed in the 1950s or 1960s. Windows of the same configuration and material are arranged in pairs on the south (side) elevation, and as singles on the north (side) elevation. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles and finished with vinyl rake trim. An interior brick chimney pierces the south slope near the ridge line.

The house stands on what was historically an agricultural property, evidently producing tobacco and corn, but it is unclear if the property remains an active farm. Five outbuildings were visible from the public ROW during survey; all appear to have been originally agricultural in purpose. The buildings have evidently been adapted to various uses over the years, but include what were originally built as a tobacco barn (3871.01), a crib barn (3871.02), a pole barn (3871.03), an open, multi-bay garage (3871.04), and a tool or work shed (3871.05).



Figure 66. 1125 N. Hwy 701, view to southwest (HDR 2018).



Figure 67. 1125 N. Hwy 701, view to northwest (HDR 2018).



Figure 68. 1125 N. Hwy 701, view to southwest (HDR 2018).

The property at 1125 N. Hwy 701 was one of only two rural-agricultural properties surveyed in the Project area. The small bungalow and collection of agricultural outbuildings represent a common property type found throughout Horry County and the rural South. Research did not reveal the property as having associations with any significant historic event, theme, or pattern, nor with any individuals significant in local, state, or national history. The architectural type and style of the vernacular bungalow lacks distinction or any especially typical or exemplary features; furthermore, its 1930s character has been altered with the addition of vinyl siding and mid-century windows. The outbuildings have likewise been repeatedly altered and adapted to new uses, and retain few intact elements that convey architectural significance. The property is unlikely to yield information important to further historical study. Due to an overall lack of significance, Site 3871 is recommended Not Eligible for listing in the NRHP.

### 8.2.26 Site 3872, Carolina Lines Railroad

Two segments of the Carolina Lines Railroad pass through the north end of the Project area. The segments are single track running roughly north-south, parallel on the west side to Hwy 701 (Figures 69-71). The steel tracks are spanned by wood ties and lie on a gravel ballasted berm. Where it runs through the Project area, the tracks are minimally maintained, and appear worn in condition.

The line continues through Loris on the west side, and upon entering town (outside of the Project APE), is flanked closely on the west by Meeting St, and on the east by Railroad Ave. Just southwest of the Project area and northwest of the town center, a segment of abandoned railroad siding extends alongside several industrial blocks, including Site 3850.

No railroad-related buildings or structures such as depots, signal towers, or bridges, were surveyed in association with 3872.



Figure 69. 3872, view south. 115 Prospect Rd (1941) visible on the right; Hwy 701 is on the left (HDR 2018).



Figure 70. 3872, view north from Prospect Rd intersection. Hwy 701 is on the right (HDR 2018).



Figure 71. 3872, view north from Garden Dr intersection (HDR 2018).



**Figure 72. Carolina Lines south of the Project area, view east towards Site 3850 (4115 Holly St). Abandoned siding is visible just east of the active tracks (HDR 2018).**

The railroad track alignment was originally laid by the Chadbourn Lumber Company of Chadbourn, North Carolina in 1886, and was originally built to serve the lumber industry that spanned both sides of the North Carolina-South Carolina border. Known as the Wilmington, Chadbourn & Conway Railroad, the line extended south from the Wilmington, Columbia, & Augusta line (WC&A), carrying lumber freight between Tabor City in North Carolina south through Loris, Allsbrook, and Conway to the Waccamaw River. The line was acquired by the WC&A in the 1890s, which in 1897 merged with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad of South Carolina (later this became just the “Atlantic Coast Line Railroad,” or the ACL) (Lewis 2017). The ACL continued to acquire lines in other southeastern states, and during this expansion, constructed new depots along its South Carolina line, including ones at Conway, Red Hill, and Myrtle Beach in the 1920s and 1930s. These depots facilitated passenger travel, which increased with the rise of Myrtle Beach as a beach destination. In 1967, the ACL merged with its competitor the Seaboard Air Line Railway, becoming the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad (SCL) (Kennedy 2006).

During the 1970s and 1980s, CSX Transportation Corporation was formed, and railroad traffic was rerouted and generally abbreviated to improve efficiency and address decreasing passenger numbers. Many tracks were abandoned or removed, though the alignment

associated with Site 3872 remained in use servicing the lumber industry. In the late 1980s Carolina Southern Railroad took over the CSX railroad spur that ran through Loris and Conway, and operated the line until deficiencies along the line forced its closure in 2011. In 2015, RJ Corman, a railway company out of Kentucky, purchased the defunct line and commenced repairs. Corman re-named the line Carolina Lines, and currently operates the railroad as a freight line, transferring lumber from the lumber mill in Conway (Dickerson and Helline 2016).

The former ACL spur extending south over the North Carolina border and to Myrtle Beach may be locally significant under Criterion A for its ties to Horry County's early lumber industry, which enterprise formed the basis for small towns such as Loris. However, survey of the two segments north of Loris is insufficient to gauge the overall scale of significance and overall integrity of the entire line that currently extends 90 miles through southern North Carolina and through Horry and Marion Counties in South Carolina. Due to the frequent shifts of ownership, and considering that extensive repair work was necessitated to revive operations along the line under Carolina Lines, the physical intactness of the tracks is likely very low. The extent of surviving associated railroad structures—depots, bridges, culverts, signals, etc.—is unknown; however, the closest historic depot in Loris, with its direct relationship to the lumber railroad's establishment, is no longer extant. Research did not reveal the railroad to be associated with historically significant individuals, and it is not significant under Criterion B. The railroad does not appear to exhibit significant characteristics of railroad engineering, and is not significant under Criterion C. The surveyed segments are unlikely to yield information important to historical study (Criterion D).

The surveyed segments associated with Site 3872 and do not appear, on their own, to have significance; however, it is recommended that the full extent of the railroad be fully surveyed and evaluated in order to provide proper context and a fuller understanding of all segments and components. For the purposes of this survey, the railroad segments associated with Site 3872 are recommended Not Eligible for listing in the NRHP.

## 9 Recommendations

No archaeological resources are located within the archaeological APE. A total of thirty historic-age resources are located within the architectural APE: four of these were previously surveyed, and the remaining 26 were newly recorded and evaluated during this survey. No properties are recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP; however, it is recommended that a more thorough and extensive survey be completed for the entire former Atlantic Coast Line Railroad in order to evaluate properly the recorded segments significance in whole. To date, survey efforts have not identified the surveyed segments of the railroad as significant by themselves.



## 10 Compiled Inventory

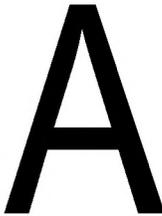
Site number	Previously surveyed	Current Name (Use)	Address	Historic use	Date	NRHP eligibility
3847	No	Mincy's Auto Shop (Commercial)	4744 Broad St.	Commercial/Garage	1943	Not Eligible
3848	No	Vacant	4766 Broad St.	Commercial	1938	Not Eligible
3849	No	Residence	4318 Holly St.	Residential	1966	Not Eligible
3850	No	Ford's Fuel Service (Commercial)	4115 Holly St.	Industry/Commercial	1945	Not Eligible
3851	No	Tia's Caribbean Taste (Commercial)	4914 Broad St.	Commercial	1949	Not Eligible
3852	No	Residence	4220 Dogwood St.	Residential	1948	Not Eligible
3853	No	Santino's Pizza (Commercial)	5102 Broad St.	Commercial	1952	Not Eligible
3854	No	Residence	4226 Willow St.	Residential	1940	Not Eligible
3854.01	No	Shed	4226 Willow St.	Residential	c. 1960	Not Eligible
3855	No	That Salon (Commercial/Residential)	5206 Broad St.	Residential	1950	Not Eligible
3856	No	Residence	4301 Willow St.	Residential	1951	Not Eligible
3857	No	Vacant	5218 Broad St.	Residential/Commercial	1950	Not Eligible
3858	No	Wright's Hobby Shop/Title Loans (Commercial)	5310 Broad St.	Commercial	1950	Not Eligible
3859	No	Residence	4301 Rose St.	Residential	1960	Not Eligible
3860	No	Trinity Baptist Church (Religious)	5330 Broad St.	Religious	1965	Not Eligible
3861	No	Residence	135 Bay Circle Dr.	Residential	1963	Not Eligible
3862	No	Residence	167 Bay Circle Dr.	Residential	1962	Not Eligible



Site number	Previously surveyed	Current Name (Use)	Address	Historic use	Date	NRHP eligibility
3863	No	Cash & Dash (Commercial)	701 N. Hwy 701	Commercial	1972	Not Eligible
3864	No	Residence	735 N. Hwy 701	Residential	1945	Not Eligible
3864.01	No	Shed	735 N. Hwy 701	Residential	c. 1950	Not Eligible
3865	No	Residence	732 (730) N. Hwy 701	Residential	c. 1955	Not Eligible
3866	No	Residence	850 N. Hwy 701	Residential	1964	Not Eligible
3867	No	Glendale Baptist Church (Religious)	950 N. Hwy 701	Religious	1960	Not Eligible
3868	No	Residence	134 Hwy 747	Residential	1961	Not Eligible
3869	No	Residence	131 Hwy 747	Residential	1970	Not Eligible
3870	No	Barn (Agricultural)	360 (234) Prospect Rd.	Agricultural	1911	Not Eligible
3871	No	Residence	1125 N. Hwy 701	Residential	1932	Not Eligible
3871.01	No	Barn	1125 N. Hwy 701	Agricultural	c. 1932	Not Eligible
3871.02	No	Barn	1125 N. Hwy 701	Agricultural	c. 1932	Not Eligible
3871.03	No	Barn	1125 N. Hwy 701	Agricultural	c. 1950	Not Eligible
3871.04	No	Outbuilding (shed)	1125 N. Hwy 701	Agricultural	c. 1932	Not Eligible
3871.05	No	Outbuilding (garage)	1125 N. Hwy 701	Agricultural	c. 1950	Not Eligible
3872	No	Carolina Lines Railroad	Segments north of Loris and south of the Hwy 9 Interchange	Transportation	c. 1886; rehabilitation 2011	Not Eligible
1739	Yes	Residence	4223 Dogwood St	Residential	1940	Not Eligible
1618	Yes	N/A – Not Extant	690 N. Hwy 701	Residential	1915	N/A



Site number	Previously surveyed	Current Name (Use)	Address	Historic use	Date	NRHP eligibility
1615	Yes	Residence	740 N. Hwy 701	Residential	1939	Not Eligible
1941	Yes	Residence	115 Prospect Rd.	Residential	1921	Not Eligible

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Appendix A- Statewide  
Survey Forms



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**Statewide Survey of Historic Properties**  
State Historic Preservation Office  
South Carolina Department of Archives and History  
8301 Parklane Road  
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

U / 3847 Revisit:   
Status Site No.  
Quadrangle Name: Loris  
Tax Map No.: 17614020050

**Survey Form**

**Identification**

Historic Name: Auto Shop/Garage  
Common Name: Mincey's Body Shop  
Address/Location: 4744 Broad Street

City: Loris Vicinity of  County: Horry

Ownership: Private Category: Building  
Historical Use: Commercial Historical Use (if Other):  
Current Use: Commercial Current Use (if Other):  
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

**Property Description**

Construction Date: 1943  
Construction: Masonry Construction (if Other):  
Historic Core Shape: rectangular Historic Core Shape (if Other):  
Exterior Walls: other Exterior Walls (if Other): concrete block  
Foundation: other Foundation (if Other): poured concrete  
Commercial Form: 2-part commercial block Commercial Form (if Other):  
Roof Shape: Other Roof Shape (if Other): Barrel  
Roof Materials: Other Roof Materials (if Other): Synthetic  
Stories: 1 story Stories (if Other):  
Porch Width: Full facade Porch Width (if Other):  
Porch Shape: Hip Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: 3 bays wide by 6 bays deep. Symmetrical facade (west). Two sets of metal-frame storefront windows flank a single-leaf, metal-frame glass door with sidelights and transom. Brick rowlock sills. Garage bay on south side. Side windows are single awnings.

