NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

321

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Galivants Ferry Historic District
other names/site number

2. Location

street & number Intersection of US Hwy. 501, Pee Dee Rd. and Galivants Ferry Rd. not for publication ____
city or town Galivants Ferry vicinity ____
state South Carolina code SC county Horry code 051 zip code 29544

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination __ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets __does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant __ nationally __statewide x locally. (__ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Mary W. Edmonds 2/15/01
Signature of certifying official Date

Mary W. Edmonds, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, S.C. Dept. of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property __ meets __does not meet the National Register criteria. (__See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

√ entered in the National Register — Carson H. Beall — 3/29/01
__See continuation sheet.
__determined eligible for the National Register
__See continuation sheet.
__ determined not eligible for the National Register
__ removed from the National Register

__ other (explain):

Galivants Ferry Historic District
Name of Property

Horry County, South Carolina
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

x private
__ public-local
__ public-State
__ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

__ building(s)
x district
__ site
__ structure
__ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
28	8	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
28	8	total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Category:	Subcategory:
Agriculture	Processing
Agriculture	Storage
Agriculture	Agricultural Outbuilding
Domestic	Single Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter caregories from instructions)

Category:	Subcategory:
Agriculture	Processing
Agriculture	Storage
Agriculture	Agricultural Outbuilding
Domestic	Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
19th & 20th Century

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	Brick
walls	Wood/Weatherboard
	Brick
roof	Metal; Asphalt ; Wood
other	

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Galivants Ferry Historic District
Name of Property

Horry County, South Carolina
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

X A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
__ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
X C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
__ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

__ a owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
__ b removed from its original location.
__ c a birthplace or a grave.
__ d a cemetery.
__ e a reconstructed building, object,or structure.
__ f a commemorative property.
__ g less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture
Architecture

Period of Significance

ca. 1889-1950

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance

Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

__ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
__ previously listed in the National Register
__ previously determined eligible by the National Register
__ designated a National Historic Landmark
__ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # ____
__ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # ____

Primary location of additional data:

X State Historic Preservation Office
__Other State agency
__ Federal agency
__ Local government
__ University
__ Other

Name of repository:
S.C. Dept. of Archives & History

Galivants Ferry Historic District
Name of Property

Horry County, South Carolina
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 750 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	661475	3769576	4	17	661525	3767612	7	17	663204	3768422	10	17	662330	3770603
2	17	660828	3769454	5	17	661977	3767290	8	17	663245	3768847	11	17	661855	3770305
3	17	660303	3768576	6	17	662489	3767612	9	17	663054	3770124				

___See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)
Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ramona Murphy Bartos, Intern, and Dale Jaeger, Principal Preservation Planner
organization The Jaeger Company date August 15, 2000
street & number 119 Washington Street telephone (770) 534-0506
city or town Gainesville state GA zip code 30501

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets
Maps
A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.
Photographs
Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.
Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Holliday Family (see attached list)
street & number ____ telephone ____
city or town ____ state ____ zip code ____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended(16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). **Estimated Burden Statement**: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services

Galivants Ferry is a rural community located on the eastern bank of the Little Pee Dee River in Horry County, South Carolina and is situated on both sides of United States Highway 501. It is located approximately twenty-five miles northeast of Conway, South Carolina, the county seat of Horry County, and forty miles northeast of the Myrtle Beach resort area. This rural community is the center of a large agricultural interest that has been owned by the Holliday family for over a century. The proposed district includes a series of agricultural buildings, tenant houses, and commercial structures representative of its identity as a rural agricultural community.

The Little Pee Dee River acts as the county line for Horry and Marion Counties. A myriad of black water swamps, creeks, and wetlands branch out from the river. The soil is sandy, and pine trees, cypress, and oaks abound. The terrain is low and flat.

There are twenty-eight contributing historic buildings in the district. Thirteen buildings are directly related to agricultural uses. Eight structures are concentrated immediately next to the US Hwy 501 bridge. The others are scattered in the surrounding fields. Eleven to twelve buildings were houses for tenant families and farm supervisors; one house is the home of the Holliday family. A church sits at the edge of a long stretch of tobacco fields on Pee Dee Road south of the intersection of US Highway 501 and Pee Dee Road. There are eight noncontributing buildings in the district.

The attached maps illustrate the proposed district boundaries and the historic resources within the district (Map 1: District Boundary Map; Map 2.1: Sketch Map; Maps 2.2 & 2.3: Resource Location/Photo Key). The Resource Location maps are enlargements of the District Boundary Map and indicate contributing buildings with a number and non-contributing buildings with a letter. Photo descriptions have been keyed to the number or letter of the resource.

In contrast with the lower southeastern half of Horry County, which has experienced tremendous growth from tourism, the upper half of the county remains rural and relatively undeveloped. However, a busy US Highway 501 bisects Galivants Ferry, bringing four lanes of traffic to and from the coastal tourist areas. The Galivants Ferry Convenience Store is the first sight to greet those entering Horry County via US Highway 501. The present store, a non-contributing resource with large picture windows and a towering shingled sign built in the early 1980s, is the latest reincarnation of the general store and commissary founded by the Holliday family in the late 1860s. A hardware store and offices for the Holliday family Pee Dee Farms Company are attached to the rear of the convenience store and predate the new store by approximately forty years. These sections still have some weatherboard, but later alterations disguise their true age. A bank of gas pumps is located immediately next to the store, conveniently placed close to the road for the convenience of passing motorists. Behind the pumps is a small parking lot that is surrounded by a number of historic buildings related to the Pee Dee Farms operations-a potato & fertilizer house, a service station, and an aluminum warehouse. The Little Pee Dee River is located just to the west of this complex; between it and the convenience store stand a vacant grist mill and barn with open sheds. The open space in the midst of this complex of buildings is the site of the Galivants Ferry Stump Meeting, a biennial political gathering. Fishers and boaters enter the Pee Dee River from an adjacent boat launch.

Across the road from the store complex is the approach to Galivants Ferry Road, a narrow blacktop running diagonally away from the highway. This road terminates into Pee Dee Road, a county road situated perpendicular to the highway. Bordering the river immediately adjacent to Galivants Ferry Road is a nest of four tenant houses. Tall trees shade this area and grass alternates with wild vegetation. Residents report that there were at least half a dozen houses in this section originally. A large white barn separates this section from Galivants Ferry Road. In the triangle formed by the intersection of Galivants Ferry Road and US Highway 501 are two more tenant houses, and another collection of agricultural outbuildings, including a multi-use barn, an open shed, and a storage barn. Across Galivants Ferry Road from this complex of farm buildings is a vacant hall and parlor house, originally occupied by the early Hollidays. This triangle visually and audibly blocks out much of the highway; oaks and pecan trees provide shade over Galivants Ferry Road.

Pee Dee Road is an old road that follows the high ground along the river; it appeared in the 1820 map for Mills Atlas.[1] The fields on either side of the southern stretch of Pee Dee Road have been planted in tobacco. A comparison of historic aerials with an aerial view from the 1990s illustrates that this area has been in cultivation for over fifty years (Map 3: Historic Aerial 1959 and Map 4: Current Aerial c. 1995). Old pasture areas near the three Holliday residences on the north side of the highway have been planted in orchards or landscaped; long driveways lead to these houses from the highway. Aerial maps also show that today's pecan grove plantings are a historic landscape feature, which appear to have been more extensive in the late 1950s. Few non-contributing resources, save the convenience store and two mobile homes on Pee Dee Road, stand out from the surrounding landscape. Low areas, known locally as "bays" or "thickets", and fields of tobacco or soybeans surround the highway area. Swampy areas and creeks, branches of the Little Pee Dee River, interrupt the landscape and break up and land tracts.

The condition of the buildings in Galivants Ferry varies from excellent to badly deteriorated. A number of the older tobacco barns and packhouses have been abandoned due to new technology in tobacco cultivation that has made them obsolete. The tenant houses need minor to major structural repair and rehabilitation. A number of the original tenant houses in the area have been torn down after being vacated.

This area may contain prehistoric sites. Some older residents reported finding arrowheads along the riverbank and in plowed fields; one resident recalled hearing that "Indians lived at Blue Savannah," a swampy area immediately west of Galivants Ferry in Marion County.[2] Coastal Carolina College in Conway, South Carolina conducted an archaeological survey in the early 1980s approximately one mile south of the southern boundary of the district. That study uncovered several Native American burial pits.[3] The possibility for historic archaeology may also exist, given the high concentration of tenant houses and sites of former tenant houses (including the lots containing non-contributing resources E and G).

In order to describe this district in the most logical manner, it is necessary to refer the attached maps (Map 2.1: Sketch Map; Maps 2.2 and 2.3: Resource Location and Proposed District) that show the relationships between the structures and how they are situated around the property.

