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see p. 67  
The Proceedings and Papers

*of the*

# GREENVILLE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1968 - 1971



Albert N. Sanders  
*Editor*

*Volume IV*

The Greenville County Historical Society  
Greenville, South Carolina  
1971

*Note:* The Greenville County Historical Society publishes its *Proceedings and Papers* irregularly as papers concerning Greenville County history and funds for publication become available. Three previous issues covered the periods 1962-1964, 1964-1965, and 1965-1968. The purpose of the publication is to provide both a history of the Society's development and a repository of information about Greenville County's past. As the file of *Proceedings and Papers* grows over the next several years, Greenvilleans will have a valuable resource into the understanding of the growth of this community.

The degree of documentation varies widely among the several papers included. While the Society encourages persons preparing papers for presentation to utilize accepted historiographical practices and techniques, the "editor" has accepted both the documentation and the style of the author responsible. The editorial function is limited to that of a compiler with discretion to establish some degree of uniformity as to form and to the standards of length established by the Board of Directors. A "style sheet" is available from the editor upon request.

Members of the Society receive copies of the *Proceedings and Papers*. The Board of Directors elects the editor. The price of additional copies to members and copies to persons not members of the Society is \$2.50 per copy. Orders should be sent to the editor, 441 Longview Terrace, Greenville, S. C. 29605.

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*Recording Secretary* . . . . . Mrs. Ben K. Norwood, Jr.  
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### Past-Presidents

Marion M. Hewell, Romaine A. Barnes, Albert N. Sanders, Brown Mahon.

Commission and had directed the President to approach the County Council to urge the implementation of the resolution.

Treasurer A. D. Asbury reported that the increasing costs of the activities of the Society dictated an increase in income. He then presented the following amendment to the By-Laws to be voted on at the next meeting:

That Article VI be amended to read:

#### ARTICLE VI - DUES

Section 1. The annual dues of the Society shall be payable, in advance, on the first day of April each year on the following basis:

Regular membership	\$5.00	for individual
Sustaining membership	25.00	for individual
Patron membership	50.00	for individual
Life membership	100.00	for individual

Section 2. Any member who pays dues as regular, sustaining, patron (or any combination thereof) that equal the life membership dues shall thereby become a life member, exempt from all future dues.

Section 3. Dues for couples (or for two members of the same family living at the same address) shall be one and one half times the individual membership dues.

Section 4. One copy of all Society letters and publications shall be issued to individual members and one copy to family members whose current dues have been paid.

Section 5. Members who fail to pay dues for more than two years shall be notified and then shall automatically forfeit membership.

Mr. Charles E. Thomas presented, and the Society adopted, a resolution requesting that the city authorities "... make every possible, practical and feasible effort" to preserve the present City Hall.

President Mahon announced that Director Henry B. McKoy had donated all proceeds from the sale of his forthcoming *Story of Reedy River* to the Society. The President applauded Mr. McKoy's scholarly contribution to the growing historiography of the county and expressed appreciation of Mr. McKoy's generous gift.

Mr. William H. Beattie introduced Dr. Ernest M. Lander, Jr., Professor of History, Clemson University, who discussed antebellum developments in the textile industry in upper South Carolina. Drawing from his vast knowledge of the subject, Dr. Lander traced the conflict for capital between manufacturing

and planting interests and the difficulties of manufacturing and distributing of textile mill products in the pre-railroad era. (The material used by Dr. Lander was subject to an earlier copyright and cannot be reprinted here. Members are referred to Dr. Lander's recent book, *The Textile Industry in Antebellum South Carolina* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1969.)

#### WINTER MEETING, 1970

For its winter meeting the Society met in the undercroft of Christ Episcopal Church on January 18, 1970, under the gavel of President Brown Mahon.

The Society unanimously adopted the amendment to the By-Laws proposed at the fall meeting increasing the dues of the Society and creating a "couples membership."

Mr. William H. Beattie introduced Mrs. C. C. (Francis Marshall) Withington who presented her paper, "Camp Sevier, 1917-1918." Combining nostalgic reminiscences, carefully researched facts, and a delightfully entertaining delivery, Mrs. Withington charmed the audience with the story of the impact of Camp Sevier upon the community. After her presentation, the group of nearly two hundred joined in singing songs popular during World War I.

After the program City Councilmen James Simkins and Max Heller, who appeared in response to the Society's resolution urging the preservation of City Hall, discussed the problems in connection with the replacing of the existing City Hall with new facilities needed by the City.

#### SPRING MEETING, 1970

The Society met in its annual spring meeting in the undercroft of Christ Episcopal Church on April 5, 1970.

Treasurer A. D. Asbury reported that the Society had 341 paid members and that 175 copies of Mr. Henry B. McKoy's *Story of Reedy River* had been sold. The Society had receipts of \$2,378.05 during the last year with expenses of \$2,500.00.

However, there was a balance of \$277.36 in the checking account and \$2,248.00 in the reserve account.

Dr. Albert N. Sanders introduced Miss Laura Smith Ebaugh, noted South Carolina sociologist, who presented her paper, "The Cotton Mill Village in Retrospect." Exhibiting sound scholarship and professional knowledge of her subject, Miss Ebaugh traced a sympathetic account of the rise and decline of mill villages in this area. She emphasized that despite the limitations and disadvantages inherent in the mill village system, such villages had provided upward steps socially and economically for a deprived rural population and its introduction to urban living. After serving their purpose in the early stages of the industrial development of the area, the mill villages have been liquidated largely and are becoming an historical curiosity.

Mr. Romaine Barnes, chairman of the nominating committee presented the following nominations which the Society elected:

For two year terms:

*President* . . . . . Mr. Joseph H. Earle, Jr.  
*First Vice-President* . . . . . Mr. Henry B. McKoy  
*Recording Secretary* . . . . . Mrs. Ben K. Norwood, Jr.

For one-year terms:

*Directors-at-Large* . . . . . Mr. William H. Beattie,  
 Mr. Brown Mahon, Mr. Andrew B. Marion

#### FALL MEETING, 1970

Assembling for the first time in the Parker Auditorium of the new Greenville County Library building, the Society held its fall meeting on October 18 with President Joseph H. Earle, Jr., in the chair.

Mr. Brown Mahon presented, and the Society adopted, the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the Greenville County Historical Society has heretofore [October 19, 1969] duly adopted resolutions favoring the preservation of the existing City Hall of the City of Greenville and urging the Greenville City Council to take all feasible action to accomplish such preservation; and

WHEREAS, the Greenville County Historical Preservation Commission had been established by act of the South Carolina General Assembly and has been organized pursuant to that act for the purpose of preserving buildings of historic significance in Greenville County;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

1. That the Greenville County Historical Society does hereby reiterate and confirm its prior action favoring the preservation of the Greenville City Hall.

2. That this Society does hereby recommend that the Greenville County Historical Preservation Commission take any and all action within its proper powers to obtain and effect preservation of the Greenville City Hall.

3. That this Society assist, to the extent of its ability, the Greenville County Historical Preservation Commission in accomplishing the aim herein expressed.

4. That the President of this Society be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to deliver a copy of this resolution to the Greenville County Historical Preservation Commission and to the Mayor and City Council of the City of Greenville, South Carolina.

Mr. M. A. "Mac" Cross, vice-president in charge of public and industrial relations for Dan River Mills, Inc., presented his paper, "Today's Textile Scene in Greenville County," which utilized both a film clip of modern textile operations and a display of a variety of products made by today's mills.

WINTER MEETING, 1971

The Society met for its winter meeting in the Parker Auditorium of the Greenville County Library on January 17, 1971, with President Joseph H. Earle, Jr., in the chair.

The Secretary presented amendments to Article IV and Article VII of the By-Laws recommended by the Board of Directors. Mr. Romaine Barnes moved and the Society adopted the following amendments:

That Article IV, Section 10, be amended to read:

Section 10. *Board of Directors.* The Board of Directors shall be comprised of the Officers, the past Presidents, the Directors-at-Large, and the chairmen of the standing committees. It shall meet at the call of the President, or at such time as it by resolution may prescribe. Except for those powers and privileges which are herein expressly reserved to the membership, the Board of Directors shall have full and complete authority to conduct the affairs of the Society. Eight members of the Board of Directors at any called meeting thereof shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

That the following be added to Article VII, Section 1:

(k) The Scrapbook Committee, which shall maintain a scrapbook of events and activities of special interest to members of the Society.

Dr. Albert N. Sanders presented a memorial resolution in recognition of Mr. John S. Taylor and his valuable participation in the activities of the Society. The Society adopted the resolution by a unanimous rising vote.

Mr. Romaine Barnes presented, and the Society adopted, a resolution recognizing the efforts of Mr. Albert M. Goldstein in the acquisition and preservation of that portion of the Gettysburg Battlefield over which General Joseph B. Kershaw led his South Carolina brigade into battle and recommending to the Governor that Mr. Goldstein be recognized officially.

The President informed the membership that by action of the Board the Society's collection of Greenville County and related materials had been placed on permanent loan with the Greenville County Library. The materials will be labeled as property of the Society, catalogued, and placed in the South Carolina collection so that it may be available to interested researchers.