Alterations (include date(s), if known) Front porch with poured concrete floor, synthetic-material balustrade and metal roof is new addition, likely dates to c. 2010.

Architect(s)/Builder(s): Unknown

**South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties  
Survey Form**

Page 2  
Site No.: 3847

**Historical Information**

Historical Information: The auto garage was likely built originally as a garage, and has the same footprint (with south side auto bay) as it had in 1951. However, the building has no known associations with significant themes, patterns, people, or architectural style/form

Source of Information: Historic Aerials.com; Horry County Assessor Online

**Digital Photo ID(s):**

Digital Photo ID 01: 03847001.jpg	Digital Photo ID 06:
View 01 Facing East	View 06
Digital Photo ID 02: 03847002.jpg	Digital Photo ID 07:
View 02 Facing Southeast	View 07
Digital Photo ID 03: 03847003.jpg	Digital Photo ID 08:
View 03 Facing Northeast	View 08
Digital Photo ID 04:	Digital Photo ID 09:
View 04	View 09
Digital Photo ID 05:	Digital Photo ID 10:
View 05	View 10

**Program Management**

Recorded by: Diana Garnett  
Date Recorded: 08/08/2018

Organization: HDR, Inc.



**Statewide Survey of Historic Properties**  
**State Historic Preservation Office**  
**South Carolina Department of Archives and History**  
**8301 Parklane Road**  
**Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100**

U / 3848 Revisit:   
 Status Site No.  
 Quadrangle Name: Loris  
 Tax Map No.: 17614020050

**Survey Form**

**Identification**

Historic Name: Anderson Insurance Auto-Health-Life  
 Common Name: N/A  
 Address/Location: 4766 Broad St.  
 City: Loris Vicinity of  County: Horry  
 Ownership: Private Category: Building  
 Historical Use: Commercial Historical Use (if Other):  
 Current Use: Vacant/Not in use Current Use (if Other):  
 SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

**Property Description**

Construction Date: 1938; c. 1965  
 Construction: Frame Construction (if Other):  
 Historic Core Shape: irregular Historic Core Shape (if Other):  
 Exterior Walls: brick veneer Exterior Walls (if Other): Also vinyl; vertical wood board  
 Foundation: slab construction Foundation (if Other):  
 Commercial Form: other Commercial Form (if Other): 3 commercial blocks joined  
 Roof Shape: Flat Roof Shape (if Other): South block is cross-gable; all blocks  
 Roof Materials: Other Roof Materials (if Other): Synthetic/rubber  
 Stories: 2 stories Stories (if Other):  
 Porch Width: Other Porch Width (if Other): Covers center block façade  
 Porch Shape: Hip Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Three-part building: north block is 1-story, built in 1938; center block is 2-stories, built c. 1965; south block is 1-story, completed c. 1995. N. blk has composite-sided front bay addition with false mansard roof. C. blk has orig. 6/6 wood windows.

Alterations (include date(s), if known) North façade (west) addition built c. 1970. Vinyl-siding and southernmost addition built c. 1995-2000.

Architect(s)/Builder(s): Unknown

**South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties  
Survey Form**

Page 2  
Site No.: 3848

**Historical Information**

Historical Information: The original, 1938 block (north) has been added onto c. 1965 and c. 1995. The building, which likely housed multiple businesses at one time, is vacant. Its historic appearance, use, and associations are not apparent, and it is not significant.

Source of Information: Historic Aerials.com; Horry County Assessor Online

**Digital Photo ID(s):**

Digital Photo ID 01: 03848001.jpg	Digital Photo ID 06:
View 01 Facing East	View 06
Digital Photo ID 02: 03848002.jpg	Digital Photo ID 07:
View 02 Facing Northeast	View 07
Digital Photo ID 03:	Digital Photo ID 08:
View 03	View 08
Digital Photo ID 04:	Digital Photo ID 09:
View 04	View 09
Digital Photo ID 05:	Digital Photo ID 10:
View 05	View 10

**Program Management**

Recorded by: Diana Garnett  
Date Recorded: 08/08/2018

Organization: HDR



**Statewide Survey of Historic Properties**  
State Historic Preservation Office  
South Carolina Department of Archives and History  
8301 Parklane Road  
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

U / 3849 Revisit:   
Status Site No.  
Quadrangle Name: Loris  
Tax Map No.: 17614020050

**Survey Form**

**Identification**

Historic Name: Residence  
Common Name: Residence  
Address/Location: 4318 Holly St.

City: Loris Vicinity of  County: Horry

Ownership: Private Category: Building  
Historical Use: Domestic Historical Use (if Other):  
Current Use: Domestic Current Use (if Other):  
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

**Property Description**

Construction Date: 1966  
Construction: Frame Construction (if Other):  
Historic Core Shape: T Historic Core Shape (if Other):  
Exterior Walls: brick veneer Exterior Walls (if Other):  
Foundation: slab construction Foundation (if Other): concrete  
Commercial Form: Commercial Form (if Other):  
Roof Shape: Cross gable Roof Shape (if Other):  
Roof Materials: Composition shingle Roof Materials (if Other):  
Stories: 1 story Stories (if Other):  
Porch Width: Entrance bay only Porch Width (if Other):  
Porch Shape: Engaged Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Engaged porch at recessed NE corner supported by massive, rounded brick pillar, and façade wall beneath is concave. Original windows are metal casement with fixed transoms. Façade picture window with sidelights. Deep eaves. 1-bay detached garage.

Alterations (include date(s), if known) Fixed louvered vinyl blinds are additions c. 2010.

Architect(s)/Builder(s): Unknown

**South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties  
Survey Form**

Page 2  
Site No.: 3849

**Historical Information**

Historical Information: The house was not found to be associated with a significant architect, resident, or other person; nor with historic events, themes, or patterns. Though distinctive, its design does not rise to the level of local signif. for eligibility under C.

Source of Information: Historic Aerials; Horry County Assessor Online

**Digital Photo ID(s):**

Digital Photo ID 01: 03849001.jpg	Digital Photo ID 06:
View 01 Facing Southwest	View 06
Digital Photo ID 02: 03849002.jpg	Digital Photo ID 07:
View 02 Facing Southeast	View 07
Digital Photo ID 03: 03849003.jpg	Digital Photo ID 08:
View 03 Facing South	View 08
Digital Photo ID 04: 03849004.jpg	Digital Photo ID 09:
View 04 Facing South	View 09
Digital Photo ID 05:	Digital Photo ID 10:
View 05	View 10

**Program Management**

Recorded by: Diana Garnett  
Date Recorded: 08/08/2018

Organization: HDR



**Statewide Survey of Historic Properties**  
State Historic Preservation Office  
South Carolina Department of Archives and History  
8301 Parklane Road  
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

U / 3850 Revisit:   
Status Site No.  
Quadrangle Name: Loris  
Tax Map No.: 17614020050

**Survey Form**

**Identification**

Historic Name: Unknown

Common Name:

Address/Location: 4115 Holly St.

City: Loris

Vicinity of

County: Horry

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Industry

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Commercial

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

**Property Description**

Construction Date: 1945

Construction: Other

Construction (if Other): Unknown

Historic Core Shape: irregular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: other

Exterior Walls (if Other): CMU; panelized metal

Foundation: slab construction

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form: other

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Other

Roof Shape (if Other): Barrel

Roof Materials: Other

Roof Materials (if Other): Synthetic/rubber

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: Other

Porch Width (if Other): None

Porch Shape: Other

Porch Shape (if Other): N/A

Description/Significant Features: Main block (east) has partially infilled oversize auto bay and single-leaf pedestrian door, faces south. Parapeted roof. West side addition is metal-clad with shed roof.

Alterations (include date(s), if known) Infilled autobay with pedestrian door added, date unknown

Architect(s)/Builder(s): Unknown

**South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties  
Survey Form**

Page 2  
Site No.: 3850

**Historical Information**

Historical Information: The garage building was likely built in association with industrial development that occurred in the 1940s-1980s. Its original purpose is unknown, and the structure has been substantially altered and added onto.

Source of Information: Historic Aerials; Horry County Assessor Online; Loris Centennial 1887-1987 (Loris Centennial Committee)

**Digital Photo ID(s):**

Digital Photo ID 01: 03850001.jpg	Digital Photo ID 06:
View 01 Facing Northwest	View 06
Digital Photo ID 02: 03850002.jpg	Digital Photo ID 07:
View 02 Facing Northeast	View 07
Digital Photo ID 03: 03850003.jpg	Digital Photo ID 08:
View 03 Facing North	View 08
Digital Photo ID 04:	Digital Photo ID 09:
View 04	View 09
Digital Photo ID 05:	Digital Photo ID 10:
View 05	View 10

**Program Management**

Recorded by: Diana Garnett  
Date Recorded: 08/08/2018

Organization: HDR



**South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties  
Survey Form**

Page 2  
Site No.: 3851

**Historical Information**

Historical Information: Originally commercial, the exact original function of the bldg is unknown. It is not known be associated with significant historic events, themes, or people, and its architecture is undistinguished and furthermore substantially altered.