Contributing Resources

#1.1 and #1. 2 Tobacco packhouses, ca. 1915, Pee Dee Road, photos # 1-4

These two-story rectangular frame buildings feature weatherboard siding, a front gable roof, and central wood-plank entrance doors on both stories. Constructed on a foundation of wood piers, the two packhouses have one-story open sheds on one side and standing-seam metal roofs. The double-hung windows, most of which have lost their six-over-six configurations, are featured on both stories and have door-like shutters. The packhouses are located immediately north of "The Thicket," a low swampy area formed by Dawsey's Creek, on Pee Dee Road. The structures, historically used to process tobacco for market, are vacant in moderate and advanced stages of decay.

#2 Tenant House, Mrs. Frances Holliday House, ca. 1915, Pee Dee Road, photos # 5, 6

This one-story rectangular frame house features a side gable roof with composition shingles, an exterior cinderblock chimney, weatherboard siding, and a full façade shed front porch. An addition was made to its south rear elevation to square the overall shape of the house. An addition to its north elevation is an extra room with exterior entrance. It is located next to "The Thicket" on Pee Dee Road and faces a mobile home. Jim Daniels, the builder of many of the structures at Galivants Ferry, renovated this house several times. This house is similar to some of the tenant houses located near the Little Pee Dee River (#10, 11, 12) with its full façade porch and weatherboard exterior.

#3 John Monroe Johnson Holliday House, 1950, US Highway 501, photos # 7, 8

This two-story rectangular brick house, owing much to the Colonial Revival and Greek Revival styles, features a hipped roof with composition shingles, and two central brick chimneys. Constructed on brick piers with fill, the house features a two-story full façade porch with a full row of Ionic columns and engaged porte cochere attached to the rear of the house. The rear elevation of the roof has round dormers. The entrance has federal-style fanlight and sidelights. This is the home of John Monroe Johnson Holliday, one of the Holliday brothers who own much of the surrounding acreage and Pee Dee Farms. This house was modeled on an earlier family home, built by George Holliday in the mid-1920s, which was destroyed by fire in 1943. The construction for the present house was completed in 1950 after a building period of three years; cypress from Holliday land was used in its construction. This building faces US Highway 501 and is located at the northwestern corner of its intersection with Pee Dee Road; landscaping buffers the property from the noise of the highway.[4]

#4 Service Station, ca. 1922, north side of US Highway 501, photo # 9, 10

This rectangular frame building features a front gable roof with engaged porte cochere. The front façade features a central bank of windows (replaced with windows of a non-historic four-over-four grid configuration) flanked by two side doors. The front porte cochere is supported by wooden posts and shelters the gasoline pumps. The west elevation has a side door and a two-over-two window. This building was moved in the early 1940s to a location behind the present convenience store, and the original porte cochere was removed at a later date. It was moved again in early 2000 to a location facing US Highway 501 next to the convenience store, and regained its porte cochere and stands on stone piers. The Holliday family operated this service station. It has been rehabilitated to look like a vintage filling station with tin signs and antique gasoline pumps. Jim Daniels built this building.

#5 Potato and Fertilizer House ca. 1925, located to north and rear of store and east of Little Pee Dee River off of US Highway 501, photo # 11

This two-story square frame barn features a front gable roof and a wrap-around one-story porch. Constructed on brick piers, the barn has a composition shingle roof with rafter tails. Sliding warehouse doors are located in the right front façade porch. The porch has been either screened or enclosed in weatherboard. The double-hung windows still feature their six-over-six configurations and appear on both stories. Jim Daniels, who built many of the tenant houses and agricultural buildings at Galivants Ferry, constructed this building for the Holliday family. Used historically as a potato and fertilizer storage house, this barn marks the northern edge of the store complex and is used currently for farm storage. The earlier stump meetings were said to have taken place behind this area.

#6 Grist Mill ca. 1908, located to west and side of store and east of Little Pee Dee River off of US Highway 501, photo # 12

This one-story rectangular frame building features a front gable roof, weatherboard siding, and rafter tails. Its engaged entrance porch with center entrance features knee brackets on the porch posts. Boarded windows flank the front entrance on either side. A double side door is located in the south façade. Used as a mill to grind corn to make meal and grits, this building currently features a composition shingle roof, but its original cedar shake shingles are still visible at the edge of the eaves. This building is located between the modern convenience store (A) and the Little Pee Dee River next to a frame barn (#7).

#7 Barn ca. 1915, located to west and side of store and east of Little Pee Dee River off of US Highway 501, photo # 13

This one and a one-half story rectangular frame barn features weatherboard siding, a front gable roof with pseudo-clerestory, and central wood-plank entrance doors on both stories. Roofed with composition shingles, this barn has one-story open shed porches on either side (north and south facades) that are supported by cylindrical creosote posts. This barn is located between the modern-day convenience store (A) and the Little Pee Dee River.

#8 Tenant House ca. 1920, Galivants Ferry Road, adjacent to Little Pee Dee River, photos # 14, 15

This T-shaped, one-story frame house features weatherboard siding, a side gable roof, and a front shed porch supported by posts. Constructed on a foundation of concrete blocks, the house has a rear wing with an end to front gable and composition shingle roof. The front porch's right half has been enclosed as a room. The house features double-hung windows with six-over-six configurations and an exterior brick chimney on its left side elevation. The house is located next to the Little Pee Dee River in a nest of tenant houses (#10, 11, 12). This house is in need of moderate repair and is inhabited. This house is similar to tenant house # 21.

#9 Barn ca. 1925, corner of Galivants Ferry Road and US Highway 501, photos # 16, 17

This one and one-half story rectangular frame barn features a front gable roof with clerestory, shiplap weatherboard siding, and large sliding entrance doors on the front and one side elevation. Constructed on brick piers, this barn has symmetrical one-story enclosed shed wings on both sides and is roofed in composition shingle. A central entrance and window with six-over-six configuration located in the front gable end lead to the loft area. Used historically for fertilizer storage, this building has a decorative weathervane and lightening rods and features asphalt roll siding on both the side and back elevations. This barn faces the corner of the Galivants Ferry Road and US Highway 501 and is located to the immediate northeast of the nest of tenant houses and east of the river.

#10 Tenant House ca. 1915, Galivants Ferry Road, east of Little Pee Dee River, photos # 18, 19

This L-shaped, one-story frame house features weatherboard siding, a side gable roof, and a full façade front shed porch. Constructed on a foundation of concrete blocks, the house features a rear wing constructed by attaching a second building to the rear and connecting the two with an enclosed passageway. The house features double-hung windows with six-over-six configuration, a symmetrical front façade with two doors and two windows, and a composition shingle roof. The house is located between a barn (#9) and tenant house # 11. This house is in need of moderate

repair and is inhabited. This house is an example of the practice of putting up houses by farm carpenters for tenants as needed; the wood for this house (and probably others) was cut on the farm.

#11 Tenant House, Monroe Hardy residence, ca. 1920, Galivants Ferry Road, east of Little Pee Dee River, photos # 20, 21

This T-shaped, one-story frame house features weatherboard siding, a side gable roof, and a full façade front shed porch with central entrance door. Constructed on a foundation of brick piers, the house features a rear wing, double-hung windows with six-over-six configurations, and composition shingle roof. Both the front porch and a service porch located in the rear wing are screened and are supported by posts. The house is located at the rear of the nest of tenant houses with a small stream running behind it. This house is in need of moderate repair and is inhabited.

#12 Tenant House, Callie Murrough residence, ca. 1920, Galivants Ferry Road, east of Little Pee Dee River, photos # 22, 23

This one-story rectangular frame house features weatherboard siding, a side gable roof, and a full façade front shed porch with central entrance door. The house features a composition shingle roof, and double-hung windows with six-over-six configurations, and a rear wing to which a side room has been added. The front porch has been screened. The house is located to the east of the nest of tenant houses and is separated from them by a small stream. This house is in need of moderate repair and is inhabited.

#13 Tenant House, ca. 1928, corner of Galivants Ferry Road and US Highway 501, photos # 24, 25

This one-story rectangular frame house features wood shingle exterior walls (wood weatherboard siding on rear façade only), a front gable roof, and a full façade front shed porch. Constructed on brick piers, this house features a composition shingle roof, and double-hung windows with six-over-six configurations, porte cochere attached to the left of the front porch. The front porch has been screened and is supported by half brick pier/half post supports, and rafter tails. It is located in the extreme end of the triangle formed by the highway and Galivants Ferry Road, and it faces the highway bridge that runs across the Little Pee Dee River. Built by the Hollidays' builder Jim Daniels, this house exhibits a Craftsman influence. A store supervisor, Ed Doyle, as well as a farm bookkeeper, a Mr. Jenkinson, lived in this home. This house was remodeled for the bookkeeper; a bathroom was added, a new roof placed on it, and the porch was screened. This house is in an average state of repair and is inhabited.