Mr. Henry B. McKoy introduced Mr. Marion M. Hewell who presented his able paper, "The Early Industries of Greenville."

#### SPRING MEETING, 1971

The annual spring meeting of the Society convened on March 21, 1971, in the Parker Auditorium of the Greenville County Library.

President Earle announced that Mrs. B. T. Whitmire, assisted by Miss Katherine Jones, would serve as liaison between the Society and the local Appalachian Planning Commission in its project of compiling a survey of historic sites in Greenville County.

Mr. Brown Mahon for the nominating committee proposed, and the Society elected the following officers:

For two-year terms:

*Second Vice-President* . . . . . Mr. Luther M. McBee  
*Corresponding Secretary* . . . . . Mrs. C. C. Withington  
*Treasurer* . . . . . Mr. A. D. Asbury

For one-year terms:

*Directors-at-Large:* . . . . . Mrs. John W. Arrington, Jr.,  
Mr. Romaine Barnes, Mr. William H. Beattie, Mrs. Alester  
G. Furman, III, Mr. Brown Mahon, Mr. Andrew B. Marion.

Mr. Henry B. McKoy introduced Mrs. J. Alden Simpson, Mrs. W. D. Dodenhoff, and Mrs. Sam Beattie who presented a program on the plans, progress, and hopes for the Reedy River Falls Park and Greenway. After Mrs. Beattie read a sketch of the history of the falls, Mrs. Dodenhoff showed slides as Mrs. Simpson described the work done and the plan for the project as drawn by landscape architect, Mrs. Shirley C. Carter. Conceived as a pedestrian park only, the project will include over six acres land lying downstream from the bridge crossing the Reedy at Main Street. Most of the land for the park was donated to the city at the request of the Carolina Foothills Garden Club which is sponsoring the project. When completed, the park will be "an oasis where nature-lovers can stroll, where interested persons can study the plants native to the Piedmont region, and where city-bound people can bring their lunch and picnic on the rocks."

## TODAY'S TEXTILE SCENE IN GREENVILLE COUNTY

M. A. CROSS

As you know, my assignment is to talk about the modern textile industry in Greenville County. This is quite different from the type of presentation you have enjoyed in past meetings because in a sense, I will be talking about tomorrow's history today rather than looking backwards. While my subject is the modern textile industry, historical perspective is important.<sup>1</sup>

Cotton manufacturing in Greenville County was first recorded in the census of 1820 when some \$2,000 worth of goods was produced. About 1830, William Bates, a native of Massachusetts, established a cotton mill on the Greenville side of the Enoree River, called Batesville. This mill first produced "bunch yarn" for use by local hand weavers. However, Batesville added looms prior to the Civil War and during that war the mill was taken over by the Confederate Army. Then, in 1873, three men - Yankees again - George Putnam, George Hall and O. H. ampson, along with Vardry McBee, established the Vardry Mill which was later to become known as the first Camperdown Mill and was the first textile mill in the City of Greenville, located at the falls of the Reedy. In 1876, Col. Henry Pinckney Hammett, one of the Batesville owners, started up the Piedmont Manufacturing Company with 5,000 spindles and 112 looms.

The period just before and after the turn of the century saw the establishment of a number of mills bearing familiar names. In 1895, F. W. Poe Manufacturing Company and Mills Mill were founded. Then in the years from 1900 to 1912, came Brandon, Woodside, Monaghan, Union Bleachery, the Victor Mill in Greer, Duncan, and Judson. From that point on to the present, it was "go" all the way with the textile industry in Greenville County.

The method of financing these new mills was quite interesting. The founders sold stock locally to the extent they were

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<sup>1</sup>The source of information about the development of the textile industry in this county is Martha Shaw, "The Textile Industry in Greenville County, South Carolina," M. A. thesis, University of Tennessee, 1964.

able, then peddled the balance to Yankee machinery and selling agents. Needless to say, their interests were not always identical with those of the local stockholders. The fact is, however, that these mills were mostly organized and operated by local citizens who, in the main, had very little knowledge of textiles and very limited experience in textile manufacturing. Some of them went broke, but when I look around present-day Greenville, I have to conclude that some of them – and their stockholders – got rich.

From those small and shaky beginnings, the industry by 1970 had mushroomed into a huge, diversified industrial complex. There are some 870,000 spindles and more than 19,000 looms in county textile plants. Compare this with 1884 when there were 48,000 spindles and 770 looms. Today county textile firms employ about 21,000 people, nearly 13% of all the textile workers in the state. The payroll this year will be about \$100 million. In 1969, county textile companies manufactured products with a value of \$519 million, tops in South Carolina. Again, compare this with 1884 when the total value of textile products manufactured was \$2.4 million.

In 1969 alone, over \$170 million was invested by Greenville County textile companies in new plants, plant additions, and equipment. As recently as 1946, the total capital investment in county textile plants was \$39 million. There are 46 textile plants in the county and, if you include the four counties bordering Greenville County in South Carolina, there are a total of 170 textile plants. In the last five years, textile companies in Greenville County have spent over \$775 million on new plants, plant additions and machinery and equipment. Despite this tremendous investment, the county had only a net gain of three textile plants in that five-year period which demonstrates that the overwhelming proportion of capital spending went into existing textile facilities. These next figures are important too. There are 42 apparel plants, 31 textile machinery plants and 6 chemical plants in Greenville County. All of them are dependent on the textile industry and are here largely because of the concentration of textiles in this area of South Carolina. So it comes down to this – whatever you think of the textile industry, the people who own and manage and work in it, it is – so Spiro Agnew might say - inextricably intertwined

in your fortunes and your lives and what happens to it in future years is of critical importance to the people of this country.

Despite the fact that many of you have been long-time residents of Greenville, possibly life-long, I dare say that some of you may never have been inside a textile plant, or at least not in recent years. I am going to show you about eight minutes of a new ETV film called "Careers in Textiles," which in motion picture terminology is "fresh out of the can" and thus, is almost a preview showing. I think it will serve the purpose of showing you how the modern industry looks and that it is a far cry from the industry about which Charles Dickens wrote back in the 1800's.<sup>2</sup>

It is appropriate now to talk about some of the trends and problems which are facing the textile industry. Those familiar mills named earlier in the discussion of early textile history in Greenville County are now parts of larger organizations. This is really not surprising in view of the trend to merge and acquire. This has been going on in our industry for years; it was accelerated in the 1950's and it peaked in the 1960's. Why this interest in mergers and acquisitions? One basic reason — the need to diversify product lines so as to be more flexible in meeting changes in the textile market and to avoid being clobbered because a particular product faded from popularity.

Then in 1968 a strange thing happened. Virtually without notice and definitely without hearings, the Federal Trade Commission established arbitrary restrictions on what textile companies could do — or more significant, could not do — from the standpoint of acquiring and merging with other companies. In a recent article in *Fortune Magazine*, Rush Loving, Jr. comments:

The Federal Trade Commission also had issued a series of merger guidelines that inhibit the larger textile companies from further acquisitions. Most crippling of all the guidelines is the proviso that no merger should result in a company of more than \$300 million in annual sales. This ceiling is far too low for optimum efficiency. "With a diversified line," says one textile executive, "it's not too long before you reach

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<sup>2</sup>Editor's note: At this point Mr. Cross showed the film featuring textile operations up through weaving.

\$300 million in sales. And only so many guys can stand on the same pinhead."<sup>3</sup>

Interestingly enough, Loving's article concerned textile imports and while he recognized some real problems in the present import picture, he took the position the real problem faced by the American textile industry in the artificial limitation imposed by the Federal Trade Commission. He concluded his article with this comment:

The American companies must be given the freedom to diversify and expand. Consolidation of the textile industry, which has barely begun, must be allowed to resume. Consolidation would give the American makers greater financial strength and, more important, a wider breadth of product lines. Today's ever shifting fashion and product trends all dictate that the mills hedge against the death of one product by having the expertise to produce and sell another. But it takes size to do this, and size is precisely what the FTC, without even the traditional benefit of a public hearing, has denied. The \$300-million limit on mergers was adopted two years ago after so little study that a member of the commission called it "instant guidelines."<sup>4</sup>

Those of us in the textile industry certainly do not agree with Mr. Loving in so far as his tepid position on imports is concerned, but we wholeheartedly concur with his strong criticism of the FTC.

Textile companies have recognized for a number of years the urgent need to diversify their product lines. Today's textile market may be described as big, dynamic, volatile, fluctuating, fascinating, frustrating, exciting, and other terms which would be equally appropriate. But words do not convey what the textile market is like as effectively as simply by showing you just a small sampling of current products. What I will show you happen to be Dan River products, but they are indicative of what is being produced by other companies and typical of the textile

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<sup>3</sup>Rush Loving, Jr., "What the U. S. Textile Industry Really Needs," *Fortune*, LXXXII (October, 1970), 87.

<sup>4</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 166.

products manufactured in Greenville County.<sup>5</sup> This sampling of products suggests some of the colorful styling and the new performance features which must be incorporated in today's textile products if they are to have acceptance in the market place. It must be apparent from these that we are in an era where the men want to be as fancy and colorful as the ladies.