Source of Information: Historic Aerials; Horry County Assessor Online

**Digital Photo ID(s):**

Digital Photo ID 01: 03851001.jpg	Digital Photo ID 06:
View 01 Facing Southeast	View 06
Digital Photo ID 02: 03851002.jpg	Digital Photo ID 07:
View 02 Facing Southeast	View 07
Digital Photo ID 03: 03851003.jpg	Digital Photo ID 08:
View 03 Facing Northeast	View 08
Digital Photo ID 04:	Digital Photo ID 09:
View 04	View 09
Digital Photo ID 05:	Digital Photo ID 10:
View 05	View 10

**Program Management**

Recorded by: Diana Garnett  
Date Recorded: 08/08/2018

Organization: HDR



**South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties  
Survey Form**

Page 2  
Site No.: 3852

**Historical Information**

Historical Information: The building is not known to have associations with significant events, themes, patterns, or people. Its design and materials lack distinction or cohesive style. The building is not significant under Criteria A,B,C, or D.

Source of Information: Historic Aerials; Horry County Assessor Online

**Digital Photo ID(s):**

Digital Photo ID 01: 03852001.jpg	Digital Photo ID 06:
View 01 Facing Southwest	View 06
Digital Photo ID 02: 03852002.jpg	Digital Photo ID 07:
View 02 Facing South	View 07
Digital Photo ID 03: 03852003.jpg	Digital Photo ID 08:
View 03 Facing Southeast	View 08
Digital Photo ID 04: 03852004.jpg	Digital Photo ID 09:
View 04 Facing South	View 09
Digital Photo ID 05:	Digital Photo ID 10:
View 05	View 10

**Program Management**

Recorded by: Diana Garnett  
Date Recorded: 08/08/2018

Organization: HDR



**Statewide Survey of Historic Properties**  
State Historic Preservation Office  
South Carolina Department of Archives and History  
8301 Parklane Road  
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

U / 3853 Revisit:   
Status Site No.  
Quadrangle Name: Loris  
Tax Map No.: 17614020050

**Survey Form**

**Identification**

Historic Name: Long Bros. Body Shop  
Common Name: Santino's Pizza  
Address/Location: 5102 Broad St.

City: Loris Vicinity of  County: Horry

Ownership: Private Category: Building  
Historical Use: Commercial Historical Use (if Other):  
Current Use: Commercial Current Use (if Other):  
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

**Property Description**

Construction Date: 1952  
Construction: Frame Construction (if Other):  
Historic Core Shape: rectangular Historic Core Shape (if Other):  
Exterior Walls: other Exterior Walls (if Other): Concrete block  
Foundation: slab construction Foundation (if Other):  
Commercial Form: 1-part commercial block Commercial Form (if Other):  
Roof Shape: Gable, end-to-front Roof Shape (if Other):  
Roof Materials: Raised seam metal Roof Materials (if Other):  
Stories: 1 story Stories (if Other):  
Porch Width: Full facade Porch Width (if Other):  
Porch Shape: Hip Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Façade (west) with metal-frame storefront windows and central, single-leaf metal-frame glass door. Hipped, false mansard porch roof, no supports, covered in cementitious shingles and wraps around corners. Front gable clad in ribbed metal panels.

Alterations (include date(s), if known) Large front-gable addition with lower roofline attached at rear, date unknown.

Architect(s)/Builder(s): Unknown

**South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties  
Survey Form**

Page 2  
Site No.: 3853

**Historical Information**

Historical Information: The building was an auto body shop from 1969-73. Research did not reveal the property to be associated with significant people, events, themes, or patterns. Its architecture is not distinct, typical, or exemplary, and has been substantially altered.

Source of Information: Historic Aerials; Horry County Assessor

**Digital Photo ID(s):**

Digital Photo ID 01: 03853001.jpg	Digital Photo ID 06:
View 01 Facing Southeast	View 06
Digital Photo ID 02: 03853002.jpg	Digital Photo ID 07:
View 02 Facing Northeast	View 07
Digital Photo ID 03:	Digital Photo ID 08:
View 03	View 08
Digital Photo ID 04:	Digital Photo ID 09:
View 04	View 09
Digital Photo ID 05:	Digital Photo ID 10:
View 05	View 10

**Program Management**

Recorded by: Diana Garnett  
Date Recorded: 08/08/2018

Organization: HDR



**Statewide Survey of Historic Properties**  
State Historic Preservation Office  
South Carolina Department of Archives and History  
8301 Parklane Road  
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

U / 3854 Revisit:   
Status Site No.  
Quadrangle Name: Loris  
Tax Map No.: 17614020050

**Survey Form**

**Identification**

Historic Name: Residence  
Common Name: Residence  
Address/Location: 4226 Willow St.

City: Loris Vicinity of  County: Horry

Ownership: Private Category: Building  
Historical Use: Domestic Historical Use (if Other):  
Current Use: Domestic Current Use (if Other):  
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

**Property Description**

Construction Date: 1940  
Construction: Frame Construction (if Other):  
Historic Core Shape: rectangular Historic Core Shape (if Other):  
Exterior Walls: synthetic siding Exterior Walls (if Other):  
Foundation: brick Foundation (if Other):  
Commercial Form: Commercial Form (if Other):  
Roof Shape: Gable, lateral Roof Shape (if Other):  
Roof Materials: Composition shingle Roof Materials (if Other):  
Stories: 1 story Stories (if Other):  
Porch Width: Full facade Porch Width (if Other):  
Porch Shape: Shed Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Side-gable cottage with large rear gabled wing & attached carport. Raised brick foundation. Windows are single 6/6 sash, off-center entrance is single-leaf. Porch supported on square wood posts, wood floor, brick steps. 3 west side brick chimneys.

Alterations (include date(s), if known Vinyl siding, date unknown. Rear and carport additions, date to c. 1960-1970.

Architect(s)/Builder(s): Unknown

**South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties  
Survey Form**

Page 2  
Site No.: 3854

**Historical Information**

Historical Information: The cottage is not known to be associated with significant events, themes, patterns, or people. Its architecture is common regionally and nationally, and especially typical or exemplary. The property is not significant under A, B, C, or D.

Source of Information: Historic Aerials; Horry County Assessor Online

**Digital Photo ID(s):**

Digital Photo ID 01: 03854001.jpg	Digital Photo ID 06:
View 01 Facing Southwest	View 06
Digital Photo ID 02: 03854002.jpg	Digital Photo ID 07:
View 02 Facing South	View 07
Digital Photo ID 03: 03854003.jpg	Digital Photo ID 08:
View 03 Facing Southeast	View 08
Digital Photo ID 04:	Digital Photo ID 09:
View 04	View 09
Digital Photo ID 05:	Digital Photo ID 10:
View 05	View 10

**Program Management**

Recorded by: Diana Garnett  
Date Recorded: 08/08/2018

Organization: HDR



**Statewide Survey of Historic Properties**  
State Historic Preservation Office  
South Carolina Department of Archives and History  
8301 Parklane Road  
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

U / 3854.01 Revisit:   
Status Site No.  
Quadrangle Name: Loris  
Tax Map No.: 17614020050

**Survey Form**

**Identification**

Historic Name: Tool Shed  
Common Name:  
Address/Location: 4226 Willow St.

City: Loris Vicinity of  County: Horry

Ownership: Private Category: Building  
Historical Use: Domestic Historical Use (if Other):  
Current Use: Domestic Current Use (if Other):  
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

**Property Description**

Construction Date: c. 1960  
Construction: Frame Construction (if Other):  
Historic Core Shape: rectangular Historic Core Shape (if Other):  
Exterior Walls: synthetic siding Exterior Walls (if Other):  
Foundation: not visible Foundation (if Other):  
Commercial Form: Commercial Form (if Other):  
Roof Shape: Gable, end-to-front Roof Shape (if Other):  
Roof Materials: Composition shingle Roof Materials (if Other):  
Stories: 1 story Stories (if Other):  
Porch Width: Other Porch Width (if Other): Right (west) elevation  
Porch Shape: Shed Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Gable-front with lean-to open bay on west side. Clad in vinyl. Single-leaf door on north elevation. Roof has closed eaves with wood rake trim.

Alterations (include date(s), if known)

Architect(s)/Builder(s): Unknown

**South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties  
Survey Form**

Page 2  
Site No.: 3854.01

**Historical Information**

Historical Information: The cottage is not known to be associated with significant events, themes, patterns, or people. Its architecture is common regionally and nationally, and especially typical or exemplary. The property is not significant under A, B, C, or D.

Source of Information: Historic Aerials.com; Horry County Assessor

**Digital Photo ID(s):**

Digital Photo ID 01: 03854001.jpg	Digital Photo ID 06:
View 01 Facing Southwest	View 06
Digital Photo ID 02:	Digital Photo ID 07:
View 02	View 07
Digital Photo ID 03:	Digital Photo ID 08:
View 03	View 08
Digital Photo ID 04:	Digital Photo ID 09:
View 04	View 09
Digital Photo ID 05:	Digital Photo ID 10:
View 05	View 10

**Program Management**

Recorded by: Diana Garnett  
Date Recorded: 08/07/2018

Organization: HDR



**South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties  
Survey Form**

Page 2  
Site No.: 3855

**Historical Information**

Historical Information: Originally residential, the building has been converted into combined commercial use. It is not known to be associated with significant people, events, themes, or patterns. Original design/materials have been obscured by modern alterations.

Source of Information: Historic Aerials; Horry County Assessor Online

**Digital Photo ID(s):**

Digital Photo ID 01: 03855001.jpg	Digital Photo ID 06:
View 01 Facing Southeast	View 06
Digital Photo ID 02: 03855002.jpg	Digital Photo ID 07:
View 02 Facing Northeast	View 07
Digital Photo ID 03: 03855003.jpg	Digital Photo ID 08:
View 03 Facing Northwest	View 08
Digital Photo ID 04:	Digital Photo ID 09:
View 04	View 09
Digital Photo ID 05:	Digital Photo ID 10:
View 05	View 10

**Program Management**

Recorded by: Diana Garnett  
Date Recorded: 08/08/2018

Organization: HDR



**Statewide Survey of Historic Properties**  
State Historic Preservation Office  
South Carolina Department of Archives and History  
8301 Parklane Road  
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

U / 3856 Revisit:   
Status Site No.  
Quadrangle Name: Loris  
Tax Map No.: 17614020050

**Survey Form**

**Identification**

Historic Name: Residence  
Common Name: Residence  
Address/Location: 4301 Willow St.