#14 Multi-purpose barn, ca. 1928, located between US Highway 501 and Galivants Ferry Road, photo # 26

This three-story rectangular frame barn features a front gable roof and walls clad in wooden shingle siding. This is the largest and most decorative agricultural building in the area. Constructed on brick, this barn has a western foundation wall on the west elevation with brick buttresses. This barn also features one-story enclosed sheds attached to the side elevations; one side was used as a stable, the other for equipment storage. The roof appears to be gambrel, an effect produced by the intersection of a two-feet wide soffit on the second-floor level with the one-story side sheds. There are double windows with six-over-six configuration in three dormers along the west and east sides. Both the central roof and stable shed have composite shingle roofs, while the equipment shed has a raised seam metal roof. The original lightening rod system is intact along the ridge of the roof. In the early 1970s, the state highway department moved the location of US Highway 501 to miss this barn. Animals were kept on the first floor, and crops on the second and third floors; tobacco was tied on the second floor. A ramp capable of supporting the weight of a truck exists between the first and second floors; this ramp made the hauling of crops for processing, especially tobacco, very convenient. Jim Daniels built this barn. This building is located in the triangle between US Highway 501 and Galivants Ferry Road.

#15.1 Barn, ca. 1920, located between US Highway 501 and Galivants Ferry Road, photo # 27

This one and one-half story rectangular frame barn features a front gable roof, wood shingle siding, and a raised seam metal roof. Constructed on brick, this barn features gable end fishscale shingles and square shingles on the side elevations as well as gable end has fishscale shingles while the building sides have square shingles as well as horizontally slanted 48" high openings halfway up side elevations for air circulation. Both stories have central entrance doors. Mr. Jim Daniels built this barn, and it was used for storage. This barn is located in the triangle formed by Galivants Ferry Road and US Highway 501.

#15.2 Barn, ca. 1920, located between US Highway 501 and Galivants Ferry Road, photo # 28

This one and one-half story rectangular frame barn features a side gable roof, raised seam metal roof, wood shingle siding, and a roof dormer located on the north elevation. Constructed on brick piers, this barn has double doors on its side elevation and a central entrance door to the upper story loft. This barn is located in the triangle formed by Galivants Ferry Road and US Highway 501. Jim Daniels built this barn, and it was used for storage.

#16 Wagon Shed, ca. 1920, located between US Highway 501 and Galivants Ferry Road, photo # 29

This one and one-half story rectangular frame shed features a side gable roof, a pair of roof dormers and composition shingle roofing. Constructed on square creosote poles, this building is open, but has double doors and wooden shingles in the gable ends below the roofline. (The 1987 survey mentions two dormers on either side of the roof, but some of the building, including another set of dormers appeared to be missing in 2000). Jim Daniels built this building for the storage of wagons and other farm equipment. It is located in the complex with buildings (#14, 15.1, & 15.2) in the triangle formed by Galivants Ferry Road and US Highway 501.

#17 Supervisor House, ca. 1912, Galivants Ferry Road, photos # 30, 31

This one-story, L-shaped frame house features a front gable roof and composition shingle roofing. Constructed on brick piers, this house features a central brick chimney, an entrance shed porch one-bay wide, and single and tripartite windows with six-over-six configuration. The rear porch spanned the full façade at one time but has been enclosed as rooms on two ends with shiplap siding. This house is one of the more substantial historic residences in Galivants Ferry. Store and farm overseer, Preston "Press" Coleman, lived in this home; later, another Holliday farm supervisor, Emory Graham, lived here. This house appears to be structurally sound and in very good repair.

#18 Holliday House, ca. 1905, Galivants Ferry Road, photo # 32, 33

This one and one-half story, T-shaped frame house features a side gable roof with composition shingles, full façade front shed porch, and weatherboard siding. Constructed on brick, this house features a central entrance with sidelights and fanlight and service porch located to the left of the rear "T"; the windows are double hung with two-over-two configuration. The house also has two interior brick chimneys. Compared to other houses of its era in the area, while still very much vernacular, this is a much more architecturally sophisticated building. Located on Galivants Ferry Road, it faces the agricultural building complex in the triangle formed by the highway and Galivants Ferry Road (#14, 15.1, 15.2, and 16). George J. Holliday built this house following the death of his father; some of his children were born in this house. This house is currently vacant.

#19 Tobacco Barns, ca. 1920, Pee Dee Road, photos # 34, 35

These three side gabled rectangular tobacco barns are constructed of logs and feature a small door central entrance door approximately three feet in height in the front elevation. A small ventilation window is located in the gable end of each barn. These barns were originally used for curing

tobacco. Heavy vegetation and trees conceals the third barn; only its roof is visible from certain angles. These barns are in moderate states of decay and are not in use.

#20 Galivants Ferry Baptist Church and cemetery, 1889, Pee Dee Road, photo # 36

This one-story, T-shaped frame building features a front gable/cross gabled roof and weatherboard siding. Constructed on bricks, this church has two exterior brick chimneys, composition shingle roof, double louvered vents located in the gable ends, and a full façade balustraded gabled front porch. The windows are double-hung with six-over-six configuration. This church was founded in part by the Holliday family circa 1880 and replaced a brush covering that was utilized for services. Construction of this structure was completed in 1889.[5] A cemetery is located to the rear of the church and is shaded by oaks. A modern social hall is located to the south of the church building itself next to a small creek. Services are held twice a month and baptisms are conducted in the Little Pee Dee River at Galivants Ferry Landing. This church is located approximately three-quarters of a mile south of the intersection of US Highway 501 and Pee Dee Road on Pee Dee Road.

#21 Tenant House, ca. 1920, south side of US Highway 501, photo # 37

This one-story rectangular frame house features a side gable roof with raised seam metal and asphalt roll exterior walls. With a non-visible foundation, the house has an engaged one-bay wide porch with posts located at the eastern corner of the house. A cinderblock exterior chimney is located on the right elevation. The windows are double-hung with six-over-six configuration. A small shed porch is attached to the rear of the house. Architecturally this house shares more in common with a house (#8) in the nest near the Little Pee Dee River than with its neighbors (#22, 23). This house is reached by the dirt farm road that runs east from Pee Dee Road behind house #22, and the house faces the adjoining field rather than the highway.

#22 Tenant House, ca. 1925, US Highway 501, photo # 38

This one-story rectangular frame house features a front gable roof with composition shingles and rafter tails, and weatherboard siding and is influenced by the Craftsman style. Its foundation not visible, this house has a full façade front gable front porch that has been partially enclosed, double-hung windows with six-over-six configuration and a cinderblock exterior chimney. It faces US Highway 501, east of its intersection with Pee Dee Road, and is adjacent to several fields. It shares a great deal architecturally with its neighbor tenant house #23. A farm road leads from the highway to its east and loops behind the house to tenant house #21. In good repair, it is occupied.

#23 Tenant House, ca. 1925, US Highway 501, photos # 39, 40

This one-story rectangular frame house features a front gable roof with composition shingles and rafter tails, weatherboard siding and is influenced by the Craftsman style. Its foundation not visible, this house has a full façade engaged front porch, double-hung windows with six-over-six configuration. This house faces US Highway 501, east of the highway's intersection with Pee Dee Road, and is adjacent to several fields. It is in good repair and occupied. A chicken coop is located to the west of the house. This house shares a good deal in common with the house to its east (#22). In good repair, it is occupied.

#24 Residence, ca. 1900, US Highway 501, photo # 41

This two-story, L-shaped weatherboard house, heavily influenced by the Colonial Revival style, features a side gable roof with composition shingles and three gabled roof dormers in the front elevation. Constructed on brick piers with fill, it has an entrance bay-wide front gable porch; the central entrance door has a federal-style fanlight and sidelights. A rear wing has an arched entrance porch similar to the house's front entrance. The windows appear to have been altered; they consist of eight single opening lights arranged in a two by four pattern. A garage and a freestanding office that echo the main building's architectural style are located to the rear of the main house. Originally part of the Chestnut Farm, acquired by George J. Holliday in the late 1920s, this house was originally built c. 1900 and used by the Holliday family as a tenant house. John Monroe Holliday remodeled it c. 1945.[7] It faces US Highway 501, east of its intersection with Pee Dee Road. In excellent condition, it is occupied.

Noncontributing Resources

(A) Galivants Ferry Convenience Store, US Highway 501

This one-story rectangular frame building features a hipped roof with composition shingles and stained siding. A wrap-around porch extends along the south and east facades. A two-story rectangular tower sign, attached to the front of the building at a ninety-degree angle, features the name of the store in tall white letters. The front of the building dates from approximately the 1970s and features what appear to be several dummy gables. The rear wing of the building predates the building and has served as the office for the Holliday family operations; this wing features an end-gable roof and weatherboard siding. The addition of the newer front wing diminishes the historic context of the older rear wing. Although this building may incorporate a rear wing older than fifty years, the overall integrity of that part has been lost because of the front store additions. Local

residents report that the earliest portions of the store date from the 1920s.[6] The front additions were added in the late 1970s or early 1980s, making its construction too recent to qualify as a contributing resource. This building faces US Highway 501 and is directly east of the Little Pee Dee River.