Another development which requires brief identification is the whole broad area of social responsibility which is having an impact not only on textile companies, but on all other industries and on communities and the public generally. Social responsibility is not new to the textile industry, but the scope and power of what might be termed the revolutionary concern about people and the environment in the broadest sense is new. There has been so much about this in the press and on television that I need only mention consumerism and pollution as matters receiving unprecedented public and government attention.

In keeping with this growing concern with industry's social responsibility, minority employment is now becoming a very significant factor in the textile industry's work force. Just ten years ago, black employment represented about 3% of the textile work force. By 1969, this had jumped to over 14% of the work force, well above the 10% black employment for manufacturing in general. During the first six months in 1970, black employment was growing at a 21% rate and in a period when overall textile employment was declining. Based on the most recent figures, some 30,000 blacks were employed in

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<sup>5</sup> The speaker then displayed and commented on the following items:

1. A fashion table cloth made of Iston, a knit pile fabric first produced in one of the Woodside Division plants.
2. An assortment of Flatternit panty hose and of men's dress and sport hose.
3. High fashion, ladies red boots made of vinyl coated tricot.
4. Fancy men's shirts including a clip spot fabric, a pucker strip and a fancy print.
5. Two pairs of denim slacks, one a sculptured denim and the other a jacquard stripe denim.
6. A corduroy Norfolk jacket.
7. A man's printed terry cloth robe.
8. A man's suit made of tricot knit.
9. A half slip and bra combination in Antron III, a non-static, non-cling nylon fabric.
10. A two-piece cotton velour lounge suit.
11. A double-knit career apparel uniform.
12. Uniform of the Minnesota Vikings, a knit fabric.
13. A gift set of colorful printed sheets and pillow cases.

South Carolina textile plants and they represented about 20% of the work force. This vast increase in the employment of blacks is not a temporary phenomenon. Already, it has opened up opportunities for minority people and many more opportunities will open up for them in the future.

Now we come to the subject of imports. The textile industry already had plenty of competitive problems — between companies within the industry and with other industries such as plastics and paper which make products which can and do replace textiles. But all of this pales into insignificance when viewed in the light of imports. In rather frightening words of John M. Mecklin writes in a recent article in *Fortune*:

In Taegu, South Korea, a booming textile factory is besieged by workers attracted by wages at the unprecedented rate of \$40 a month. On the docks and harbor junks of Singapore, Chinese workers in shorts and T-shirts wrestle with crates of garments stenciled with addresses like Omaha and Kalamazoo . . . In Hong Kong, hundreds of mini-skirted girls are deserting jobs as *amahs* (domestic servants) to become *kung chong mui* (factory sisters).

The resulting of Asian exports, especially from Japan and especially to the U. S., is creating new stresses in the world market . . .

Of course, the main explanation of the Asians' success is the competitive advantage they realize from the gap between Asian and American wages. For example, U. S. workers average \$2.43 an hour in yarn and fabric plants, compared to an average of 11 cents an hour in South Korea, Pakistan, and Taiwan, 15 cents in India, 31 cents in Hong Kong, and 45 cents in Japan. But cheap labor is only part of the story. During the past few years the productivity of many Asian textile workers has been raised to the same level as that of American workers through the introduction of modern plants and technology.<sup>6</sup>

Later in the article, Mecklin puts his finger on the escalating problem of manmade fiber imports.

Worst hit has been the relatively new market for clothing made of man-made fibers. During the ten years to 1969, U. S. imports of synthetics, mostly from Asia, soared nearly 1,200 percent,

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<sup>6</sup> John M. Mecklin, "Asia's Great Leap in Textiles," *Fortune*, LXXXII (October, 1970), 77.

from \$54 million to \$695 million. Today they represent at least half of American synthetic consumption in some categories. Imports of sweaters made from synthetics jumped astonishingly during the past five years from 6,156,000 to 85,716,000, knit trousers from 192,000 to 18,156,000 and woven shirts from 5,760,000 to 83,400,000. Wool and cotton imports, from Asia have also been climbing steadily for years but less explosively.<sup>7</sup>

In a similar vein a second writer in *Fortune*, Rush Loving, points out:

Manufacturers point to the fact that many Japanese clothes are sold at higher retail prices in Japan than here, thereby raising the suspicion of dumping, which is extremely difficult to prove. Nevertheless, there is just cause for concern, because the Japanese have admitted using dumping as a tactic in the past . . . Certainly the whole thrust of their export drive, which enjoys a wide range of government tax and credit incentives, appears directed toward driving competitors out of business in selected product lines.<sup>8</sup>

When *Fortune Magazine* even admits there is a problem of textile imports, it must be a serious problem because *Fortune* and its parent, Time, Inc., are strongly oriented to free trade. After all, they are in a business where import competition does not exist and it is easier to take a free trade position when your ox is not gored by imports.

Other statistics reinforce those already cited from the *Fortune* articles. So far this year, the level of imports is at an annual rate of 4.4 billion equivalent square yards, more than double the rate in 1965 and three times the rate in 1960. The unfavorable textile import balance is running at an annual rate of \$1.4 billion. The current level of imports is estimated to equal 300,000 textile-apparel jobs. In the past 18 months, something like 85,000 workers have lost their jobs because of imports. Imports are having a tremendous impact on the textile industry in South Carolina, since more than 160,000 people are employed in textiles in this state and the textile-apparel complex paid 66% of South Carolina's total industrial wages last year.

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<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 138.

<sup>8</sup> Rush Loving, Jr., "What the U. S. Textile Industry Really Needs," *Fortune*, LXXXII (October, 1970), 161.

If this awesome problem is to be resolved, it seems clear that legislative action is the only course. The United States industry is using all the resources at its command to attempt to win favorable action on legislation introduced by Congressman Wilbur D. Mills, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee. The objective of this bill — the whole thrust of this legislation — is to bring Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and other nations to the bargaining table to negotiate reasonable arrangements which will provide for orderly growth of the American textile market with full participation in our markets by foreign nations. It is not expected to cause a roll-back in textile imports nor to halt the long-term trend of increase imports. Greenville's textile industry is modern, and it is big, diversified, and strong — the life blood of this county. Second, it is at a critical point in its history which now extends over some 150 years — just half the age of South Carolina. Third, where it goes from here will depend, of course, on all the internal attributes which make companies and industries grow and prosper. But, not only that — “something has got to give” in lifting the artificial shackles which limit the size and form of a particular company and much more pressing — and immediately pressing — “something has got to give” on imports.

## THE COTTON MILL VILLAGE IN RETROSPECT

LAURA SMITH EBAUGH

"In the 19th Century," according to Sir Alex Douglas Hume, "the stately progress of events enabled change to evolve imperceptively and even when there was social convulsion, communication was so primitive that it was isolated and infection was not carried far and wide." Today, we are living in a period when communication of knowledge is instantaneous. Transportation is easy and available to all. Understanding still takes time. The pace has so quickened that we seldom look back to the earlier period when orderly economic evolution was possible. To me one of the major values of our Historical Society is to allow us to study that "stately progress of events" mentioned by Sir Alex and to share our studies with those interested.

Reece Cleghorn wrote that: "One of the biggest changes in the textile industry today which is affecting and will continue to affect the textile workers is the evolution of the mill village. The former villages, entirely owned by the mills, have practically disappeared and the towns are incorporated in a part of a larger political unit."<sup>1</sup> This is very true in Greenville and the rise and disappearance of the mill village makes an interesting study of change.

On the other hand, Dr. David Pender, a research economist at the University of South Carolina, recommended in 1970 that one solution for the problem of urban slums today is the moving of these slum dwellers into rural industrial villages:

That the establishment of small, rural hamlets near major industries may be the weapon to win that war on poverty and the cure for the hopelessness and violence of the city slums. The use of strategic hamlets would offer a portion of the nation's poor an alternate way of life, and it could make productive, useful citizens of the poor who have been living out their lives in not-so-quiet desperation.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> *New York Times Magazine*, November 9, 1969.

<sup>2</sup> *Greenville News*, January 29, 1970.

He maintains that each hamlet should be limited to a population of 1,000 and:

should include a day care center to facilitate job opportunities for women; and low cost housing should be provided with the assurance that residents can later purchase the homes . . . . The new implanted communities should be constructed on land near the plants, providing new job opportunities for the poor, and that the Federal Government could purchase relatively low cost, open land where potential job opportunities exist for the poor, both from the city and from the rural areas.<sup>3</sup>

This is a most interesting proposal from a modern economist at a time when our mill villages, planned and developed during the last century, have done what he suggests and are disappearing as a result of improvements in transportation and communication plus a desire of the operators to own their own homes. At the same time, mill executives have found the villages too expensive to keep up so are selling the houses and are gladly getting out of the welfare and rental businesses.

The early cotton mill village evolved from economic expediency. The cotton mill executives needed labor concentrated within walking distance of the plants. Homes were not available, so villages were built near the mills. Each village developed a pattern of its own as a result of the owner's taste and the needs of the people who came to work there. To understand this, let us examine briefly the beginnings and growth of the cotton mill industry in the South and its necessary adjunct, the village.