City: Loris Vicinity of  County: Horry

Ownership: Private Category: Building  
Historical Use: Domestic Historical Use (if Other):  
Current Use: Domestic Current Use (if Other):  
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

**Property Description**

Construction Date: 1951  
Construction: Frame Construction (if Other):  
Historic Core Shape: rectangular Historic Core Shape (if Other):  
Exterior Walls: synthetic siding Exterior Walls (if Other): vinyl  
Foundation: slab construction Foundation (if Other):  
Commercial Form: Commercial Form (if Other):  
Roof Shape: Gable, lateral Roof Shape (if Other):  
Roof Materials: Composition shingle Roof Materials (if Other):  
Stories: 1 story Stories (if Other):  
Porch Width: Other Porch Width (if Other): Central 2/3rds of facade  
Porch Shape: Gable Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Façade features two pairs of replacement vinyl sash flanking center replacement door. Porch supported on turned wood posts, wood deck. Engaged carport at west end.

Alterations (include date(s), if known Replacement windows and siding, date unknown.

Architect(s)/Builder(s): Unknown

**South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties  
Survey Form**

Page 2  
Site No.: 3856

**Historical Information**

Historical Information: The house is not known to be associated with significant events, patterns, themes, or people. Its architecture is commonplace and not distinctive, typical, exemplary, or otherwise significant.

Source of Information: Historic Aerials; Horry County Assessor Online

**Digital Photo ID(s):**

Digital Photo ID 01: 03856001.jpg	Digital Photo ID 06:
View 01 Facing Northwest	View 06
Digital Photo ID 02: 03856002.jpg	Digital Photo ID 07:
View 02 Facing Northeast	View 07
Digital Photo ID 03:	Digital Photo ID 08:
View 03	View 08
Digital Photo ID 04:	Digital Photo ID 09:
View 04	View 09
Digital Photo ID 05:	Digital Photo ID 10:
View 05	View 10

**Program Management**

Recorded by: Diana Garnett  
Date Recorded: 08/08/2018

Organization: HDR



**South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties  
Survey Form**

Page 2  
Site No.: 3857

**Historical Information**

Historical Information: The property is not known to be associated with historically significant people, events, patterns or themes. Its architecture is commonplace locally and nationally, and is not exemplary or otherwise significant.

Source of Information: Historic Aerials; Horry County Assessor Online

**Digital Photo ID(s):**

Digital Photo ID 01: 03857001.jpg	Digital Photo ID 06:
View 01 Facing Southeast	View 06
Digital Photo ID 02: 03857002.jpg	Digital Photo ID 07:
View 02 Facing Northeast	View 07
Digital Photo ID 03:	Digital Photo ID 08:
View 03	View 08
Digital Photo ID 04:	Digital Photo ID 09:
View 04	View 09
Digital Photo ID 05:	Digital Photo ID 10:
View 05	View 10

**Program Management**

Recorded by: Diana Garnett  
Date Recorded: 08/08/2018

Organization: HDR



**Statewide Survey of Historic Properties**  
State Historic Preservation Office  
South Carolina Department of Archives and History  
8301 Parklane Road  
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

U / 3858 Revisit:   
Status Site No.  
Quadrangle Name: Loris  
Tax Map No.: 17614020050

**Survey Form**

**Identification**

Historic Name: Unknown  
Common Name: Wright's Hobby Shop; Title Loans  
Address/Location: 5310 Broad St.

City: Loris Vicinity of  County: Horry

Ownership: Private Category: Building  
Historical Use: Commercial Historical Use (if Other):  
Current Use: Commercial Current Use (if Other):  
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

**Property Description**

Construction Date: 1950  
Construction: Frame Construction (if Other):  
Historic Core Shape: rectangular Historic Core Shape (if Other):  
Exterior Walls: brick veneer Exterior Walls (if Other): concrete block  
Foundation: slab construction Foundation (if Other):  
Commercial Form: 2-part commercial block Commercial Form (if Other):  
Roof Shape: Gable, end-to-front Roof Shape (if Other): Flat (south block)  
Roof Materials: Raised seam metal Roof Materials (if Other):  
Stories: 1 story Stories (if Other):  
Porch Width: Other Porch Width (if Other): Full facade of north block  
Porch Shape: Gable Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Two-block building with gable roof over north block, and flat roof over south block. Single-leaf door in each block. Single-pane storefront windows. Cantilevered porch roof. Vertical wood siding in porch gable; weatherboard in main front gable.

Alterations (include date(s), if known)

Architect(s)/Builder(s): Unknown

**South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties  
Survey Form**

Page 2  
Site No.: 3858

**Historical Information**

Historical Information: The property is not known to be associated with historically significant events, themes, patterns, or people. Its architecture is commonplace to commercial buildings regionally and nationally, and is not significant.

Source of Information: Historic Aerials; Horry County Assessor Online

**Digital Photo ID(s):**

Digital Photo ID 01: 03858001.jpg	Digital Photo ID 06:
View 01 Facing Northeast	View 06
Digital Photo ID 02: 03858002.jpg	Digital Photo ID 07:
View 02 Facing Southeast	View 07
Digital Photo ID 03:	Digital Photo ID 08:
View 03	View 08
Digital Photo ID 04:	Digital Photo ID 09:
View 04	View 09
Digital Photo ID 05:	Digital Photo ID 10:
View 05	View 10

**Program Management**

Recorded by: Diana Garnett  
Date Recorded: 08/08/2018

Organization: HDR



**Statewide Survey of Historic Properties**  
State Historic Preservation Office  
South Carolina Department of Archives and History  
8301 Parklane Road  
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

U / 3859 Revisit:   
Status Site No.  
Quadrangle Name: Loris  
Tax Map No.: 17614020050

**Survey Form**

**Identification**

Historic Name: Residence  
Common Name: Residence  
Address/Location: 4301 Rose St.

City: Loris Vicinity of  County: Horry

Ownership: Private Category: Building  
Historical Use: Domestic Historical Use (if Other):  
Current Use: Domestic Current Use (if Other):  
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

**Property Description**

Construction Date: 1960  
Construction: Frame Construction (if Other):  
Historic Core Shape: rectangular Historic Core Shape (if Other):  
Exterior Walls: synthetic siding Exterior Walls (if Other): vinyl  
Foundation: concrete block Foundation (if Other):  
Commercial Form: Commercial Form (if Other):  
Roof Shape: Gable, lateral Roof Shape (if Other):  
Roof Materials: Other metal Roof Materials (if Other):  
Stories: 1 story Stories (if Other):  
Porch Width: Entrance bay only Porch Width (if Other):  
Porch Shape: Gable Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Pre-fab with shed-roof wing at rear (north). Windows are single & paired vinyl sash, single-leaf door is composite. Raised wood porch on concrete foundation, wood balustrade and square posts. Vinyl and vent in porch gable. Gable metal outbuilding.

Alterations (include date(s), if known) Siding, windows, and porch materials are replacement/additions; date unknown.

Architect(s)/Builder(s): Unknown

**South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties  
Survey Form**

Page 2  
Site No.: 3859

**Historical Information**

Historical Information: The pre-fabricated home is commonplace to mid/late-20th century domestic architecture and not a significant example. The property is not known to be associated with historically significant people, events, themes, or patterns.

Source of Information:

**Digital Photo ID(s):**

Digital Photo ID 01: 03859001.jpg	Digital Photo ID 06:
View 01 Facing North	View 06
Digital Photo ID 02: 03859002.jpg	Digital Photo ID 07:
View 02 Facing Northwest	View 07
Digital Photo ID 03:	Digital Photo ID 08:
View 03	View 08
Digital Photo ID 04:	Digital Photo ID 09:
View 04	View 09
Digital Photo ID 05:	Digital Photo ID 10:
View 05	View 10

**Program Management**

Recorded by: Diana Garnett  
Date Recorded: 08/08/2018

Organization: HDR



**Statewide Survey of Historic Properties**  
**State Historic Preservation Office**  
**South Carolina Department of Archives and History**  
**8301 Parklane Road**  
**Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100**

U / 3860 Revisit:   
 Status Site No.  
 Quadrangle Name: Loris  
 Tax Map No.: 17614020050

**Survey Form**

**Identification**

Historic Name: Trinity Baptist Church  
 Common Name: Trinity Baptist Church  
 Address/Location: 5330 Broad St.

City: Loris Vicinity of  County: Horry

Ownership: Private Category: Building  
 Historical Use: Religion Historical Use (if Other):  
 Current Use: Religion Current Use (if Other):  
 SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

**Property Description**

Construction Date: 1965  
 Construction: Frame Construction (if Other):  
 Historic Core Shape: rectangular Historic Core Shape (if Other):  
 Exterior Walls: synthetic siding Exterior Walls (if Other): Vinyl  
 Foundation: slab construction Foundation (if Other):  
 Commercial Form: Commercial Form (if Other):  
 Roof Shape: Gable, end-to-front Roof Shape (if Other):  
 Roof Materials: Composition shingle Roof Materials (if Other):  
 Stories: 1 story Stories (if Other):  
 Porch Width: Full facade Porch Width (if Other):  
 Porch Shape: Flat Porch Shape (if Other): Parapet wall

Description/Significant Features: Temple-front church with center steeple. Full-width porch at-grade has flat roof with a square parapet surround. Double-leaf wood panel doors with sidelights and molded cornice. Windows are wood, rectangular, divided light with frosted glass.

Alterations (include date(s), if known)

Architect(s)/Builder(s): Unknown

**South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties  
Survey Form**

Page 2  
Site No.: 3860

**Historical Information**

Historical Information: The church is not known to be associated with historically significant events, themes, patterns, or people. Its architecture is common to ecclesiastical buildings and not a good example or otherwise significant.

Source of Information: Historic Aerials; Horry County Assessor Online

**Digital Photo ID(s):**

Digital Photo ID 01: 03860001.jpg	Digital Photo ID 06:
View 01 Facing Northeast	View 06
Digital Photo ID 02: 03860002.jpg	Digital Photo ID 07:
View 02 Facing East	View 07
Digital Photo ID 03: 03860003.jpg	Digital Photo ID 08:
View 03 Facing Southeast	View 08
Digital Photo ID 04: 03860004.jpg	Digital Photo ID 09:
View 04 Facing South	View 09
Digital Photo ID 05: 03860005.jpg	Digital Photo ID 10:
View 05 Facing Southeast	View 10

**Program Management**

Recorded by: Diana Garnett  
Date Recorded: 08/08/2018

Organization: HDR



**South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties  
Survey Form**

Page 2  
Site No.: 3861

**Historical Information**

Historical Information: The property is not known to be associated with historically significant events, patterns, themes, or people. Its Ranch form is commonplace and not exemplary or otherwise significant.