B) Aluminum Pee Dee Farms Warehouse, north side of US Highway 501

This is a modern manufactured aluminum front gable barn. Large sliding doors act as an entrance; this warehouse is used to store farm equipment and supplies for Pee Dee Farms operations and sales. This building is approximately fifteen years old, and is of too recent construction to qualify as a contributing resource. This building is located to the north of US Highway 501 in the commercial complex that includes the Galivants Ferry Convenience Store and old service station.

(C) Holliday daughter residence, US Highway 501

This three-story rectangular frame house features a hipped roof with composition shingles and gabled dormers and exterior siding, and is patterned after a neo-traditional architectural style (with some Neoclassical elements). Featuring brick piers and arches for a foundation, this house has a full-height entry porch, a roofline balustrade, and a wrap-around engaged porch. A rear wing is attached at the northwest corner and a porte cochere and additional side wing at the east façade. This house is located to the north of US Highway 501 and is adjacent to the John Monroe Holliday residence (Resource #3). An orchard is located to the south of the house between it and US Highway 501. This building, built within the last two years, is of too recent construction to qualify as a contributing resource.

(D) Holliday daughter residence, US Highway 501

This three-story beige brick rectangular structure features a hipped roof with composition shingles and gabled dormers. This house is a modern interpretation of the Georgian style. It features a front entrance with round pediment, sidelights and transom, end chimneys, and front terrace porch with raised steps. An allee of pecan trees leads to the front entrance from US Highway 501. This building, built in the 1980s, is of too recent construction to qualify as a contributing resource.

(D.1) Storage Building, Holliday daughter residence, US Highway 501, c. 1980s

This one-story brick square structure features a hipped roof with composition shingles and hipped dormers. This building echoes the architectural style of Resource D. A shed addition is attached to the rear of the building. This building, built in the 1980s, is of too recent construction to qualify as a contributing resource.

(E) Mobile home, Pee Dee Road

This is a modern manufactured singlewide mobile home that was parked at this site in the late 1990s. It is located at the former site of a tenant house (surveyed in 1986 by the SC Department of Archives and History). It faces Pee Dee Road and is south of a dirt farm road and tobacco field. This building is of too recent construction to qualify as a contributing resource.

(F) Galivants Ferry Baptist Church Social Hall, Pee Dee Road

This front-gable frame T-shaped building features stained weatherboard siding, engaged front porch, and double entrance doors. Built in the 1980s, the foundation is not visible. This building is of too recent construction to qualify as a contributing resource.

(G) Mobile home, Pee Dee Road

This is a modern manufactured single wide mobile home that was parked at this site in the late 1990s. It is located at the former site of a tenant house (surveyed in 1986 by the SC Department of Archives and History). It faces Pee Dee Road, and is of too recent construction to qualify as a contributing resource.

Galivants Ferry, a rural community located in northwestern Horry County, South Carolina, is significant to the broad patterns of agricultural history and architecture in the Pee Dee region of the state. The site of an eighteenth and nineteenth century ferry, Galivants Ferry typifies the type of community that arose from the naval stores and agricultural industries that once dominated this region of the state. The agricultural architecture that remains-tenant farmer houses, storage barns, tobacco packhouses, curing barns, and sheds-reveal the agricultural heritage of Galivants Ferry and of the larger Pee Dee region.

Horry County is known as "The Independent Republic" in part because of its landscape. Historically its topography--a myriad of swamps, inlets, and rivers--acted as a natural barrier to settlement and development.[1] Often times, river traffic and ferry crossings were the area's only connection with neighboring districts; few local bridges and no highway bridges leading into Horry County existed until after World War I.[2] Galivants Ferry was only one of a number of ferries that operated on the Little Pee Dee River from the late eighteenth to the early twentieth century.[3] The east bank of the river, the current location of the community of Galivants Ferry, was a high bluff and good landing site; the west bank was a swampy area that flooded seasonally.[4] The first ferryman, one Richard Gallevan (or alternatively Gullivans), received ferry rights from the state legislature in 1792 to operate a ferry at Elirsee's Landing on the Little Pee Dee River. Ferry rights lasted from seven to fourteen years and were renewable, assignable, and inheritable. The ferryman was legally obligated to keep his boats in good repair, to have two "able-bodied men" on duty, and to pay penalties for "undue delay". From 1862 to 1864, Hugh Giles, ferryman on the east bank, complained to the South Carolina General Assembly of a rival ferryman on the west bank, one Matthew Martin, who neglected these duties.[5] The road from Galivants Ferry led southeast to Conwayborough, the present-day Conway and county seat of Horry County. "Gallwants Ferry" was surveyed in 1820 by Harlee for his map of the Horry District and is found in the 1825 Mills' Atlas of South Carolina.[6]

Ferry service at Galivants Ferry was probably provided by a "rope" or perhaps "wire" ferry. A rope ferry utilized a barge-like vessel attached to a line strung from one bank to the other. With the help of a pulley, a horse or windlass would have pulled the ferry across the river. A wire ferry operated similarly but used a wire cable rather than rope.[7] The remains of a pulley mechanism attached to a large tree on the east bank of the Little Pee Dee was reportedly still extant in the 1930s.[8] The current US Highway 501 bridge marks the approximate course of the original ferry.[9] A ferryman was on duty only during the daylight hours; inclement weather or seasonal conditions would also limit ferry service. Travelers caught at nightfall could find free lodging at the home of Mrs. David Altman on the east bank of the ferry crossing (the present-day Galivants Ferry). In terms of seasonal conditions, at least one traveler found his trips by ferry at Galivants Ferry to be trying at best, "[Traveling and crossing at Galivants Ferry] is with the greatest difficulty when the swamp is full."[10] Heavy "freshets" or spring floods would often make the ferry crossing at Galivants Ferry treacherous, if not impossible.[11] The danger of inundation by the seasonal "freshets" and the need for better access to the county brought about the construction of a wooden bridge at Galivants Ferry in the early 1890s.[12] Still, flooding proved a problem even after construction of the first wooden span: "Galivants Ferry Bridge is impassible. The strong current in the Little Pee Dee, caused by the

freshet, has forced some of the framework out of plumb. The structure is merely standing...and is posted 'Dangerous'."[13]

Ferries were often the impetus for settlement of a particular area or the vehicle for further settlement.[14] Today the US Highway 501 bridges and causeway at Galivants Ferry follow the same course of the old ferry, and the highway acts as one of the main roads into the Horry County and Myrtle Beach resort areas.

Prior to the Civil War, Galivants Ferry's significance lay in its location as a river crossing on the main road to Conwayborough (present-day Conway), the county seat of Horry County. However, during Reconstruction, the community's focus turned towards more agricultural activities, especially tobacco cultivation and tenant farming.

At the close of the Civil War, local Horry County businessman Joseph William Holliday (1827-1904), a native of Little Washington, North Carolina, lived in the Pot Bluff community near the county seat of Conway. Having settled in Horry County around 1852, he was engaged in a timber and turpentine business, but the war destroyed his concern. Soon after he moved to Galivants Ferry, where he established a new turpentine still.[15]

At that time, naval stores was a mainstay of the Pee Dee and coastal regions' economies. Naval stores denote those products derived from the gum of the pine tree, including tar (used to make ships watertight) and turpentine. The industry had moved to Horry County as forests farther to the north were depleted; the tapping or scraping of the trees to collect gum would eventually destroy the tree. By the end of the nineteenth century, the trees of Horry County were played out, and the naval stores industry petered out.[16] In Galivants Ferry Joseph W. Holliday responded to the decline of the naval stores business by going into the mercantile business, establishing his store at Galivants Ferry on the eastern bank of the Little Pee Dee River in 1869. This early store corresponded to the "Evans Store", surveyed by Hardee in 1820 for the Mills Atlas.[17]

Around the same time, Holliday and others in Horry County worked to introduce a new commercial crop in Horry County to take the place of tar and turpentine-tobacco; the industry continues to the present. In the late 1890s, Experts in tobacco cultivation were brought to Horry County at their invitation to teach farmers how to grow the crop. Tobacco was a particularly suitable crop for Horry County for a number of reasons. Horry County did not have a plantation legacy and land ownership was dispersed among many rather than a few. If anything, the swampy terrain of the county made it historically difficult to create large agricultural tracts. Furthermore, a small holder was said to have been able to grow five acres of tobacco and make as much as he could from fifty acres of cotton.