August Kohn, one of the acknowledged authorities on the history of cotton mills, tells us in his 1907 book, *The Cotton Mills of South Carolina*, that even then South Carolina held first place among the Southern states in the development of the cotton mill industry. He dated the development from 1790 when cotton mill machinery was built along English lines, and he gave authoritative proof of cotton goods being made then. However, he held that the real and lasting development of cotton mills in South Carolina started with the incorporation of Graniteville Cotton Mill in 1847, at Graniteville by William Gregg. However, five Greenville mills were established before that 1847 date. They were the Vardry McBee Mill, nine miles south of Greenville

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<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

on the Reedy River; the Berry Mill and the Weaver Mill north of Greenville, and the Batesville Cotton Mill and Listers Mill, ten miles east of Greenville on the Enoree River. The Batesville Mill, built by William Bates in 1830 and successfully operated into the twentieth century had the distinction of having the only woman cotton mill president in the state, Mrs. M. P. Gridley.<sup>4</sup>

Yet Gregg *was* responsible for securing the passage of state legislation which permitted the issuing of charters to mills or corporations as we now know them. Gregg fought for his charter, won it and the Act of Incorporation was passed. The result was the establishment of the first real factory in the Southern States, both as to the quality and quantity of the articles manufactured and which was, when Kohn wrote in 1907, "the most profitable in the State."

Kohn gives the date 1880 for the real beginning of the cotton mill industry in this area when extensive erection of large cotton mills with their accompanying villages began. In that year six mills were listed in Greenville County: Camperdown, Piedmont, Reedy River, Fork Shoals, Buena Vista, and Batesville.<sup>5</sup> By 1907 Greenville had fourteen cotton mills and one bleachery, the first in the South.<sup>6</sup>

Thus cotton mills began in South Carolina and have grown to such proportions that, according to the South Carolina Department of Labor and the South Carolina Textile Manufacturing Association, in June, 1969, "more than half of the wage earners in South Carolina are employed in the textile industry. The textile industry has gained and easily retained its rank as the predominant manufacturer in the state with 142,543 textile employees earning nearly 57% of the hourly wages paid by state manufacturing plants."<sup>7</sup>

Now, where does the mill village and its people fit into this story of magnificent achievement? We realize that it is the

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<sup>4</sup> August Kohn, *The Cotton Mills of South Carolina* (Charleston, S. C.: Dagget Printing Co., 1907) pp. 13-15.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 214-217.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 214-217.

<sup>7</sup> *Greenville News*, June 22, 1969.

people, both executives and operators, who have made all this possible so it should be of interest to all of us to look at the development of the mill villages in which most of the operators lived and worked. We must also seek to understand how the situation that caused the creation of the mill village has changed over the years until now when the village system has almost disappeared and new patterns of employer-employee relationships have developed.

The cotton mill village evolved from economic expediency. The early mills by necessity were built at shoals where water power was available but which were remote from existing towns or villages. The development of transportation was at such a level that workers had to be able to walk to their jobs. The cotton mill executives needed labor so villages were built near the mills to house the workers. The workers, for the most part tenant farmers leaving their worn out cotton patches, were used to being provided housing, food and clothing against future earnings, fuel, pasture for their cows, and pens for their pigs. Since this was expected the mill executive provided these services along with new features of communal living such as churches and schools. Thus, the cotton mill villages grew and made their contribution in adjusting the culturally deprived people of that day to the economic and technical changes going on in a world which had passed them by.

The mill village, although violently attacked by reformers during the early part of this century, and justly so in certain instances, when examined in retrospect over a period of a hundred years, was the basis of a number of very beneficial results in our industrial era. Certainly, it was an institution which was a means of moving a rural, deprived people into an industrial complex and an urban pattern of living. They developed, served their acculturation purpose for thousands of our disadvantaged people from rural and mountain areas, and are disappearing.

William Hayes Simpson in a 1948 study of textile communities, says "Wm. Gregg is credited with establishing at Graniteville the first mill village in the South. In 1849 this village covered 150 acres, contained two Gothic churches, an academy, a hotel, stores, and about 100 cottages belonging to the company and occupied by operatives. The houses varied in

size from three to nine rooms each, nearly all built on Gothic cottage order."<sup>8</sup> Gregg said in referring to this community:

"We may really regard ourselves as the pioneers in developing the real character of the poor people in South Carolina. Graniteville is truly the home of the poor widow and helpless children, or for a family brought to ruin by a drunken, worthless father. Here they meet protection, are educated free of charge, and brought up to habits of industry under the care of intelligent men. The population of Graniteville is made up mainly from the poor of Edgefield, Barnwell and Lexington districts. From extreme poverty and want, they have become a thrifty, happy and contented people. When they were first brought together 79 out of 100 girls could neither read nor write and they were a by-word around the country; that reproach has long since been removed. . . . For the first time in their lives a majority of the employees had a domicile worthy of the name of home. Their moral and mental culture was receiving attention. The use of alcohol was not permitted nor was idleness. Good moral character was necessary for continued residence."<sup>9</sup>

Gregg's village ideas appealed to other early mill men who from the same economic expediency began building their own villages around their new mills. Each mill executive had his own architect, builders, and ideas, so the villages reflected the personalities of the founders, the variety of which can still be observed in the relics of the early Greenville County mill villages with their cottages, churches, and schools.

Kohn says, to these mill villages, as operators, came the finest body of people on earth doing similar work. The first employees were surplus agricultural labor in surrounding neighborhoods. When the local supply of labor was exhausted the mills sought labor in the nearby North Carolina mountains where the people were of the same stock, habits, and previous conditions and culture. Advertising dodgers were distributed and representatives went into the mountains to recruit workers. Workers came at first on a trial basis, but most of them stayed to make a new life for themselves and their children. These descendents of early English, Scotch, and German immigrants

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<sup>8</sup>William Hayes Simpson, *Southern Textile Communities, 1948* (n. p., n. d.) p. 25.

<sup>9</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 24.

had been isolated farmers living on sub-marginal lands. These were independent, hill and mountain people who now aroused themselves from agrarian lethargy, deserted their farms, and entered urban industrial society. They had learned the discipline of the factory economy and had adjusted to working "all year round." For the first time these people were an economic force with cash money to spend and a contribution to make to the industrial growth of the State.<sup>10</sup>

For most of the new industrial workers fresh from the isolated areas, the village life was a step upward on the economic and social ladder. Thomas F. Parker, President of Monaghan Mill, described the mill village and its meaning to new workers in 1909:

A visit to an average mill, and then to typical places from which its operatives came, including the barren sandhills and isolated mountain coves, would give most persons an entirely different understanding of the cotton mill's influence. Some large families who came to the mill have lived in cabins, which, with their surroundings, can be described as follows: one small room with a door, and possibly one window, both of which are kept closed during the winter and every night; the open fireplace for heat and cooking; a frying pan, coffee pot, and Dutch oven for cooking; and for furniture, rough beds, chairs and a table. Not a book is in the house or even a newspaper, and the whole family uses tobacco and perhaps whiskey; ambition there is none, and only a bare subsistence is sought. From the lack of occupation and mental interest the family spends a considerable part of its life in this room; the nearest neighbor is perhaps several miles distant, and the church and school, during the short periods they are open, are so remote as to be practically inaccessible. These conditions lead to dire poverty and disease, in extreme cases even causing clay eating.<sup>11</sup>

As the industry grew, in the early 1900's labor shortage became so acute that some mills even went further away from the area for help. At one time fifty Belgians were employed at the Monaghan Mill of Greenville and some German workers at Pelzer. However, for the most part, as observed in 1907 by Col. James L. Orr, President of the Piedmont Cotton Mills, "Everyone employed from the superintendent down, was born in the

<sup>10</sup> Kohn, pp. 28-31.

<sup>11</sup> Thomas F. Parker, "The South Carolina Cotton Mill—A Manufacturer's View," *South Atlantic Quarterly*, VIII (October, 1909), 330.

Piedmont section and learned his business in the mills. They are different from 'the hands' formerly. They are more intelligent and therefore command the respect of others. Many advantages are enjoyed by them which cannot be had in sparsely settled localities."

At first the overseers, machinists and skilled operators came from the North, but after a few years natives of North and South Carolina began to take over these positions. Many of the superintendents worked their way to the top "through the mill."

The early village homes were very simple board houses with few conveniences. As new conveniences were introduced in the 1900's in the cities they were soon added to the village homes to keep the operators from moving. Electric lights replaced lamps, inside plumbing was installed, streets were paved, schools and churches were built, and health and recreational facilities, even adult education classes, were provided in many villages. The wages were low but were uniform in the area and the rents of the homes were low and varied according to the number of rooms.