Source of Information: Historic Aerials; Horry County Assessor Online

**Digital Photo ID(s):**

Digital Photo ID 01: 03861001.jpg	Digital Photo ID 06:
View 01 Facing Northeast	View 06
Digital Photo ID 02: 03861002.jpg	Digital Photo ID 07:
View 02 Facing North	View 07
Digital Photo ID 03: 03861003.jpg	Digital Photo ID 08:
View 03 Facing Northwest	View 08
Digital Photo ID 04:	Digital Photo ID 09:
View 04	View 09
Digital Photo ID 05:	Digital Photo ID 10:
View 05	View 10

**Program Management**

Recorded by: Diana Garnett  
Date Recorded: 08/08/2018

Organization: HDR



**Statewide Survey of Historic Properties**  
State Historic Preservation Office  
South Carolina Department of Archives and History  
8301 Parklane Road  
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

U / 3862 Revisit:   
Status Site No.  
Quadrangle Name: Loris  
Tax Map No.: 17614020050

**Survey Form**

**Identification**

Historic Name: Residence  
Common Name: Residence  
Address/Location: 167 Bay Circle Dr.

City: Loris Vicinity of  County: Horry

Ownership: Private Category: Building  
Historical Use: Domestic Historical Use (if Other):  
Current Use: Domestic Current Use (if Other):  
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

**Property Description**

Construction Date: 1962  
Construction: Frame Construction (if Other):  
Historic Core Shape: rectangular Historic Core Shape (if Other):  
Exterior Walls: brick veneer Exterior Walls (if Other):  
Foundation: slab construction Foundation (if Other):  
Commercial Form: Commercial Form (if Other):  
Roof Shape: Cross gable Roof Shape (if Other):  
Roof Materials: Composition shingle Roof Materials (if Other):  
Stories: 1 story Stories (if Other):  
Porch Width: Entrance bay only Porch Width (if Other):  
Porch Shape: Engaged Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Single-leaf door recessed under cross gable, flanked by paired and triple set of metal jalousie windows, fixed paneled shutters. West gabled addition includes vinyl-enclosed bay and double-bay carport.

Alterations (include date(s), if known Vinyl and carport addition likely built soon after initial construction (1960s).

Architect(s)/Builder(s): Unknown

**South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties  
Survey Form**

Page 2  
Site No.: 3862

**Historical Information**

Historical Information: The property is not known to be associated with historically significant events, themes, patterns, or people. Though an intact 1960s Ranch, its architecture is commonplace and not particularly typical, exemplary, or otherwise significant.

Source of Information: Historic Aerials; Horry County Assessor Online

**Digital Photo ID(s):**

Digital Photo ID 01: 03862001.jpg	Digital Photo ID 06:
View 01 Facing Southwest	View 06
Digital Photo ID 02: 03862002.jpg	Digital Photo ID 07:
View 02 Facing South	View 07
Digital Photo ID 03: 03862003	Digital Photo ID 08:
View 03 Facing Southwest	View 08
Digital Photo ID 04:	Digital Photo ID 09:
View 04	View 09
Digital Photo ID 05:	Digital Photo ID 10:
View 05	View 10

**Program Management**

Recorded by: Diana Garnett  
Date Recorded: 08/08/2018

Organization: HDR



**Statewide Survey of Historic Properties**  
State Historic Preservation Office  
South Carolina Department of Archives and History  
8301 Parklane Road  
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

U / 3863 Revisit:   
Status Site No.  
Quadrangle Name: Loris  
Tax Map No.: 17614020050

**Survey Form**

**Identification**

Historic Name: Gas Station/Convenience Store  
Common Name: Cash & Dash  
Address/Location: 701 Broad St.

City: Loris Vicinity of  County: Horry

Ownership: Private Category: Building  
Historical Use: Commercial Historical Use (if Other):  
Current Use: Commercial Current Use (if Other):  
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

**Property Description**

Construction Date: 1972  
Construction: Frame Construction (if Other):  
Historic Core Shape: rectangular Historic Core Shape (if Other):  
Exterior Walls: brick veneer Exterior Walls (if Other):  
Foundation: slab construction Foundation (if Other):  
Commercial Form: central block with wings Commercial Form (if Other):  
Roof Shape: Cross gable Roof Shape (if Other):  
Roof Materials: Other metal Roof Materials (if Other):  
Stories: 1 story Stories (if Other):  
Porch Width: Other Porch Width (if Other): Gas canopy cover part of south half.  
Porch Shape: Gable Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Two side gable blocks: convenience store (south) with attached front-gable gas station canopy, & garage bays (north), with higher roofline. Metal-frame storefront windows and double-leaf doors. Horizontal siding and triangular vents in gables. Deep eaves.

Alterations (include date(s), if known)

Architect(s)/Builder(s): Unknown

**South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties  
Survey Form**

Page 2  
Site No.: 3863

**Historical Information**

Historical Information: The gas station/garage/store is not associated with historically significant people, events, themes or patterns in Loris, SC, or the U.S. Its architecture is commonplace to mid-late 20th century commercial strips, and is not significant.

Source of Information: Historic Aerials; Horry County Assessor Online

**Digital Photo ID(s):**

Digital Photo ID 01: 03863001	Digital Photo ID 06:
View 01 Facing Northwest	View 06
Digital Photo ID 02: 03863002	Digital Photo ID 07:
View 02 Facing Southwest	View 07
Digital Photo ID 03:	Digital Photo ID 08:
View 03	View 08
Digital Photo ID 04:	Digital Photo ID 09:
View 04	View 09
Digital Photo ID 05:	Digital Photo ID 10:
View 05	View 10

**Program Management**

Recorded by: Diana Garnett  
Date Recorded: 08/08/2018

Organization: HDR



**Statewide Survey of Historic Properties**  
State Historic Preservation Office  
South Carolina Department of Archives and History  
8301 Parklane Road  
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

U / 3864 Revisit:   
Status Site No.  
Quadrangle Name: Loris  
Tax Map No.: 17614020050

**Survey Form**

**Identification**

Historic Name: Residence  
Common Name: Residence  
Address/Location: 735 Broad St.

City: Loris Vicinity of  County: Horry

Ownership: Private Category: Building  
Historical Use: Domestic Historical Use (if Other):  
Current Use: Domestic Current Use (if Other):  
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

**Property Description**

Construction Date: 1945  
Construction: Frame Construction (if Other):  
Historic Core Shape: rectangular Historic Core Shape (if Other):  
Exterior Walls: German or Novelty siding Exterior Walls (if Other):  
Foundation: brick pier with fill Foundation (if Other): concrete block on north addition.  
Commercial Form: Commercial Form (if Other):  
Roof Shape: Jerkinhead Roof Shape (if Other):  
Roof Materials: Composition shingle Roof Materials (if Other):  
Stories: 1 story Stories (if Other):  
Porch Width: Facade and left elevation Porch Width (if Other):  
Porch Shape: Hip Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Façade features single-leaf door flanked by paired 6/6 and 2/2 wood sash. Raised wood porch with square wood posts and exposed rafter tails. North gabled addition with rear lean-to. Single 1/1 wood sash on addition. Central brick chimney.

Alterations (include date(s), if known North addition likely dates to c. 1950-1960.

Architect(s)/Builder(s): Unknown

**South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties  
Survey Form**

Page 2  
Site No.: 3864

**Historical Information**

Historical Information: The property is not known to be associated with historically significant people, events, patterns, or themes locally or nationally. Its vernacular form, style, and materials are found commonly in the area, and are not architecturally significant.

Source of Information: Historic Aerials; Horry County Assessor Online

**Digital Photo ID(s):**

Digital Photo ID 01: 03864001.jpg	Digital Photo ID 06:
View 01 Facing Northwest	View 06
Digital Photo ID 02: 03864002.jpg	Digital Photo ID 07:
View 02 Facing West	View 07
Digital Photo ID 03: 03864003.jpg	Digital Photo ID 08:
View 03 Facing Southwest	View 08
Digital Photo ID 04: 03864004.jpg	Digital Photo ID 09:
View 04 Facing Southwest	View 09
Digital Photo ID 05:	Digital Photo ID 10:
View 05	View 10

**Program Management**

Recorded by: Diana Garnett  
Date Recorded: 08/08/2018

Organization: HDR



**Statewide Survey of Historic Properties**  
State Historic Preservation Office  
South Carolina Department of Archives and History  
8301 Parklane Road  
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

U / 3864.01 Revisit:   
Status Site No.  
Quadrangle Name: Loris  
Tax Map No.: 17614020050

**Survey Form**

**Identification**

Historic Name: Tool Shed

Common Name:

Address/Location: 735 Broad St.

City: Loris

Vicinity of

County: Horry

Ownership: Private

Category:

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

**Property Description**

Construction Date: c. 1950

Construction: Frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: weatherboard

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: not visible

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Gable, end-to-front

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Raised seam metal

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: Other

Porch Width (if Other): Lean-to on south elevation.

Porch Shape: Shed

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Gable-roof shed clad in weatherboard siding, with an open lean-to addition on the south side and a pedestrian door in the east gable end.

Alterations (include date(s), if known)

Architect(s)/Builder(s): Unknown

**South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties  
Survey Form**

Page 2  
Site No.: 3864.01

**Historical Information**

Historical Information: The property is not known to be associated with historically significant people, events, patterns, or themes locally or nationally. Its vernacular form, style, and materials are found commonly in the area, and are not architecturally significant.

Source of Information: Historic Aerials.com; Horry County Assessor

**Digital Photo ID(s):**

Digital Photo ID 01: 03864004.JPG	Digital Photo ID 06:
View 01 Facing West	View 06
Digital Photo ID 02:	Digital Photo ID 07:
View 02	View 07
Digital Photo ID 03:	Digital Photo ID 08:
View 03	View 08
Digital Photo ID 04:	Digital Photo ID 09:
View 04	View 09
Digital Photo ID 05:	Digital Photo ID 10:
View 05	View 10

**Program Management**

Recorded by: Diana Garnett  
Date Recorded: 08/07/2018

Organization: HDR



**Statewide Survey of Historic Properties**  
State Historic Preservation Office  
South Carolina Department of Archives and History  
8301 Parklane Road  
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

U / 3865 Revisit:   
Status Site No.  
Quadrangle Name: Loris  
Tax Map No.: 17614020050

**Survey Form**

**Identification**

Historic Name: Residence  
Common Name: Residence  
Address/Location: 732 Broad St.