Holliday, who would accumulate substantial land acreage before his death, became one of the primary tobacco growers both locally and regionally. Having acquired so much land, the Holliday family turned to a tenant farming system, popular in the Reconstruction South, to cultivate the lucrative crop. Tenancy farming worked as a form of renting; the tenant compensated the landlord with a share of the crop. Legally tenant farming was considered to be a "step up" from sharecropping, which functioned as more of a hired labor arrangement. A tenant had more control

over production and less supervision from the landlord than would a sharecropper. Tenancy itself operated in one of three methods. "Standing rent" or "fixed-share" rent had the tenant pay a certain amount of the crop to the landlord. "Share tenancy" had the tenant pay a certain proportion of the crop to the landlord as rent. "Cash rent" had the tenant pay a fixed amount of money every month or year as land rent.[18] It is not clear exactly which of these forms of tenancy was in place on the Holliday farms, but "standing rent" or "share tenancy" were likely models. In Galivants Ferry, individual tenants would negotiate their terms with the Hollidays; for what terms or how long is unclear.[19]

At one time in the early twentieth century, the Holliday farms in the Galivants Ferry area supported some twelve to fifteen hundred people. The store founded by Joseph W. Holliday in 1869 became a commissary store. The Galivants Ferry store offered a wide range of items to local residents-"shoes, groceries, hardware, mules, and wagons, and buggies, and horses, medicines, dry goods, women's corsets, cloth, everything you can think of that the farm had to have." One could even pay taxes or get a birth certificate there; the local post office, whose postmaster's post was held by a member of the Holliday family, was located at the store.[20] Most tenants could not afford to be self-sufficient from one agricultural season to another and needed to buy rations and farming equipment. Often times, as in the case of the Gallivants Ferry Hollidays, the local landlord was the merchant. Tenants would "purchase" goods from the merchant/landlord, who gained a crop lien for security over the tenant. Scrip, printed with the Holliday initial, was issued and used at the stores owned by the family. At harvest, these running tabs from the prior year would come due and were settled by payment out of the crop, usually at a profit to the merchant/landlord; many tenants were in a constant state of indebtedness, because crop proceeds did not match the amount of their outstanding account at the commissary. The arrangement worked as a "closed economic system" in Galivants Ferry, according to the son of the supervisor of the Holliday farms.[21]

Dying in 1904, Joseph W. Holliday passed his agricultural holdings and business interests to his son George J. Holliday (1875-1941). George Holliday, although a graduate of Harvard Law School, never practiced law, and returned to Galivants Ferry to help his father operate the family business. A one-time state senator with a lifelong interest in local and state politics, George Holliday expanded not only the tobacco cultivation initiated by his father but also the mercantile operations, purchasing stores, gins and warehouses in Aynor and Jordanville, nearby rural communities in Horry County. During his lifetime, George Holliday also augmented his family's already extensive land holdings. Like his father before him, George Holliday would often buy "a spot of land" as it became available, and in doing so, accumulated not only more property in the Galivants Ferry area but also a substantial portion of what would become the present-day Surfside Beach resort area. The beach properties came into the Holliday holdings in 1924; known for some time as the Ark Land and Roach's Beach, Holliday renamed the property "Floral Beach" after his wife and daughter who shared the name of Flora. George Holliday had the well-deserved reputation for being a very shrewd businessman, seeing the Holliday farms through the tumultuous years of the Great Depression and

an accompanying severe decline in the tobacco market.[22]

Since the early nineteenth century, the land on either side of the southern stretch of Pee Dee Road between Galivants Ferry Baptist Church and the highway crossroads were open fields. Known as "Windy Hill" locally, this area has historically been under agricultural cultivation, usually in tobacco and for a short time in the early twentieth century in cotton and corn; aerial photos from the 1950s confirm this planting scheme and show the same configuration of fields as exists today (Map 3: Historic Aerial: c. 1959 and Map 4: Current Aerial: c. 1995). Although the Holliday family owned the land, the fields were sometimes referred to by the name of the tenant who worked them: "Church field", "Jackson field", "Turner field", and so on. The names of fields were also taken from the surrounding terrain; a field near the Scarborough Branch, a swamp extending east from the Little Pee Dee River south of Galivants Ferry Road, was known as the "bay field". Scarborough Branch corresponds to an area that appears on Harlee's 1820 map of the Horry District and is labeled "bog", a name older residents still call it.[23]

Punctuating this rural agricultural landscape is a collection of tenant houses and agricultural outbuildings representative of the farming operations at Galivants Ferry. The extant tenant houses date from the early part of the twentieth century and vary in form from saddlebag to hall-and-parlor construction. These residences represent the type of extremely vernacular architecture typical of rural rental houses found on tenant and sharecropping farms throughout South Carolina and the greater southern United States. In addition, the collection of log tobacco barns (#19) illustrates the early methods of tobacco cultivation. These barns were probably used to cure tobacco using either the fire-cured or flue-cured method. The fire-cured method required the maintenance of a 180-degree fire beneath the strung tobacco leaves hung in the upper levels of the barn, curing the leaves in a smoke-filled atmosphere. Fire curing would take as long as four weeks. Flue curing worked in a similar manner but more efficiently, taking only six to eight days. These methods have become updated with gas-powered aluminum curing barns.

At the center of Galivants Ferry's architecture, both literally and figuratively, is the multi-purpose barn (#14). This structure demonstrates a rare decorative sophistication in agricultural architectural design; with its decorative wood shingle siding, pseudo-gambrel roof, vehicle ramp, and separate areas for various farm tasks, this building stands in sharp contrast to less sophisticated agricultural buildings in the district. Along with its architectural elegance, the barn's mass and position immediately adjacent to US Highway 501 have made it a well-known landmark of Galivants Ferry. To the traveling public, the "big red barn" on the south side of the highway represents Galivants Ferry and lets them know that the ocean is near.[24]

An outgrowth of the Holliday family's steadfast allegiance to the Democrat Party and the rural experience, Galivants Ferry has been the site of a periodic political gathering referred to locally as "The Stump" for over one hundred years. Given the constraints of nineteenth-century transportation, politicians of that era traveled the countryside and spoke to voters from stumps in hopes of gaining their votes; stumping was a tradition in rural farming communities. In September 1876, Confederate

Gen. Wade Hampton started his bid for governor by speaking to Horry County Democrats at Galivants Ferry. When he returned to the site in 1880 as governor, it served as the first official Galivants Ferry Stump meeting and began the biennial tradition hosted by Joseph W. Holliday, the founder of the Holliday family farms in the Galivants Ferry area, and his descendants. Indicative of the dominance the Democratic Party once enjoyed over politics in both South Carolina and the southern United States, Republicans can attend the stump, but only Democrats can speak to the crowd. Local residents often traveled long distances to hear officials and hopefuls speak from a stump-later the back of a wagon or truck, now an elevated stage-and the rally became more than just politics. Usually held in the late spring, the Stump gathering took on a festive atmosphere as spectators camped out and enjoyed the fellowship of neighbors. It is estimated that some several hundred to several thousand people have turned out for this event each year since its start. Early on, the gathering was held in an area behind the mercantile store (the present-day convenience store), but in more recent times has taken place in the parking area between the convenience store and the rehabilitated service station on the north side of US Highway 501. The Galivants Ferry Stump now marks the beginning of the local Democratic campaign season.[25]

The collection of commercial, agricultural, and residential buildings at the present-day Galivants Ferry offers a glimpse into the tenant farming system prevalent in both Horry County, South Carolina and throughout the southern United States from Reconstruction to the early 1950s. Tobacco cultivation remains a vital part of the economy of Horry County and the Carolinas; changes in agricultural technology have made certain types of buildings related to its nineteenth-century cultivation, such as packhouses and fire-curing barns, obsolete. The packhouses, storage barns, and curing barns left at Galivants Ferry illustrate the early history and methods of tobacco cultivation in Horry County. The historic landscape in tandem with the extant agricultural architecture in Galivants Ferry illustrate the vital role tobacco and other agricultural production has played in the development and history of the Pee Dee region of South Carolina.

Notes

For Section 7

[1] Mills Atlas of South Carolina, 1825, (Greenville, SC: Southern Historical Press, 1980), no page number.
[2] Callie Murrough, Interview with Ramona Bartos, Galivants Ferry, SC, 30 June 2000.
[3] Lewis, Edward O. A Report on archaeological testing at the Holliday site Galivants Ferry section Horry County South Carolina. (Conway, SC: Coastal Carolina College, 1981).
[4] John Monroe Holliday, letter to Mrs. Thomas, 1 August 1989, in possession of South Carolina Department of Archives and History.
[5] John Monroe Holliday, "Talk at Galivants Ferry Centennial Homecoming Service, Sunday September 17, 1989." Unpublished manuscript in possession of South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.
[6] John Monroe Holliday, letter to Mrs. Thomas, 1 August 1989, in possession of South Carolina Department of Archives and History.
[7] Billy Holliday, letter to Dale Jaeger, 13 August 2000, in possession of Dale Jaeger.