The mill villages in Greenville County were for the most part much more attractive, and the cultural and welfare programs for the operators much more extensive than those of villages in the rest of the State. For example, the policies of Henry Pinckney Hammett, who had been a manager of the early Batesville Mill, builder of the Piedmont Manufacturing Company and later President of the Camperdown Mills at the Reedy River Falls, were widely copied. "His relations with his employees were so wisely paternalistic that his village [Piedmont] became the model for other mills and his plant became a nursery for the industrial revolution in the South. By the end of the century thirty-eight superintendents were 'graduates' of Hammett's mills."<sup>12</sup>

Greenville in the last one hundred years has grown from a rather raw town of about 8,000 people with 149 stores, seventeen bar rooms, two railroads and two Baptist Colleges, into the so-called Textile Center of the World - a rather large

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<sup>12</sup> Albert N. Sanders, "Greenville and the Southern Tradition," in *The Arts in Greenville, 1800-1960*, Alfred S. Reid, editor (Greenville, S. C.: Furman University, 1960), p. 139.

accomplishment - due almost entirely to the enterprising, far-seeing, diligent business leadership of not only the textile industry, but of the local entrepreneurs and business men. These leaders successfully unified community loyalty around the development of the cotton textile industry and sought and accepted the financial and leadership assistance from experts in the North and East. When the early mills were incorporated, it was a civic duty for local people to buy stock. When local money was exhausted, cotton agents and bankers in the North and East helped finance the plants.<sup>13</sup>

When the Textile Hall was opened in 1917, Greenville proudly proclaimed itself the Textile Center of the South, and in 1964 when the new Textile Hall was built it proclaimed itself the Textile Center of the World. Both claims were justified. In 1921 the *New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle* asked officers of the Southern Textile Industry to name the man who had made the most outstanding contribution to the development of the textile industry. Of fifteen nominated, three were from Greenville. They were Ellison Adger Smyth, Lewis W. Parker, and Henry Pinckney Hammett. Smyth received more votes than any of the fifteen and was proclaimed the "Dean of Southern Cotton Manufacturing." By 1922 the county had twenty-two cotton mills.<sup>14</sup> In 1969 Greenville became the Textile Center of the World when the International Textile Machinery show was held in Greenville's new Textile Hall. Fifty-seven foreign firms exhibited in the show. Three thousand three hundred and eighteen foreign visitors attended from seventy one foreign countries. Interesting to local people was the fact that practically all of the interpreters of four languages were provided from members of the Greenville International Club whose members for the most part are foreign industrialists and their staffs who make their homes in Greenville.

With this background, let us briefly examine our local mill village with its early amazing social and educational patterns.

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<sup>13</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 137.

<sup>14</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 139.

Greenville owes (more than is recognized) its present social welfare and cultural status to the vision of Thomas F. Parker, who came to Greenville from Philadelphia in 1900 to become president of Monaghan Mill. Thomas Parker was a philanthropist with a long view, who was concerned over the mill operators and recognized not only their needs, but also the needs of the larger Greenville community. He did much to raise the welfare and the cultural level of understanding in the area by financing surveys of conditions and projects to demonstrate these needs and how they could be met. One of the best demonstrations was that of the welfare and cultural program developed in his Monaghan Mill villages.

Thomas Parker began his welfare program in 1906 by employing Lawrence Peter Hollis to develop and direct the first program. This outstanding welfare pioneer first organized the Monaghan Y. M. C. A. Later a broad recreation program, community athletics, a village visiting nurse and clinic and subsidized school buildings and teacher salaries followed. Religious life was encouraged by donations to church buildings and ministers' salaries. This pattern begun at Monaghan was followed in other villages.

A 1920 study reported that the mills of Greenville County were encouraging churches and building mill schools in a manner "not surpassed by any county in the state." Libraries or reading rooms, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. buildings were in a number of villages while playgrounds, social workers and visiting nurses were found in "every mill community in the county so far as we are informed."<sup>15</sup> In 1923, through a cooperative effort of the mills on the west side of Greenville, the Parker School District was formed (named for Thomas F. Parker). In this way the education of the young in all the mill villages of the new district could be improved to enable the children to develop their best talents. Under district superintendent, L. P. Hollis, the experimental education work became nationally recognized. This is a good illustration of one of the cultural contributions of our mill villages.

Following World War I, as a visitor employed by the Home

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<sup>15</sup> Guy A. Gullick, *Greenville County: Economic and Social* (Columbia: University of South Carolina, 1921), p. 35.

Service of the American Red Cross from 1919-1922, I visited the homes of our soldiers overseas, comforted and assisted those in many isolated mountain areas, the mill villages, small towns and in Greenville. During the flu epidemic I, with others, carried soup and fruit juices to many of these people. I saw conditions and could compare cultures. After the War, the Red Cross borrowed one of Thomas Parker's village nurses and established the first visiting nurses service for the county, predecessor of the Public Health nurses who came later.

In 1933 when choosing a subject for my Master's thesis in sociology, I chose to study a local cotton mill village. At that time Robert Staughton Lynd's study, *Middletown*,<sup>16</sup> was popular and community studies were in vogue, so my subject was accepted. I was delighted, as I knew all my Greenville friends would help me. My father assisted me in choosing a village which has now practically disappeared. It was typical of the area and I knew the president of the mill and his family, the superintendent, the principal of the school, the minister and the social worker, as well as my good friend, Mr. Hollis. The research was delightful. I was impressed, as always, with the kindness which permeates our county. I was graciously received, not only by the mill executives and social workers, teachers and preachers, but by the housewives and school children who enthusiastically gave me their views and filled out my questionnaires. This, remember, was in 1933, just as the real pinch of the depression was being felt and the textile boom, from which the villages profited greatly, had passed. However, it was an ideal time to check the cultural advances made from that earlier period.

What had happened really to these people who, in the earlier period, came from the rural and mountain cabins? The major change was cultural and educational although the physical environment had also changed. A new generation had grown up in clean homes with electric lights and other electric conveniences, inside plumbing, available transportation for schooling and urban shopping and entertainment. The educational advantages were far superior to those in the rural areas as

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<sup>16</sup>Robert Staughton and Helen Merrell Lynd, *Middletown, A Study in Contemporary American Culture* (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1929).

were other cultural and recreational opportunities. Of course, there were those workers who could not compete, were forced out of the village and became problems for the social workers of Greenville. On the other hand the vast majority of the villagers profited from steady work, and many "graduated," as did Hammett's workers in Piedmont, into managers and leaders in the larger Greenville community. Many of the boys and girls attended college and never returned to the mills, but took their places in the outside world.<sup>17</sup> This mobility continues - new workers come in as the successful ones move out.

Success depends upon motivation and ability, and certainly the village schools have motivated the children toward higher goals. For example, the president of the mill in my study was born and reared in Greenville County and lived on a farm until he was nineteen when he moved to Greenville. There he was employed in a store and soon became a store owner. At fifty he launched into a new industry and built a cotton mill of which he remained president for thirty years. As the newspaper said of him at his death, "His career shows to what extent the personal background and integrity of the founders entered into the successful establishment of the textile industry in South Carolina." The superintendent of this mill was one of Hammett's men, who as a boy of nine started a doffer boy at the old Batesville Mill of which he later became superintendent. He lived in the mill village, worked with the people in the village with whom he was one, while his fellow citizen and employer lived in the town of Greenville and arranged for the financial management of the mills.<sup>18</sup>

The major problems of the early cotton mill villages, many of which were exaggerated, were those of child labor, long hours, health hazards, and low wages. These have largely been dissipated or solved by national and state legislation, some of which was proposed and approved by concerned textile executives. The cotton mill worker was included along with many other laborers in President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal. He received, through the textile code, and later legislation a forty-hour week, child labor was abolished, and a minimum scale of wages was

<sup>17</sup> See Laura Smith Ebaugh, *A Study of a Mill Community in Greenville, S. C.* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1933), *passim*.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*

adopted which has steadily increased over the years. However, at the time the Federal government abolished child labor, only two and one-half percent of those employed in the cotton mills of the South were children. Child labor had, in other words, been abolished earlier.

Technological and scientific inventions, good roads, cheap means of transportation, plus instantaneous communications have created a new world for all people. There is no longer a need for a village around a textile plant. Today, if you drive around Greenville County, you can see the remains of the early villages around the older mills but on the hills in the rural areas you see the huge new plants surrounded, not by little villages, but by parking lots to care for hundreds of automobiles. The employees for the most part have matured culturally and economically when compared with their predecessors of the mill-village era. They are taking their places in the competitive world. They no longer need the crutch of village isolation to protect them in their transition from rural to urban life.

After examining our mill villages in retrospect, I think we can agree with Dr. George Brown Tindall in his evaluation of this Southern pattern of life when he said to the Furman University student body last year:

... the capacity to master change depends upon a willingness to face and grapple with problems, open attitudes of mind that prepare one to tolerate dissent and analysis and rational discussion as a means to rational change. It depends above all upon a consciousness of change which recognizes that the South *does move* and that change is not a conspiracy against the region, but one of the abiding facts of life . . . . [He concludes] Yet one may hope that Southerners might come to envision a region that does not necessarily lose the integrity in the powers of change, but instead, might find its integrity if it can seize the challenge.<sup>19</sup>

I like to think that many Greenville leaders today are accepting this challenge and are planning with a long view for a better Greenville for all of us in the future.

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<sup>19</sup>George Brown Tindall "The Burden of Change," *Furman University Magazine*, XVII, No. 2 (May, 1969)

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## THE BEGINNINGS OF INDUSTRY IN GREENVILLE

MARION M. HEWELL

From its early beginnings as a county in 1786 down through the years Greenville has been a site for industry. Its rapidly falling streams permitting the use of water power were utilized early by industrious citizens for grist mills and others envisioned the continuing development of the county as a site for manufacturing.