City: Loris Vicinity of  County: Horry

Ownership: Private Category: Building  
Historical Use: Domestic Historical Use (if Other):  
Current Use: Domestic Current Use (if Other):  
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

**Property Description**

Construction Date: c. 1955  
Construction: Construction (if Other):  
Historic Core Shape: rectangular Historic Core Shape (if Other):  
Exterior Walls: brick veneer Exterior Walls (if Other):  
Foundation: not visible Foundation (if Other):  
Commercial Form: Commercial Form (if Other):  
Roof Shape: Gable, lateral Roof Shape (if Other):  
Roof Materials: Composition shingle Roof Materials (if Other):  
Stories: 1 story Stories (if Other):  
Porch Width: Other Porch Width (if Other): North half of façade  
Porch Shape: Shed Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Façade features off-center single-leaf door flanked by single and paired 1/1 sash. Shed-roof porch at grade, concrete floor, supported by metal poles. Central brick chimney. Gable bump-out at south gable end.

Alterations (include date(s), if known) Rear 1-story, vinyl-clad gabled addition, date unknown.

Architect(s)/Builder(s): Unknown

**South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties  
Survey Form**

Page 2  
Site No.: 3865

**Historical Information**

Historical Information: The property is not known to be associated with historically significant events, patterns, themes, or people. Its vernacular form, style, and materials are found commonly in the area, and are not architecturally significant.

Source of Information: Historic Aerials; Horry County Assessor Online

**Digital Photo ID(s):**

Digital Photo ID 01: 03865001.jpg	Digital Photo ID 06:
View 01 Facing Northeast	View 06
Digital Photo ID 02: 03865002	Digital Photo ID 07:
View 02 Facing East	View 07
Digital Photo ID 03:	Digital Photo ID 08:
View 03	View 08
Digital Photo ID 04:	Digital Photo ID 09:
View 04	View 09
Digital Photo ID 05:	Digital Photo ID 10:
View 05	View 10

**Program Management**

Recorded by: Diana Garnett  
Date Recorded: 08/08/2018

Organization: HDR



**Statewide Survey of Historic Properties**  
State Historic Preservation Office  
South Carolina Department of Archives and History  
8301 Parklane Road  
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

U / 3866 Revisit:   
Status Site No.  
Quadrangle Name: Loris  
Tax Map No.: 17614020050

**Survey Form**

**Identification**

Historic Name: Residence  
Common Name: Residence  
Address/Location: 850 N. Hwy 701

City: Loris Vicinity of  County: Horry

Ownership: Private Category:  
Historical Use: Domestic Historical Use (if Other):  
Current Use: Domestic Current Use (if Other):  
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

**Property Description**

Construction Date: 1964  
Construction: Frame Construction (if Other):  
Historic Core Shape: rectangular Historic Core Shape (if Other):  
Exterior Walls: brick veneer Exterior Walls (if Other):  
Foundation: not visible Foundation (if Other):  
Commercial Form: Commercial Form (if Other):  
Roof Shape: Cross gable Roof Shape (if Other):  
Roof Materials: Composition shingle Roof Materials (if Other):  
Stories: 1 story Stories (if Other):  
Porch Width: Entrance bay only Porch Width (if Other):  
Porch Shape: Engaged Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Off-center single-leaf door opens onto engaged entry porch with solid brick balustrade. Façade windows are sets of three 2/2 horizontal-pane sash, and one 4x7 window. Horizontal siding and triangular vents in gables. Central brick chimney.

Alterations (include date(s), if known)

Architect(s)/Builder(s): Unknown

**South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties  
Survey Form**

Page 2  
Site No.: 3866

**Historical Information**

Historical Information: The property is not known to be associated with historically significant events, themes, patterns, or people. Though an intact 1960s Ranch, its architecture is commonplace and not particularly typical, exemplary, or otherwise significant.

Source of Information: Historic Aerials; Horry County Assessor Online

**Digital Photo ID(s):**

Digital Photo ID 01: 03866001.jpg	Digital Photo ID 06:
View 01 Facing East	View 06
Digital Photo ID 02: 03866002.jpg	Digital Photo ID 07:
View 02 Facing East	View 07
Digital Photo ID 03: 03866003.jpg	Digital Photo ID 08:
View 03 Facing Southeast	View 08
Digital Photo ID 04:	Digital Photo ID 09:
View 04	View 09
Digital Photo ID 05:	Digital Photo ID 10:
View 05	View 10

**Program Management**

Recorded by: Diana Garnett  
Date Recorded: 08/08/2018

Organization: HDR



**Statewide Survey of Historic Properties**  
State Historic Preservation Office  
South Carolina Department of Archives and History  
8301 Parklane Road  
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

U / 3867 Revisit:   
Status Site No.  
Quadrangle Name: Loris  
Tax Map No.: 17614020050

**Survey Form**

**Identification**

Historic Name: Glendale Baptist Church  
Common Name: Glendale Baptist Church  
Address/Location: 950 N. Hwy 701

City: Loris Vicinity of  County: Horry

Ownership: Private Category: Building  
Historical Use: Religion Historical Use (if Other):  
Current Use: Religion Current Use (if Other):  
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

**Property Description**

Construction Date: 1960  
Construction: Construction (if Other):  
Historic Core Shape: rectangular Historic Core Shape (if Other):  
Exterior Walls: brick veneer Exterior Walls (if Other):  
Foundation: not visible Foundation (if Other):  
Commercial Form: Commercial Form (if Other):  
Roof Shape: Gable, end-to-front Roof Shape (if Other):  
Roof Materials: Composition shingle Roof Materials (if Other):  
Stories: 1 story Stories (if Other):  
Porch Width: Full facade Porch Width (if Other):  
Porch Shape: Gable Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Neoclassical-style church with pedimented temple-front porch with slightly raised brick floor, four Tuscan columns. Central steeple. Windows are double-hung, vinyl sash with fanlight transoms. Double-leaf front doors set in square molded architrave.

Alterations (include date(s), if known) Rear L-shaped, cross-gable addition at northeast corner. Built prior to 1994.

Architect(s)/Builder(s): Unknown

**South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties  
Survey Form**

Page 2  
Site No.: 3867

**Historical Information**

Historical Information: The Glendale Baptist Church was founded in 1934. The 1965 church is not known to be associated with significant events, themes, patterns, or people. Its architecture is common to ecclesiastical buildings and not exemplary or otherwise significant.

Source of Information: Historic Aerials; Horry County Assessor Online; Florence Morning News 1951-1965

**Digital Photo ID(s):**

Digital Photo ID 01: 03867001.jpg	Digital Photo ID 06:
View 01 Facing Northwest	View 06
Digital Photo ID 02: 03867002.jpg	Digital Photo ID 07:
View 02 Facing North	View 07
Digital Photo ID 03: 03867003.jpg	Digital Photo ID 08:
View 03 Facing Northeast	View 08
Digital Photo ID 04:	Digital Photo ID 09:
View 04	View 09
Digital Photo ID 05:	Digital Photo ID 10:
View 05	View 10

**Program Management**

Recorded by: Diana Garnett  
Date Recorded: 08/08/2018

Organization: HDR



**Statewide Survey of Historic Properties**  
State Historic Preservation Office  
South Carolina Department of Archives and History  
8301 Parklane Road  
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

U / 3868 Revisit:   
Status Site No.  
Quadrangle Name: Loris  
Tax Map No.: 17614020050

**Survey Form**

**Identification**

Historic Name: Residence  
Common Name: Residence  
Address/Location: 134 Hwy 747

City: Loris Vicinity of  County: Horry

Ownership: Private Category: Building  
Historical Use: Domestic Historical Use (if Other):  
Current Use: Domestic Current Use (if Other):  
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

**Property Description**

Construction Date: 1961  
Construction: Frame Construction (if Other):  
Historic Core Shape: rectangular Historic Core Shape (if Other):  
Exterior Walls: brick veneer Exterior Walls (if Other): Upper wall: board and batten  
Foundation: not visible Foundation (if Other):  
Commercial Form: Commercial Form (if Other):  
Roof Shape: Gable, lateral Roof Shape (if Other):  
Roof Materials: Composition shingle Roof Materials (if Other):  
Stories: 1 story Stories (if Other):  
Porch Width: Entrance bay only Porch Width (if Other):  
Porch Shape: Gable Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Façade: 3 bays wide, with central single-leaf door covered by gable entry porch on two fluted columns, brick steps, no balustrade. Windows paired and single 6/6 sash. Aluminum siding in gables wraps around to form wide frieze on façade. Mobile home OB.

Alterations (include date(s), if known)

Architect(s)/Builder(s): Unknown

**South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties  
Survey Form**

Page 2  
Site No.: 3868

**Historical Information**

Historical Information: The property is not known to be associated with significant people, events, patterns or themes. Its neoclassical features are commonplace to domestic and vernacular architecture, and do not represent a significant example of that style or form.

Source of Information: Historic Aerials; Horry County Assessor Online

**Digital Photo ID(s):**

Digital Photo ID 01: 03868001.jpg	Digital Photo ID 06:
View 01 Facing Southwest	View 06
Digital Photo ID 02: 03868002.jpg	Digital Photo ID 07:
View 02 Facing South	View 07
Digital Photo ID 03: 03868003.jpg	Digital Photo ID 08:
View 03 Facing Southeast	View 08
Digital Photo ID 04: 03868004.jpg	Digital Photo ID 09:
View 04 Facing Southeast	View 09
Digital Photo ID 05:	Digital Photo ID 10:
View 05	View 10

**Program Management**

Recorded by: Diana Garnett  
Date Recorded: 08/08/2018

Organization: HDR



**Statewide Survey of Historic Properties**  
State Historic Preservation Office  
South Carolina Department of Archives and History  
8301 Parklane Road  
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

U / 3869 Revisit:   
Status Site No.  
Quadrangle Name: Loris  
Tax Map No.: 17614020050

**Survey Form**

**Identification**

Historic Name: Residence  
Common Name: Residence  
Address/Location: 131 Hwy 747

City: Loris Vicinity of  County: Horry

Ownership: Private Category: Building  
Historical Use: Domestic Historical Use (if Other):  
Current Use: Domestic Current Use (if Other):  
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

**Property Description**

Construction Date: 1970  
Construction: Frame Construction (if Other):  
Historic Core Shape: rectangular Historic Core Shape (if Other):  
Exterior Walls: synthetic siding Exterior Walls (if Other): Vinyl  
Foundation: not visible Foundation (if Other):  
Commercial Form: Commercial Form (if Other):  
Roof Shape: Gable, lateral Roof Shape (if Other):  
Roof Materials: Composition shingle Roof Materials (if Other):  
Stories: 1 story Stories (if Other):  
Porch Width: Other Porch Width (if Other): Two center bays  
Porch Shape: Gable Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Side-gable with a front-gable wood porch extending off-center, covering single-leaf door and a window bay. Windows are paired and single vinyl sash with fixed louvered blinds. Raised foundation clad in brick veneer. 2-bay gabled metal garage.