For Section 8

[1] Catherine H. Lewis. Horry County, South Carolina, 1730-1993. (Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 1998), 27-29.
[2] "Horry Ferries." MS 195[?], manuscript located at South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC, 1.
[3] The map of Horry District from Harlee's 1820 survey shows the following ferries operating on the Little and Great Pee Dee Rivers: Newsom's Ferry, Floyd's Ferry, Gallwant's Ferry, Potatoe Bluff Ferry, and Bull Creek Landing. Mills Atlas of the State of South Carolina, 1825.
[4] Letter of Hugh Giles to the General Assembly of South Carolina, 20 October 1862, in Petitions and Reports concerning Galivant's Ferry, 1860-1864, Papers of the General Assembly.
[5] William L. Harrelson. "Ancient Ferrymen on Little Pee Dee," Names in South Carolina. Vol. XX (Winter 1973), 27, 29; "Horry Ferries", 6; Letters of Hugh Giles to the General Assembly of South Carolina, 20 October 1862, in Petitions and Reports concerning Galivant's Ferry, 1860-1864, Papers of the General Assembly.
[6] Mills Atlas.
[7] John Perry. American Ferryboats. (New York: Wilfred Funk, Inc., 1957), 46-47.
[8] Monroe Hardy. Interview by author, 30 June 2000, Galivants Ferry, S.C.
[9] Mrs. P.D. Altman. "Galivants Ferry and Zion Communities," Independent Republic Quarterly, 1.4 (October 1967), 11-12.
[10] "Drowned." Horry Herald. 10 November 1887, 3.
[11] Horry Weekly News. 17 February 1871, 3.
[12] South Carolina: A Guide to the Palmetto State. Work Projects Administration. American Guide Series. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1941), 408.

[13] Horry Herald. 21 September 1893, 3.
[14] Altman, 11; Perry, 8, 34.
[15] Altman, 11; Mrs. John E. Coles, "The Ferry," Independent Republic Quarterly, 1, no. 4 (October 1967): 10-12; Catherine Lewis, "Holliday built fortune here," The (Myrtle Beach, SC) Sun Times, 8 February 1997;
[16] Lewis, Horry County, 9-11.
[17] William F. Davis, interview by Catherine Lewis, Galivants Ferry, SC, 1991, 1; Billy Holliday, letter to Dale Jaeger, 13 August 2000, in possession of Dale Jaeger; Mills Atlas.
[18] Edward Royce, The Origins of Southern Sharecropping, (Philadelphia, Temple University Press: 1993), 185+.
[19] Stanley D. Coleman, interview by Catherine H. Lewis and Randall A. Wells, Conway, SC, 13 October 1993, 2-4.
[20] Davis, 4; Coleman, 9.
[21] Coleman, 2-3; John Monroe Holliday, letter to Mrs. Thomas, 1 August 1989, in possession of South Carolina Department of Archives and History.
[22] Coleman, 14, 27; Davis, 2, 15; John Monroe J. Holliday, Speech given before the Horry County Historical Society, no date, manuscript in possession of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History; Lewis, "Holliday built fortune here."; South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation, "Ceremony Officially naming U.S. 501 Between Galivants Ferry and Conway as the Holliday Highway..." official program, 11 November 1979, in possession of South Carolina Department of Archives and History;
[23] Carrie Doyle, interview by Billy Holliday, Galivants Ferry, SC, 31 October 1976, 3,15-16, 20; Mills Atlas.
[24] Erskine Caldwell and Margaret Bourke-White, You Have Seen Their Faces, (New York: Modern Age Books, 1937). "Information on Tobacco Curing. "http://lookd.com/tobacco/tobacco-curing.html. July 18, 2000; Allen G. Noble and Richard K. Cleek, The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North American Barns (New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1995), 127-28.
[25] Clay Barbour, "Democrats gather at one of the state's oldest partisan stumps," The (Myrtle Beach, SC) Sun News, 30 April 2000; William E. Black, "Holliday: A Galivants Ferry tradition himself", The West Horry Journal, 27 May 1986, 14; Jeffrey Collins. "Democrats confident for general election." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, 2 May 2000; Dan Hoover, "Galivants Ferry 1990 style", The Greenville (SC) News, 20 May 1990; Schuyler Kropf, "Tiny town keeps right on stumpin'", The (Charleston, SC) Post and Courier, 28 April 1996, B1. The Library of Congress has recognized the Galivants Ferry Stump Meeting as part of its Local Legacies Project. The documentation from this project has been deposited into the American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress. "Special Programs-Local Legacies." http://lcweb.loc.gov/bicentennial/legacies.html. 13 July 2000; "Galivants Ferry Stump Speaking." http://www.loc.gov/bicentennial/propage/SC/sc_s_hollings2.html. 13 July 2000.

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"Special Programs-Local Legacies." http://lcweb.loc.gov/bicentennial/legacies.html. 13 July 2000.

Verbal Boundary Description:

The Boundary of the proposed Galivants Ferry Historic District is shown as the bold red line on the accompanying USGS map (Map 1: District Boundary Map). The Little Pee Dee River marks the western boundary. The area includes the following parcels from Horry County tax map 041: 11, 13, 14, 17, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, and 33; and from Horry County tax map 040: 2, 15. The eastern borders of parcels 2 and 17 mark the eastern boundary. The northern borders of parcels 27, 4, and 17 mark the northern boundary. Tredwell Creek, which runs immediately south of the Galivants Ferry Church, delineates the southern boundary.

Boundary Justification:

The Galivants Ferry boundaries include all agricultural, commercial, religious, and residential structures that contributed to the significance of the property. This boundary does not include the bulk of the Holliday family holdings, but represents the core acreage owned by the Hollidays at Galivants Ferry.

The northern boundary is acreage owned by the Holliday family that borders the land of the Gaskin family. The southern boundary is located immediately south of the Galivants Ferry Baptist Church, a conceptual frontier for the community of Galivants Ferry. The western boundary is the Little Pee Dee River, which forms the county line between Horry and Marion Counties. The eastern boundary is the eastern edge of the Holliday acreage concentrated at Galivants Ferry. The district boundaries include historic resources associated with Galivants Ferry as well as the historic landscape setting of cultivated fields, woodlands, and blackwater swamps, creeks and wetlands.

List of Property Owners:

John Monroe Holliday
Russell Holiday
Christy Holliday Douglas
125 West Hwy 501
Galivants Ferry, SC 29544

J. W. F. "Billy" Holliday
213 80th Avenue North
Myrtle Beach, SC 29572

Judson Holiday
Blackwater
P.O. Box 606
Aynor, SC 29511

The following information is the same for each of the photographs:

Name of Property: Galivants Ferry Historic District
Location of Property: Galivants Ferry, Horry County, South Carolina

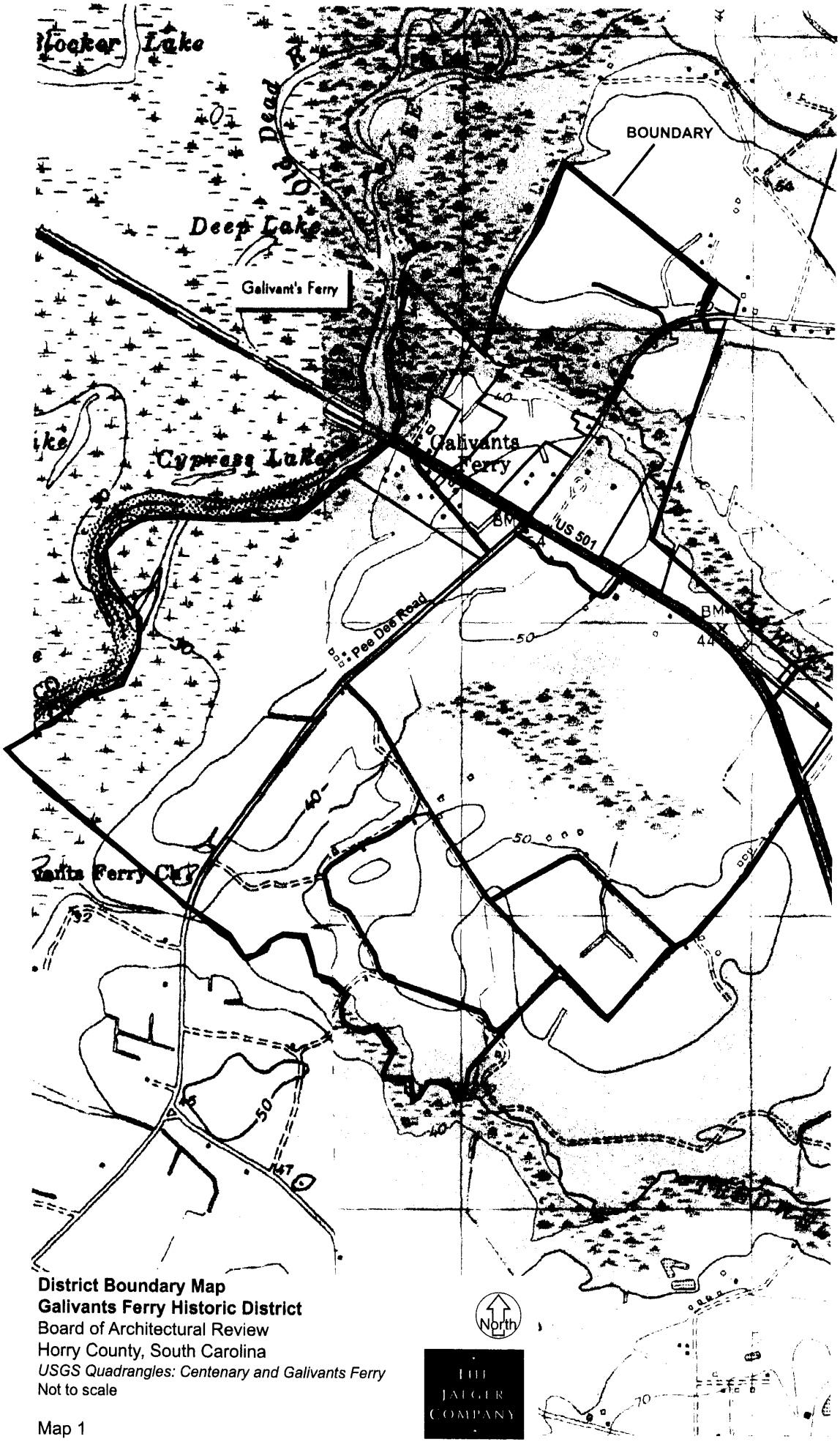
Name of Photographer: Ramona Murphy Bartos
Date of Photographs: June-July 2000
Location of Original Negatives: The Jaeger Company, Gainesville, GA
Photographs 26a-28 and 42-48 were taken by Joseph Feest in August 2000.
[numbers after name of resource correspond to the map of the district]