The first mill of any provable record was surely the large grist mill at the falls of Reedy River, erected by the Indian agent, Richard Pearis, before the American Revolution. To this, he added a large saw mill for cutting of timber. In 1776, after Pearis cast his lot with the Tories, his mills and trading post were attacked and destroyed by an armed party of patriots in the year 1776. Pearis' claims for losses in this case are recorded in the British Court of Claims at Halifax, Nova Scotia; and we read the following:

"Item 3: A large grist and saw mill, cost of buildings - 1,000 Pounds, was burned by 400 partisans under Colonel John Thomas in the year 1776."<sup>1</sup>

Probably other hardy pioneers had come into the Cherokee country even before the Revolution and built small grist and saw mills. Certainly, in Spartanburg County, Wofford's Iron Works was in existence as one of the Revolutionary skirmishes was fought at that place.

Greenville Court House, established in 1786, became only a straggling village of a few houses beside the log court house and jail.<sup>2</sup> Greenville was entirely an agricultural county in the beginning and little progress took place until about 1815. Prior to that date, however, we find a record that one Adam Carruth had established an iron foundry on Reedy River at the intersection with Laurel Creek. The Archives disclose that in 1812

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<sup>1</sup>Pearis, Richard," Court of Claims 1783, M/S Halifax, Nova Scotia.

<sup>2</sup>Edward Hooker, "Diary of Edward Hooker, 1805-1808," ed. by J. Franklin Jameson, American Historical Association, *Report 1896*, I, 897-899.

The legislature granted a loan of \$10,000 to Adam Carruth and one Thompson to establish a cotton mill on Reedy River.<sup>3</sup> There exists no record as to whether or not this proposed mill was ever built.

In 1815 Lemuel Alston, who had accumulated large holdings comprising the site of Greenville village, sold this 11,000 acres to Vardry McBee of Lincolnton, North Carolina. Although Vardry McBee was not to move to Greenville until twenty years later, he began constructive development of his new purchase, industrially, educationally and religiously.<sup>4</sup> He brought in artisans skilled in various trades, began some manufacturing and, along with this, he gave sites for a Male and Female Academy, sites for two churches, and later for two more.<sup>5</sup>

About the time of McBee's purchase, there occurred the beginnings of a movement which David Duncan Wallace describes as "The New England Migration." Skilled weavers moved down from New England into Spartanburg and Greenville counties. Phillip Weaver of Coventry, Rhode Island, along with his brother, John Weaver, Rev. Thomas Hutchins, Thomas Stack, William Bates, and Wilbur Weaver moved in to establish small plants for spinning and weaving to use the available water power, ready materials, and cheap labor for cotton manufacturing.<sup>6</sup>

Developments in England in the late eighteenth century paved the way for expansion in the textile field. Richard Arkwright had developed a successful water-driven spinner for producing yarn while Edmond Cartwright, a minister of the church of England, had developed and patented the first practical power loom. While the experts of that day in the textile industry felt that mechanical weaving has impractical if not impossible, this minister developed a loom which worked

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<sup>3</sup>David Duncan Wallace, *South Carolina, A Short History*, (Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1951), p. 380.

<sup>4</sup>S. S. Crittenden, *The Greenville Century Book* (Greenville, S. C., Press of the Greenville News, 1903), p. 22.

<sup>5</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 29.

<sup>6</sup>David Duncan Wallace, *South Carolina: A Short History, 1520-1948* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1966, originally published 1951), pp. 380-381.

unusually well with the added feature that the loom could be automatically stopped upon the breaking of thread which made practical for the first time the production of fabrics by power machinery. It is said that this early loom first used a bull to supply the power pulling a long lever with cogs at its center to translate the power to the machine. Later, this loom was to use water power then steam.

While McBee was establishing his early grist mills at Reedy Falls, first a large brick mill, then later one of stone, other pioneers were going forward with manufacturing efforts. Adam Carruth, whom we mentioned as wanting to start a cotton mill in 1812 and may have, comes back into the story in a manufacturing venture, unique in Greenville history. During the War of 1812, the Federal Government awarded a contract to Elias Earle for the manufacture of muskets for the fledgling army who were fighting the British. Earle transferred this contract to Adam Carruth, and on November 14, 1816, he signed a contract with the government to furnish the Ordnance Department with 10,000 muskets to be delivered at the rate of 2,000 per year. By 1820, Carruth had manufactured and delivered 2,250 muskets. The value of his factory was reported to be \$60,000. His annual payroll and the Armory's productive capacity was reported to be \$30,000 worth of guns per year. Due to financial difficulties following the War of 1812, and, as Carruth maintained "the selfish views and narrow-minded policies of the Federal Agents," the enterprise failed in 1822.<sup>7</sup> Carruth died that same year and is buried on the White Horse Road.

In the early nineteenth century, Greenville was fortunate to have the aid and interest of two prominent South Carolinians: Joel R. Poinsett, who was then serving as State Commissioner of roads and bridges, and his able successor in that post, Robert Mills, prominent architect and engineer. This man, friend of Thomas Jefferson, student of Hoban, and later co-architect of the National Capitol and Washington monument, took quite an interest in Greenville in those early years. In his *Statistics of South Carolina*,<sup>8</sup> he foresaw and prophesied the future develop-

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<sup>7</sup>Correspondence and data from the War Department in possession of Dr. H. L. Sutherland, Union, S. C. Dr. Sutherland owns one of the Carruth muskets. Ed.: See Dr. Sutherland's article in this issue of the *Proceedings and Papers*.

<sup>8</sup>Charleston, 1826.

ment of Greenville County industrially. One comment of Mills is especially interesting, made before the day of railroads: "It [Reedy River] might without great expense be made use of to feed a canal to communicate with Saluda River, five miles distant, and by means of this river, under improvement by the state, a navigable intercourse may be had with Columbia and Charleston." Mills also mentioned the minerals of Greenville as being iron, yellow ochre, pyrites, lead ore, emeralds, kaolin, tourmaline and titanium, all of which might be useful industrially. He also stated that the abundant clay of Greenville made very good brick.<sup>9</sup>

On his map of Greenville district published in Mill's *Atlas of South Carolina* a number of early industrial plants are shown: several grist and flour mills, McCool Shoals Cotton Factory on Beaverdam Creek, Lester's Cotton Factory, Benson's Iron Works on Enoree, Hutchin's Mill and Cotton Factory. McCool Shoals operated thru the Civil War, Hutchins Mill at Pelham burned in 1825 and was rebuilt of masonry. Carruth's Armory is also shown on the Mill's map, along with Vardry McBee's mills on the Reedy.<sup>10</sup>

Meantime, Vardry McBee had found John Adams, a very talented Scottish engineer and millwright, and persuaded him to move with him from Lincolnton to Greenville in 1836 and help him build some industrial plants of which he had dreamed. John Adams designed and built Reedy River Factory for McBee, also, the woolen and paper mill. Adams visited New England, Philadelphia and New York, studying machinery methods. He purchased machinery, adapted it and installed it. He built a dam for power. Adams also designed and built the octagonal church at Conestee which still stands and is one of three octagonal churches in the United States. Adams worked with and for Vardry McBee for over twenty years. He was a devout Presbyterian and he became the first Ruling Elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Greenville.<sup>11</sup> The family tradition and

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<sup>9</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 573.

<sup>10</sup>Robert Mills, *Atlas of South Carolina*, (Charleston, 1826), Greenville District Map.

<sup>11</sup>Mrs. C. M. Landrum in *Greenville News*, May 14, 1936.

talents of this Scotsman are carried on by his descendants, W. T. and Bob Adams, and the McPhersons.

The Rocky Creek Factory, later known as Batesville, was built by the New Englander, William Bates, in 1837. This mill used water power, and by 1862, had 300 spindles.<sup>12</sup> It was acquired in 1863 by the Trenholms of Charleston and later, by the Putnam family. The brick mill stands today. Bates' daughter married Henry Pinckney Hammett who was to later found Piedmont Manufacturing Co.

Last, but not least, was that unique manufacturing plant on the Reedy—the Greenville Coach Factory. In 1835, Ebenezer Gower came to Greenville from Massachusetts, and in partnership with Thomas Cox, started the business. According to Wallace, "By 1856, Greenville's Coach Factory, employing 100 men and selling \$80,000 worth of vehicles a year was said to be the largest in the southern country." By that time, Thomas Claghorn Gower, younger brother of Ebenezer, had joined the firm which became known as Gower, Cox and Gower. The plants covered several acres on Main Street at Reedy River and consisted of a four-story brick shop building (still standing), 46 x 100 feet, a three-story woodworking shop on the river with repair shops, drying sheds and other buildings. This plant produced all styles of carriages, buggies, coaches and wagons.<sup>13</sup>

The Civil War brought another unusual industry to Greenville—the Confederate Gun Factory. Built in 1861 along the Greenville and Columbia Railroad on land furnished by Vardry McBee, this plant was built and operated by George Morse (supposedly a relative of Samuel Morse of telegraph fame) and an inventor and designer of guns for the Confederacy. In this factory, Morse produced his famous Morse Carbine, using a metal-cased cartridge. This gun, said General Wade Hampton, was the best carbine he had ever seen. The factory manufactured 1,800 of these carbines and 200 muskets. The plant also produced for the Confederacy cannon balls and shells. The factory was burned by Stoneman's Raiders of Sherman's Army in

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<sup>12</sup>Wallace, *Short History*, p. 381.