Alterations (include date(s), if known)

Architect(s)/Builder(s): Unknown

**South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties  
Survey Form**

Page 2  
Site No.: 3869

**Historical Information**

Historical Information: The property is not known to be associated with historically significant events, themes, patterns, or people. Its Ranch form is commonplace and not particularly typical, exemplary, or otherwise significant.

Source of Information:

**Digital Photo ID(s):**

Digital Photo ID 01: 03869001.jpg	Digital Photo ID 06:
View 01 Facing Northwest	View 06
Digital Photo ID 02: 03869002.jpg	Digital Photo ID 07:
View 02 Facing Northeast	View 07
Digital Photo ID 03: 03869003.jpg	Digital Photo ID 08:
View 03 Facing Northwest	View 08
Digital Photo ID 04:	Digital Photo ID 09:
View 04	View 09
Digital Photo ID 05:	Digital Photo ID 10:
View 05	View 10

**Program Management**

Recorded by: Diana Garnett  
Date Recorded: 08/08/2018

Organization: HDR



**South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties  
Survey Form**

Page 2  
Site No.: 3870

**Historical Information**

Historical Information: Once part of a tobacco farm, the barn is typical of the tobacco-barn form. It may have constituted a component of a locally significant agricultural property, but the removal of associated buildings has resulted in a loss of integrity.

Source of Information: Historic Aerials; "Flue-Cured Tobacco Production Properties," MPS (1984); Horry County Historic Resources Survey, New South Associates (2009); Horry County Assessor Online

**Digital Photo ID(s):**

Digital Photo ID 01: 03870001.jpg	Digital Photo ID 06:
View 01 Facing North	View 06
Digital Photo ID 02: 03870002.jpg	Digital Photo ID 07:
View 02 Facing Northwest	View 07
Digital Photo ID 03: 03870003.jpg	Digital Photo ID 08:
View 03 Facing North	View 08
Digital Photo ID 04: 03870004.jpg	Digital Photo ID 09:
View 04 Facing Northwest	View 09
Digital Photo ID 05:	Digital Photo ID 10:
View 05	View 10

**Program Management**

Recorded by: Diana Garnett  
Date Recorded: 08/08/2018

Organization: HDR



**Statewide Survey of Historic Properties**  
**State Historic Preservation Office**  
**South Carolina Department of Archives and History**  
**8301 Parklane Road**  
**Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100**

U / 3871 \_\_\_\_\_ Revisit:   
 Status Site No.  
 Quadrangle Name: Loris  
 Tax Map No.: 17614020050

**Survey Form**

**Identification**

Historic Name: Residence  
 Common Name: Residence  
 Address/Location: 1125 N. Hwy 701

City: Loris Vicinity of  County: Horry

Ownership: Private Category: Building  
 Historical Use: Domestic Historical Use (if Other):  
 Current Use: Domestic Current Use (if Other):  
 SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

**Property Description**

Construction Date: 1932  
 Construction: Frame Construction (if Other):  
 Historic Core Shape: rectangular Historic Core Shape (if Other):  
 Exterior Walls: synthetic siding Exterior Walls (if Other): Vinyl  
 Foundation: brick pier with fill Foundation (if Other):  
 Commercial Form: Commercial Form (if Other):  
 Roof Shape: Gable, end-to-front Roof Shape (if Other):  
 Roof Materials: Composition shingle Roof Materials (if Other):  
 Stories: 1 story Stories (if Other):  
 Porch Width: Full facade Porch Width (if Other):  
 Porch Shape: Hip Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Porch on brick piers with tapered (vinyl) columns. Windows are single replacement horizontal-pane 2/2 sash. Single-leaf central door. 7 visible OBs: 3-bay open garage, crib barn, tobacco barn, tool shed, carport, shed.

Alterations (include date(s), if known) Rear (west) gabled addition to house, date unknown. Crib barn appears to have originally been a tobacco curing barn with wrap-around shed-roof shelter.

Architect(s)/Builder(s): Unknown

**South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties  
Survey Form**

Page 2  
Site No.: 3871

**Historical Information**

Historical Information: The farmstead likely cultivated tobacco and corn. Though associated with Horry County agriculture, it is not an especially intact or typical example of a tobacco farm, and is not known to be associated with significant events, patterns, or people.

Source of Information: Historic Aerials; "Flue-Cured Tobacco Production Properties," MPS (1984); Horry County Historic Resources Survey, New South Associates (2009); Horry County Assessor Online

**Digital Photo ID(s):**

Digital Photo ID 01: 03871001.jpg	Digital Photo ID 06:
View 01 Facing Northwest	View 06
Digital Photo ID 02: 03871002.jpg	Digital Photo ID 07:
View 02 Facing Southwest	View 07
Digital Photo ID 03: 03871003.jpg	Digital Photo ID 08:
View 03 Facing Southwest	View 08
Digital Photo ID 04: 03871004.jpg	Digital Photo ID 09:
View 04 Facing Southwest	View 09
Digital Photo ID 05: 03871005.jpg	Digital Photo ID 10:
View 05 Facing Southwest	View 10

**Program Management**

Recorded by: Diana Garnett  
Date Recorded: 08/08/2018

Organization: HDR



**Statewide Survey of Historic Properties**  
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/ 3871.01  
Status Site No. Revisit:   
Quadrangle Name: Loris  
Tax Map No.: 17614020050

**Survey Form**

**Identification**

Historic Name: Tobacco Barn  
Common Name:  
Address/Location: 1125 N. Hwy 701

City: Loris Vicinity of  County: Horry

Ownership: Private Category: Building  
Historical Use: Agriculture/Subsistence Historical Use (if Other):  
Current Use: Agriculture/Subsistence Current Use (if Other):  
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

**Property Description**

Construction Date: c. 1932  
Construction: Construction (if Other):  
Historic Core Shape: rectangular Historic Core Shape (if Other):  
Exterior Walls: other Exterior Walls (if Other):  
Foundation: not visible Foundation (if Other):  
Commercial Form: Commercial Form (if Other):  
Roof Shape: Gable, lateral Roof Shape (if Other):  
Roof Materials: Other metal Roof Materials (if Other):  
Stories: 1 story Stories (if Other):  
Porch Width: Full facade Porch Width (if Other):  
Porch Shape: Gable Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Wood frame, metal-clad, side-gable building 1.5-2 stories in exterior height (likely a single story interior), with gable-roof pavilion attached at north end. Likely a tobacco barn originally.

Alterations (include date(s), if known) Corrugated metal roof and siding are not original.

Architect(s)/Builder(s): Unknown

**South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties  
Survey Form**

Page 2  
Site No.: 3871.01

**Historical Information**

Historical Information: The farmstead likely cultivated tobacco and corn. Though associated with Horry County agriculture, it is not an especially intact or typical example of a tobacco farm, and is not known to be associated with significant events, patterns, or people.

Source of Information: Historic Aerials; "Flue-Cured Tobacco Production Properties," MPS (1984); Horry County Historic Resources Survey, New South Associates (2009); Horry County Assessor Online

**Digital Photo ID(s):**

Digital Photo ID 01: 03871003.jpg	Digital Photo ID 06:
View 01 Facing Southwest	View 06
Digital Photo ID 02: 03871005.jpg	Digital Photo ID 07:
View 02 Facing Southwest	View 07
Digital Photo ID 03:	Digital Photo ID 08:
View 03	View 08
Digital Photo ID 04:	Digital Photo ID 09:
View 04	View 09
Digital Photo ID 05:	Digital Photo ID 10:
View 05	View 10

**Program Management**

Recorded by: Diana Garnett  
Date Recorded: 08/07/2017

Organization: HDR



**Statewide Survey of Historic Properties**  
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U / 3871.02 Revisit:   
 Status Site No.  
 Quadrangle Name: Loris  
 Tax Map No.: 17614020050

**Survey Form**

**Identification**

Historic Name: Crib Barn  
 Common Name:  
 Address/Location: 1125 N. Hwy 701

City: Loris Vicinity of  County: Horry

Ownership: Private Category: Building  
 Historical Use: Agriculture/Subsistence Historical Use (if Other):  
 Current Use: Agriculture/Subsistence Current Use (if Other):  
 SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

**Property Description**

Construction Date: c. 1932  
 Construction: Frame Construction (if Other):  
 Historic Core Shape: rectangular Historic Core Shape (if Other):  
 Exterior Walls: asphalt roll Exterior Walls (if Other):  
 Foundation: not visible Foundation (if Other):  
 Commercial Form: Commercial Form (if Other):  
 Roof Shape: Gable, lateral Roof Shape (if Other):  
 Roof Materials: Other metal Roof Materials (if Other): Corrugated metal  
 Stories: 1 story Stories (if Other):  
 Porch Width: Other Porch Width (if Other): No Porch  
 Porch Shape: Other Porch Shape (if Other): No Porch

Description/Significant Features: One-story, wood frame crib barn clad in rolled asphalt siding and a side gabled roof covered in corrugated metal. Center pull-through flanked symmetrically by cribs. Central loft opening on north side. Lean-to addition on west side.

Alterations (include date(s), if known): Asphalt siding and metal roof are not original; wood lean-to addition on west side, date unknown.

Architect(s)/Builder(s): Unknown

**South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties  
Survey Form**

Page 2  
Site No.: 3871.02

**Historical Information**

Historical Information: The farmstead likely cultivated tobacco and corn. Though associated with Horry County agriculture, it is not an especially intact or typical example of a tobacco farm, and is not known to be associated with significant events, patterns, or people.

Source of Information: Historic Aerials; "Flue-Cured Tobacco Production Properties," MPS (1984); Horry County Historic Resources Survey, New South Associates (2009); Horry County Assessor Online

**Digital Photo ID(s):**

Digital Photo ID 01: 03871005.jpg	Digital Photo ID 06:
View 01 Facing Southwest	View 06
Digital Photo ID 02:	Digital Photo ID 07:
View 02	View 07
Digital Photo ID 03:	Digital Photo ID 08:
View 03	View 08
Digital Photo ID 04:	Digital Photo ID 09:
View 04	View 09
Digital Photo ID 05:	Digital Photo ID 10:
View 05	View 10

**Program Management**

Recorded by: Diana Garnett  
Date Recorded: 08/07/2018

Organization: HDR



**Statewide Survey of Historic Properties**  
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U / 3871.03 Revisit:   
Status Site No.  
Quadrangle Name: Loris  
Tax Map No.: 17614020050

**Survey Form**

**Identification**

Historic Name: Pole Barn

Common Name:

Address/Location: 1125 N. Hwy 701

City: Loris

Vicinity of

County: Horry

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Agriculture/Subsistence

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Agriculture/Subsistence

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

**Property Description**

Construction Date: c. 1950

Construction: Frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: other

Exterior Walls (if Other): corrugated metal

Foundation: not visible

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Other metal

Roof Materials (if Other): corrugated metal

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: Other

Porch Width (if Other): no porch

Porch Shape: Other

Porch Shape (if Other): no porch

Description/Significant Features: Wood-frame pole shed with open bays on east and south sides, corrugated metal siding on north (south not visible). Low-pitch gable roof covered in corrugated metal.