1. Tobacco Packhouse (#1.1), east façade, view from southeast
2. Tobacco Packhouse (#1.1), north & east elevations
3. Tobacco Packhouse (#1.2), east façade, view from southeast
4. Tobacco Packhouse (#1.2), north & east elevations
5. Tenant House (#2), west façade, view from northwest
6. Tenant House (#2), west & south elevations, view from southwest
7. John Monroe Holliday House (#3), south façade (front)
8. John Monroe Holliday House (#3), north façade (rear)
9. Service Station (#4), north & west elevations, view from northwest
10. Service Station (#4), south & west elevations, view from southwest
11. Potato and Fertilizer House (#5), south & east elevations, view from south
12. Grist Mill (#6), south & east elevations, view from southeast
13. Barn (#7), east façade, view from northeast
14. Tenant House (#8), north & east elevations, view from northeast
15. Tenant House (#8), south elevation (rear), view from south
16. Barn (#9), north & east elevations, view from east
17. Barn (#9), north & west elevations, view from northwest
18. Tenant House (#10), north & west elevations, from northwest
19. Tenant House (#10), west and south elevations, from southwest
20. Tenant House (#11), north & west elevations, view from northwest
21. Tenant House (#11), south & west elevations, view from southwest
22. Tenant House (#12), north & west elevations, view from northwest
23. Tenant House (#12), south & east elevations, view from southeast
24. Tenant House (#13), west & south elevations, view from southwest
25. Tenant House (#13), east & south elevations, view from southeast
26. Multi-purpose Barn (#14)
a. south façade, view looking down Galivants Ferry Road
b. east façade
c. north façade, facing US Hwy 501
d. interior

e. interior, showing ramp between first and second floors
27. Barn (#15.1), north elevation
28. Barn (#15.2), north elevation
29. Shed (#16), west & south elevations, view from south
30. Tenant/Supervisor House (#17), south & east elevations, view from southeast
31. Tenant/Supervisor House (#17), south & west elevations, view from southwest
32. Tenant (Holliday) House (#18), north & west elevations, view from northwest
33. Tenant (Holliday) House (#18), north & east elevations, view from northeast
34. Tobacco Barn (#19.1), north & east elevations, view from northeast
35. Tobacco Barns (#19.1 & 19.2), view from northeast
36. Galivants Ferry Baptist Church (#20)
a. view of front façade facing Pee Dee Road
b. view of back facade
37. Tenant House (#21), north & east elevations, view from northeast
38. Tenant House (#22), north & west elevations, view from northwest
39. Tenant House (#23), north & west elevations, view from northwest
40. Tenant House (#23), north façade
41. Residence (#24), south façade
42. Galivants Ferry Convenience Store (A), east façade
43. Aluminum Pee Dee Farms Warehouse (B), south façade
44. Holliday daughter residence (C), south façade
45. Holliday daughter residence (D), south façade
46. Storage shed, Holliday daughter residence (D.1)
47. Mobile Home on south Pee Dee Road (E), north and west elevations; view from northwest
48. Galivants Ferry Baptist Church social hall (F), north & east elevations, view from northeast
49. Mobile home on north Pee Dee Road (G), south and east elevations; view from southeast

Key to Non-contributing Resources

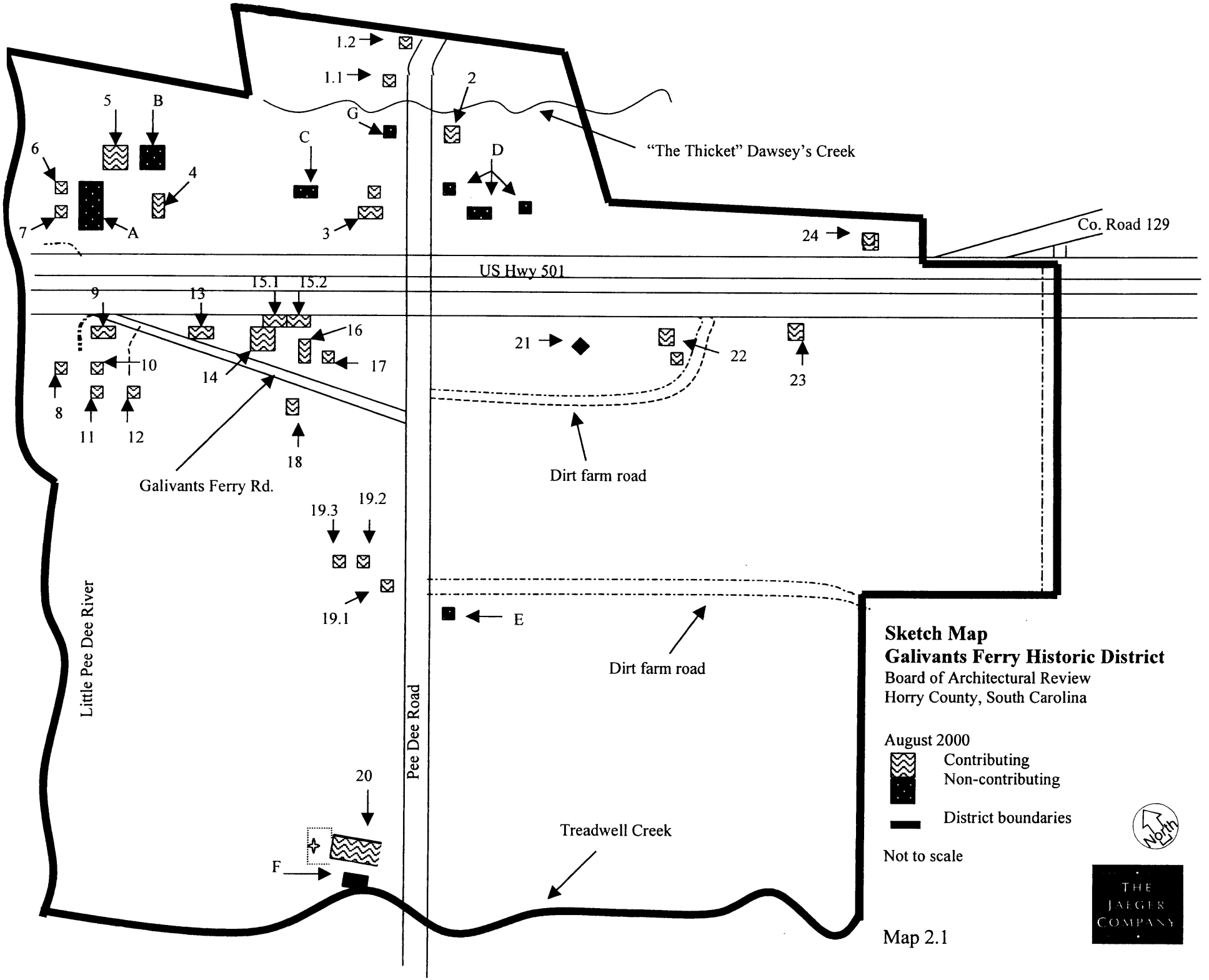
A. Galivants Ferry Convenience Store
B. Aluminum Pee Dee Farms Warehouse
C. Holliday daughter residence
D. Holliday daughter residence
E. Mobile home on south Pee Dee Road
F. Galivants Ferry Baptist Church social hall
G. Mobile home on north Pee Dee Road