<sup>13</sup>James M. Richardson, *History of Greenville County, South Carolina*, (Atlanta, A. H. Cawston, 1930), p. 85.

1864.<sup>14</sup> Gun collectors prize the Morse Carbine of which a few are still in existence.

During the War between the States, Greenville, in addition to the Confederate Gun Factory, turned practically all of its industrial production to serving the Confederacy:

The Batesville Cotton Factory and three other textile plants in the county manufactured cotton goods exclusively for the army, while a number of wagon makers and gunsmiths of Greenville furnished such supplies as they were able to turn out. In the town of Greenville, the Gower, Cox and Gower Carriage Factory furnished its entire output of wagons to the Ordnance and Quartermaster departments of the Confederate States. By 1865, these two departments owed the firm \$140,000. Just before the close of the war, the Ordnance Department paid \$70,000 in Confederate money which became useless before it could be utilized. The balance was never paid.<sup>15</sup>

During the war years, Vardry McBee, at an advanced age, sold his Reedy River Manufacturing Company to a new concern:

#### *NEW MANUFACTURING FIRM*

Grady, Hawthorne & Perry

Have entered into copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the business of

#### *MANUFACTURING*

and have taken possession of the well-known cotton manufactory, lately in operation by Vardry McBee, located six miles Southeast of Greenville.

The entire machinery has been placed in complete running order and we are now prepared to furnish *cotton yarns* of superior quality.

#### *THE WOOL CARDS*

Attached to the manufactory are also in excellent condition and all orders for carding wool will be attended to expeditiously

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<sup>14</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 86. Editor: See Dr. H. L. Sutherland's article in these *Proceedings* for details about this factory.

<sup>15</sup>*Ibid.*

and upon as good terms as at any other establishment in the country.

J. W. Grady  
David O. Hawthorne  
William Perry<sup>16</sup>

During the desperate decade from 1856 to 1876, Greenville tried as best it could to stage some recovery. The Gower, Cox and Gower firm, with great retrenchment, managed to survive. Several of the textile plants either closed or were transferred to new owners. During this chaotic decade of carpetbagger rule, Greenville industry virtually stood still. After the election of Wade Hampton in 1876, the state and Greenville took a new start toward industrial development.

About this time, George W. Sirrine came to Greenville to become superintendent of the Gower Firm. T. C. Gower left the firm and Henry Markley came in as a partner. It was a long salvage operation but, by 1876, the firm issued a new catalogue and began to resume its former operations. The catalogue listed carriages at from \$100 to \$260; wagons from \$65 to \$150.<sup>17</sup> This great firm was to last well into the twentieth century. Its members Ebenezer Gower, Thomas Claghorn Gower, Thomas Cox and Henry Markley made real contributions to the town. George Sirrine lived well into the twentieth century and made notable contributions to Greenville progress both industrially and civically.

Reedy River Factory, sold by Vardry McBee in 1862, was reorganized and later became Conestee Mills. The old daybook of this mill's commissary or store covering the period 1844 to 1864 is now on file in the Greenville County Library.

At about this time Henry Pinckney Hammett acquired land at Garrison's Schoals on the Saluda and, by 1873, he had raised enough capital to start his mill at what is now Piedmont. The mill started with 5,000 spindles and 112 looms; by 1882,

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<sup>16</sup>*Southern Enterprise*, May 15, 1862.

<sup>17</sup>*Greenville Coach Factory Catalog*, 1876.

it had 25,796 spindles and was the largest textile plant in South Carolina at that time.<sup>18</sup>

Other early Greenville mills of this period were the Huguenot Mills started in 1882 with 6,400 spindles and the first Camperdown Mill in 1874. A survey of the state's resources and its problems published in 1883 lists 26 cotton mills in the state, 7 in Greenville County, 6 in Spartanburg and 2 in Anderson. The Greenville mills listed in 1883 were Reedy River Manufacturing Company, Fork Shoals Mill, Huguenot Mills, Camperdown Mills, Piedmont Mills, Pelham Manufacturing Co., and Batesville Mills. All the listed plants used water power, some with small use of steam power. At this date Piedmont ranked second in the state, being surpassed now in size by Graniteville and with the Pelzer Mill in third place. Other Greenville industries of that period listed the Jones Paper Mill on Reedy River, Gower, Cox and Markley's Factory. In addition, the survey lists in Greenville a furniture factory, cotton seed oil mill, a mattress factory, a flour mill, a terra cotta factory and three brick yards. At that time, the town was lighted with gas and some mills with electric lights.<sup>19</sup>

During the period from 1883 to the turn of the century, Greenville made steady progress industrially. The coming of the Airline Railroad from Charlotte to Atlanta, now the Southern, and later, the Greenville and Laurens Railroad, together with the Columbia and Greenville Railroad, built before the war gave renewed impetus to growth in industry.<sup>20</sup> The gas and electric plant of the Asburys and a new power generating plant at Saluda River Dam created the sinews for increasing industrial plants. At about the end of the nineteenth century, Greenville families who had long been leading merchants became intrigued with the idea of becoming cotton manufacturers. Hence, the Poes, the Morgans, the Beatties, and the Woodsides moved into the industrial scene with new mills. In

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<sup>18</sup>State Board of Agriculture, *South Carolina, Resources and Population, Institutions and Industries*, (Charleston: Walker, Evans and Cogswell, 1883), p. 582. This work was done by Harry Hammond and others under commission of Governor Hugh S. Thompson.

<sup>19</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 710.

<sup>20</sup>Crittenden, *Century Book*, p. 68.

fact, more than ten new mills were built in Greenville between 1895 and 1901, giving real substance to the later claim of Greenville as the Textile Center of the South. Along with these textile plants, also came some diversified industries. The enterprising young and newly organized Board of Trade in Greenville published an interesting booklet in 1901 and another in 1903. In this booklet, the Board of Trade proudly lists some of the growth and achievements of this growing little city. Among the other industries listed are: The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company - maker of fertilizers, an additional oil mill- the Farmers' Oil Company, three large iron foundries, two flour mills, one roller cover shop, one suspender factory, two large lumber and mill work plants, and a bobbin and shuttle factory. Featured also was Greenville's new industry - the Seidenburg Cigar Factory. This new plant, housed on East Court Street in a new building financed through a cooperative of Greenville citizens, began its operations in 1901.<sup>21</sup>

The Greenville spirit is evidenced by the closing statement of the Board of Trade:

Greenville, however, is not satisfied. She calls for more, more and more. There are many water powers within easy reach and still undeveloped which could be used for the production of electric power. Transmission of the same is easy and there is a large use for it to operate the many industries now here or which will be here soon. Greenville wishes to extend and largely diversify her manufactures. She offers every facility and advantage. A healthful and mild climate for the operatives. A bracing atmosphere, stimulating action - railroads reaching to all parts of the country-a live, progressive people, ready to back liberally any enterprise contributing to the upbuilding of the city.<sup>22</sup>

If the enterprising young men of the Board of Trade of that day could see the Greenville of today, they would be amazed at the progress of the past seventy years, at the modern city with its diversified industries, airports, networks of modern highways. But, these young men dreamed a dream which we have been privileged to see carried out beyond their wildest imagination.

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<sup>21</sup> Board of Trade, Greenville, S. C., *Brochure*, 1901.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*

# ARMS MANUFACTORY IN GREENVILLE<sup>1</sup> COUNTY

H. L. SUTHERLAND

I. ADAM CARRUTH

Perhaps the most auspicious enterprise to augment the prosperity of the back country village of Greenville was that of Adam Carruth's armory in 1816. The first reference we have to Carruth is in 1801 when he and Lemuel J. Alston purchased 213 acres of land around Laughrities Shoals on Reedy River about eight miles below Greenville Court House. Here at the junction of Laurel Creek they established an iron works. In 1812 Carruth obtained a loan of \$10,000 from the state legislature and with several other local citizens attempted to set up a cotton mill. Evidently this venture did not meet with success as he soon turned to the manufacture of arms.

In 1814 Carruth negotiated with the state of Georgia regarding a contract for his arms. A letter from Peter Early of the Governor's office indicated an interest in the purchase of 500 rifles as described and agreed to pay "The price received from the Governor of South Carolina, to wit, twenty two dollars." Nothing further is known of the earlier contract with South Carolina or the proposed one with Georgia. Later on January 15, 1815, Carruth contracted with Gov. David R. Williams of South Carolina to deliver 500 rifles to the state by November 7, at \$20 each with \$2,500 being paid in advance. Carruth later became dissatisfied with the price and petitioned the legislature for relief, claiming he lost money on the deal and that he had been under the impression the legislature appropriated \$13,000 for 600 rifles at \$22 each, an additional \$2 on each gun. However, the Senate Finance Committee refused to be moved by his pleading and submitted an unfavorable report, and the legislature dismissed the petition. Carruth next

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<sup>1</sup>Editor's note: Dr. Sutherland's paper consists of four independent parts, each dealing with a single gun-manufacturing effort. In his presentation before the Society, Dr. Southerland made informal comments to explain this structure. The editor would not presume to attempt to reconstruct his remarks and the four parts stand eloquently on their own merits.

sought a contract with the War Department in Washington and with the aid of Elias Earle eventually succeeded.