Alterations (include date(s), if known) None visible.

Architect(s)/Builder(s): Unknown

**South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties  
Survey Form**

Page 2  
Site No.: 3871.03

**Historical Information**

Historical Information: The farmstead likely cultivated tobacco and corn. Though associated with Horry County agriculture, it is not an especially intact or typical example of a tobacco farm, and is not known to be associated with significant events, patterns, or people.

Source of Information: Historic Aerials; "Flue-Cured Tobacco Production Properties," MPS (1984); Horry County Historic Resources Survey, New South Associates (2009); Horry County Assessor Online

**Digital Photo ID(s):**

Digital Photo ID 01: 03871004.jpg	Digital Photo ID 06:
View 01 Facing Southwest	View 06
Digital Photo ID 02:	Digital Photo ID 07:
View 02	View 07
Digital Photo ID 03:	Digital Photo ID 08:
View 03	View 08
Digital Photo ID 04:	Digital Photo ID 09:
View 04	View 09
Digital Photo ID 05:	Digital Photo ID 10:
View 05	View 10

**Program Management**

Recorded by: Diana Garnett  
Date Recorded: 08/07/2018

Organization: HDR



**Statewide Survey of Historic Properties**  
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U / 3871.04 Revisit:   
Status Site No.  
Quadrangle Name: Loris  
Tax Map No.: 17614020050

**Survey Form**

**Identification**

Historic Name: Garage

Common Name:

Address/Location: 1125 N. Hwy 701

City: Loris

Vicinity of

County: Horry

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Agriculture/Subsistence

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Agriculture/Subsistence

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

**Property Description**

Construction Date: c. 1950

Construction: Frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: asphalt roll

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: other

Foundation (if Other): no foundation

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Other metal

Roof Materials (if Other): corrugated metal

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: Other

Porch Width (if Other): no porch

Porch Shape: Other

Porch Shape (if Other): no porch

Description/Significant Features: One-story, three bay garage facing east. Bays are open and divided by wood pier partitions. Walls clad in asphalt siding; roof covered in corrugated metal. Building used to store agricultural equipment.

Alterations (include date(s), if known) Asphalt siding, date unknown

Architect(s)/Builder(s): Unknown

**South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties  
Survey Form**

Page 2  
Site No.: 3871.04

**Historical Information**

Historical Information: The farmstead likely cultivated tobacco and corn. Though associated with Horry County agriculture, it is not an especially intact or typical example of a tobacco farm, and is not known to be associated with significant events, patterns, or people.

Source of Information: Historic Aerials; "Flue-Cured Tobacco Production Properties," MPS (1984); Horry County Historic Resources Survey, New South Associates (2009); Horry County Assessor Online

**Digital Photo ID(s):**

Digital Photo ID 01: 03871006.JPG

View 01 Facing West

Digital Photo ID 02:

View 02

Digital Photo ID 03:

View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

**Program Management**

Recorded by: Diana Garnett

Date Recorded: 08/07/2018

Organization: HDR



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U / 3871.05 Revisit:   
Status Site No.  
Quadrangle Name: Loris  
Tax Map No.: 17614020050

**Survey Form**

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**Identification**

Historic Name: Shed  
Common Name:  
Address/Location: 1125 N. Hwy 701  
City: Loris Vicinity of  County: Horry

Ownership: Private Category: Building  
Historical Use: Agriculture/Subsistence Historical Use (if Other):  
Current Use: Agriculture/Subsistence Current Use (if Other):  
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

**Property Description**

Construction Date: c. 1932  
Construction: Frame Construction (if Other):  
Historic Core Shape: rectangular Historic Core Shape (if Other):  
Exterior Walls: asphalt roll Exterior Walls (if Other):  
Foundation: not visible Foundation (if Other):  
Commercial Form: Commercial Form (if Other):  
Roof Shape: Gable, lateral Roof Shape (if Other):  
Roof Materials: Raised seam metal Roof Materials (if Other):  
Stories: 1 story Stories (if Other):  
Porch Width: Other Porch Width (if Other): No porch  
Porch Shape: Other Porch Shape (if Other): No porch

Description/Significant Features: One-story, wood frame, clad in asphalt siding. Side gabled roof covered in raised seam metal. Exposed rafter tails. Single-leaf wood door with lights on east elevation.

Alterations (include date(s), if known) Asphalt siding, unknown date

Architect(s)/Builder(s): Unknown

**South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties  
Survey Form**

Page 2  
Site No.: 3871.05

**Historical Information**

Historical Information: The farmstead likely cultivated tobacco and corn. Though associated with Horry County agriculture, it is not an especially intact or typical example of a tobacco farm, and is not known to be associated with significant events, patterns, or people.

Source of Information: Historic Aerials; "Flue-Cured Tobacco Production Properties," MPS (1984); Horry County Historic Resources Survey, New South Associates (2009); Horry County Assessor Online

**Digital Photo ID(s):**

Digital Photo ID 01: 03871007.JPG

View 01 Facing West

Digital Photo ID 02:

View 02

Digital Photo ID 03:

View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

**Program Management**

Recorded by: Diana Garnett

Date Recorded: 08/07/2018

Organization: HDR



**Statewide Survey of Historic Properties**  
State Historic Preservation Office  
South Carolina Department of Archives and History  
8301 Parklane Road  
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U / 3872 Revisit:   
Status Site No.  
Quadrangle Name: Loris  
Tax Map No.: 17614020050

**Survey Form**

**Identification**

Historic Name: Atlantic Coast Line RR, Seaboard Coast Line RR  
Common Name: Carolina Lines Railroad  
Address/Location: N/A

City: Loris Vicinity of  County: Horry

Ownership: Corporate Category: Structure  
Historical Use: Transportation Historical Use (if Other):  
Current Use: Transportation Current Use (if Other):  
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

**Property Description**

Construction Date: ca. 1890  
Construction: Steel Construction (if Other):  
Historic Core Shape: Historic Core Shape (if Other):  
Exterior Walls: Exterior Walls (if Other):  
Foundation: Foundation (if Other):  
Commercial Form: Commercial Form (if Other):  
Roof Shape: Roof Shape (if Other):  
Roof Materials: Roof Materials (if Other):  
Stories: Stories (if Other):  
Porch Width: Porch Width (if Other):  
Porch Shape: Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Single track with steel rails and wood ties, on gravel-ballasted berm. Where it crosses Prospect Rd, rails are each bracketed by riveted wood rails, which are partially covered with asphalt pavement.

Alterations (include date(s), if known) Repair and rehabilitation to the tracks has likely occurred multiple times since 1890, but dates are unknown. Most recently, the tracks were upgraded by Carolina Lines in 2016.

Architect(s)/Builder(s): Chadbourn Lumber Company

**South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties  
Survey Form**

Page 2  
Site No.: 3872

**Historical Information**

The railroad track alignment was originally laid by the Chadbourn Lumber Company of Chadbourn, North Carolina in 1886, and was originally built to serve the lumber industry that spanned both sides of the North Carolina-South Carolina border. Known as the Wilmington, Chadbourn & Conway Railroad, the line extended south from the Wilmington, Columbia, & Augusta line (WC&A), carrying lumber freight between Tabor City in North Carolina south through Loris, Ailsbrook, and Conway to the Waccamaw River. The line was acquired by the WC&A in the 1890s, which in 1897 merged with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad of South Carolina (later this became just the "Atlantic Coast Line Railroad," or the ACL) (Lewis 2017).

The ACL continued to acquire lines in other southeastern states, and during this expansion, constructed new depots along its South Carolina line, including ones at Conway, Red Hill, and Myrtle Beach in the 1920s and 1930s. These depots facilitated passenger travel, which increased with the rise of Myrtle Beach as a beach destination. In 1967, the ACL merged with its competitor the Seaboard Air Line Railway, becoming the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad (SCL) (Kennedy 2006). During the 1970s and 1980s, CSX Transportation Corporation was formed, and railroad traffic was rerouted and generally abbreviated to improve efficiency and address decreasing passenger numbers. Many tracks were abandoned or removed, though the alignment associated with Site 3872 remained in use servicing the lumber industry. In the late 1980s Carolina Southern Railroad took over the CSX railroad spur that ran through Loris and Conway, and operated the line until deficiencies along the line forced its closure in 2011. In 2015, RJ Corman, a railway company out of Kentucky, purchased the defunct line and commenced repairs. Corman re-named the line Carolina Lines, and currently operates the railroad as a freight line, transferring lumber from the lumber mill in Conway (Dickerson and Helline 2016).

**Sources:**

Dickerson, Brad and Meredith Helline  
2016 "Carolina Southern Railroad Reopens Wednesday." WMBF News online, <http://www.wmbfnews.com/story/31595467/carolina-southern-railroad-reopens-wednesday>. Published March 29, 2016, updated March 30, 2016. Accessed Sept. 2018.

Lewis, J.D  
2017 "South Carolina Railroads." [http://www.carolana.com/SC/Transportation/railroads/sc\\_rrs\\_wilmington\\_chadbourn\\_conway.html](http://www.carolana.com/SC/Transportation/railroads/sc_rrs_wilmington_chadbourn_conway.html). Accessed Sept. 2018.

Kennedy, George A.  
2006 "Atlantic Coast Line Railroad." NCPedia. <https://www.ncpedia.org/atlantic-coast-line-railroad>. Accessed Sept. 2018.

**Digital Photo ID(s):**

Digital Photo ID 01: 03872001	Digital Photo ID 06:
View 01 Facing South at Hwy 747 and US 701	View 06
Digital Photo ID 02: 03872002	Digital Photo ID 07:
View 02 Facing North at Hwy 747 and US 701	View 07
Digital Photo ID 03: 03872003	Digital Photo ID 08:
View 03 Facing North at Ralph Ellis Blvd and US 701	View 08
Digital Photo ID 04: 03872004	Digital Photo ID 09:
View 04 Facing East from west of 4115 Holly St.	View 09
Digital Photo ID 05:	Digital Photo ID 10:
View 05	View 10

**Program Management**

Recorded by: Diana Garnett  
Date Recorded: 08/07/2018

Organization: HDR



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