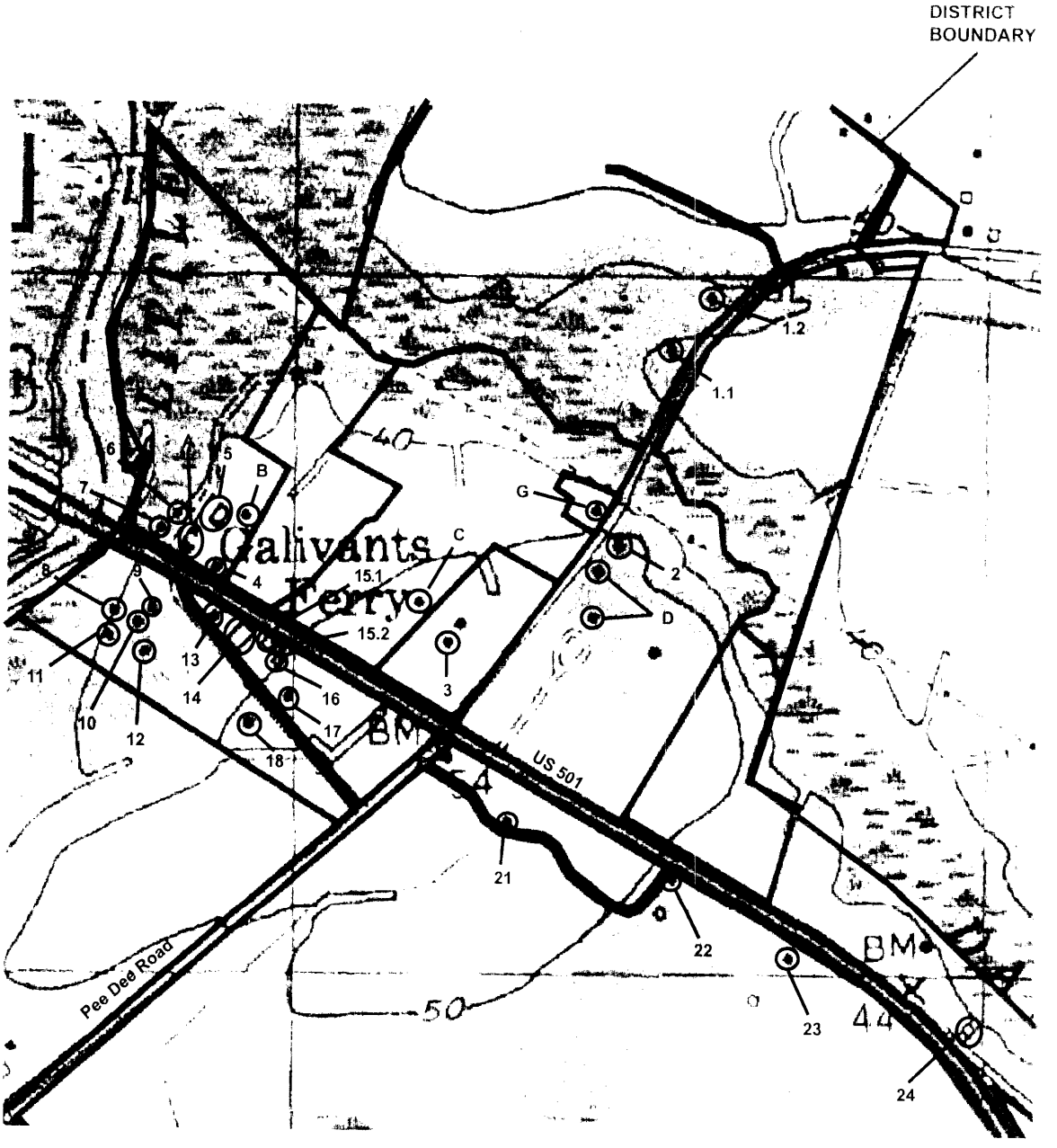
District Boundary Map
Galivants Ferry Historic District
Board of Architectural Review
Horry County, South Carolina
USGS Quadrangles: Centenary and Galivants Ferry
Not to scale

THE JAEGER COMPANY

Map 1


1.2
1.1
2
5
B
G
C
D
"The Thicket" Dawsey's Creek
6
4
7
A
3
24
Co. Road 129
US Hwy 501
9
13
15.1
15.2
16
17
21
22
23
10
14
8
11
12
18
Galivants Ferry Rd.
Dirt farm road
19.3
19.2
19.1
E
Little Pee Dee River
Pee Dee Road
Dirt farm road
20
F
Treadwell Creek
Sketch Map
Galivants Ferry Historic District
Board of Architectural Review
Horry County, South Carolina
August 2000
Contributing
Non-contributing
District boundaries
Not to scale
North
THE JAEGER COMPANY

Map 2.1



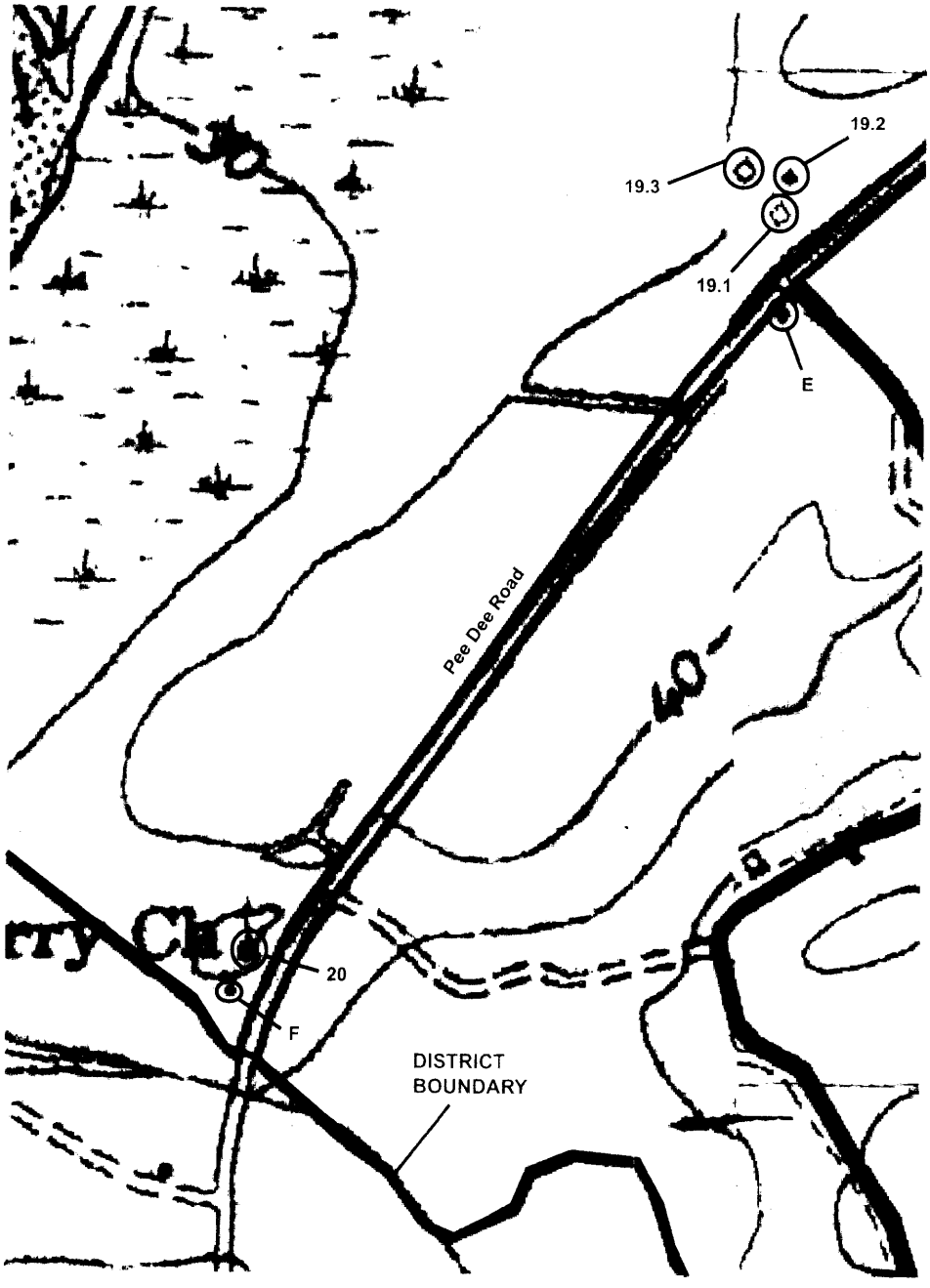
Resource Location/Photo Key
Galivants Ferry Historic District
Board of Architectural Review
Horry County, South Carolina
USGS Quadrangle: Galivants Ferry
Not to Scale

North

○ Contributing Resource indicated by number
Non-Contributing Resource indicated by letter

Map 2.2

THE JAEGER COMPANY



Resource Location/Photo Key
Galivants Ferry Historic District
Board of Architectural Review
Horry County, South Carolina
USGS Quadrangles: Centenary and Galivants Ferry
Not to Scale

North

○ Contributing Resource indicated by number
Non-Contributing Resource indicated by letter

THE JAEGER COMPANY

Map 2.3

Current Aerial: c. 1995
Galivants Ferry Historic District
Board of Architectural Review
Horry County, South Carolina
Not to Scale

Map 3

THE JAEGER COMPANY

Historic Aerial: c. 1959
Galivants Ferry Historic District
Board of Architectural Review
Horry County, South Carolina
Not to Scale

Map 4

THE JAEGER COMPANY