Col. Elias Earle, a son of Samuel and Anna Sorrel Earle, was born in Virginia but emigrated at an early age to South Carolina. In 1782 he married Miss Frances Whitten Robinson and for a time lived at Three Forks of the Saluda River in Greenville County. Later he settled in the Pendleton District where he bought several thousand acres of land between Three-and-Twenty and Six-and-Twenty Creeks, which he named Centerville. Col. Earle served his District for five terms in the United States Congress between 1805 and 1821.

With the coming of the War of 1812, the government found that the two national armories at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and Springfield, Massachusetts, could not supply arms in the quantities needed. Consequently, the United States contracted with numerous private gun-makers to supplement the productions of the national armories. Earle approached the Ordinance Department for one of these supplemental contracts, submitting samples of guns made at his ironworks from iron on his own land.<sup>2</sup> Earle was successful in his efforts and on February 16, 1815 (at about the same time Carruth contracted to sell arms to the state of South Carolina) he signed a contract with the United States to furnish the Ordinance Department 10,000 muskets at \$15 each. The arms, complete with bayonets, were to conform in all respects to patterns to be furnished Earle and to be delivered at the town of Centerville. He was to deliver in one year not more than two thousand nor less than one thousand stands of arms, with the entire contract to be delivered in five years. Inasmuch that the contract specified that no member of Congress could participate in any manner, Earle did not offer for election or serve in the Congress while involved with the arms contracts.

Unfortunately, Elias Earle never started production. Strange as it may seem, the pattern model by which the contract stated

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<sup>2</sup>John Drayton, *Drayton's View of South Carolina* (Charleston, 1802), lists three ironworks in Greenville District: one on the Enoree, twelve miles from Greenville Court House owned by Henry and Joshua Benson; another on Reedy River, about eight miles below the courthouse, owned by Alston and Carruth; and a third one on the north fork of Saluda River, about twelve miles from the courthouse toward the mountains owned by Elias Earle.

he must conform was not furnished, and by June, 1816, more than a year later, Earle was ready to give up the contract. It can be assumed the other private contractors received pattern muskets as records reveal they delivered part if not all of their contract.<sup>3</sup> The first muskets produced at the National Armories, established in 1794, used the French 1763 model musket as a pattern with only minor changes prior to 1816. It is evident that considerable confusion existed at the time as to just what the standard was and this could, in part, account for Earle's failure to obtain a pattern as well as some of the problems later encountered by Carruth.

Learning that Earle was ready to give up the arms contract, Carruth persuaded Earle to try to have the contract transferred to him by the Secretary of War. The request was turned down, and Earle was instructed by the Ordnance Department to return the contract.

Instead of surrendering the contract, Carruth and Earle went to Washington, and eventually they were successful in having the contract transferred to Carruth. The terms of the contract, dated November 14, 1816, were similar to those of Earle's but with the added stipulation that Carruth also assume the debt of \$12,128.45 that Elias Earle owed the government. It is assumed that this debt resulted from money advanced to Earle when he first signed his contract. Carruth was to deliver to the South Carolina Armory in Greenville two thousand stands of arms, complete with bayonets and ramrods, on or before January 1, 1818. By each January 1, succeeding, he was to furnish two thousand stands until the entire ten thousand had been delivered. The Ordnance Department was to send him a pattern musket to which to conform with "as much uniformity" as guns manufactured in the Armories of the United States. At any time that Carruth had as many as two hundred fifty weapons ready, he could notify the Ordnance Department, who would send an inspector to check his guns. Within ten days after the inspection the government would pay the manufacturer \$15.00 for each satisfactory musket.

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<sup>3</sup> All the contractors except Earle were located in the industrial New England States and many continued to manufacture arms for the government by renewing contracts until 1840.

Handicapped with a debt of over \$12,000 imposed upon him as a part of the contract, Carruth was soon in serious financial difficulty when the government delayed sending an inspector to his factory. Claiming that he had \$20,000 worth of arms ready to be delivered he appealed to the South Carolina General Assembly for a loan of \$10,000 for four years to enable him to complete the contract. The legislature authorized the loan provided that Carruth give security as approved by the Attorney General. To meet the condition the gun maker persuaded William Young, John Charles, Barksdale Garrison, and Robert Anderson to endorse his bond.

In addition to his financial difficulties, Carruth continued to have trouble with the Ordnance Department regarding the inspection of his guns. John Norton of the Ordnance Department wrote him that his former reports had been too indefinite respecting his progress to warrant the expense of sending an inspector such a distance. Carruth complained directly to the Secretary of War of a lack of an inspector for his arms and of the difficulty under which he labored because none had been assigned his armory. Col. Decius Wadsworth, an Ordnance Officer, maintained one Hoffman was in Greenville with nothing to do but inspect the guns.

Although Wadsworth sent another inspector, he proved to be no more satisfactory than Hoffman to Carruth, whose \$10,000 note with the State was due in March, 1820. He appealed for and the legislature granted an extension of his note for one year. In his appeal Carruth severely criticized the Federal Officials. He maintained the government had sent down a new inspector from the Ordnance Department "with instructions so precise and entirely different from the instructions given former inspectors that it was impossible to pass his guns." He blamed the turn of affairs on "selfish views" and "narrow minded policies of Federal Agents."

In addition, he was plagued by a rise in wages and a scarcity of provisions. Carruth delivered a total of only 2,250 muskets at a value of \$33,750 to the Ordnance Department. This was not enough to solve his financial difficulties and, despite a second and a third extension of his note by the State, and his bondsmen and the State took legal action in 1822. Before the end of the year the Sheriff of Greenville County sold Carruth's

property under the hammer. So ended an enterprise that had begun under the hammer. So ended an enterprise that had begun under such ambitious circumstances.

Although plagued with financial difficulties, Carruth assembled an impressive number of workmen and much equipment in his factory. He procured many of his supplies and skilled labor from business connections in the North. By 1820 Carruth was employing sixty men and ten boys and girls in his factory, whose capital value was reported to be \$60,000. His workers annual wages totaled \$16,000. The Armory's productive capacity was \$30,000 worth of guns per year, or the value of 2000 muskets according to the Ordnance contract. Yet he delivered only 2,250 muskets to the War Department and his creditors sold the State 781 muskets for which they were credited \$11,715. Seemingly, he produced 3,031 salable muskets in the five years he had contracted to produce 10,000.

Carruth's failure might be attributed to several factors. Rather than a cash advance with the contract he assumed a debt of \$12,128.45. There was no local source of necessary supplies and skilled labor. Inflation following the War of 1812 added to his financial difficulties. With the location of his armory so remote from the center of the arms industry of the North, it is conceivable that he may have been justified to some extent in the charges against the Federal Agents.

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## II. THE STATE MILITARY WORKS GREENVILLE, S. C.

South Carolina seceded from the Union on December 20, 1860. On January 9, 1860. On January 9, 1861, *The Star of The West* was fired upon in Charleston Harbor. So came the great war, the greatest fratricidal war in the annals of mankind. "We can lick'em with cornstalks" was the proud boast of a Southern fire-eater in 1861, but early in the conflict the Confederate States found it imperative to manufacture more valid instruments of war. South Carolina sought to meet its needs by the establishment of The State Military Works in Greenville. Produced here was the breech-loading carbine designed by George W. Morse, but it came too late in the war to influence the outcome and too early in history to be appreciated.

Governor Francis Pickens of South Carolina in his message to the legislature in November, 1861, recommended that steps be taken to develop facilities for the manufacture of war material. The legislature authorized the governor to proceed at once. However, the Secession Convention, exercising its claim to total sovereignty, had created an Executive Council to aid Governor Pickens in mobilizing South Carolina for war. In March, 1862, this Council made Ex-Governor William H. Gist of Union Chief of the Department of Manufacturing and Construction, charged with developing and operating foundries, workshops, and all places for the manufacturing of arms and munitions of war.

Gist went work immediately to survey the resources of the state and particularly to decide upon a location at which to build workshops for the manufacture of war materials. David Lopez was to superintend this work. He set up temporary workshops on the State House grounds in Columbia pending the decision. In the end, Greenville was chosen as the place to locate the plant partially because it was an inland town, but principally because Vardry McBee gave the state twenty acres of suitable land located near the Greenville and Columbia Railroad.

Superintendent Lopez began construction of the Greenville plant during the spring of 1862 and, despite a shortage of labor, The State Military Works were well established by fall. Machinery

and skilled workmen were brought from the Armory at Nashville, Tennessee, since that city had been evacuated by the Confederates. For the remainder of the war, practically every type of war instrument was repaired at The State Works, and a wide variety of ordnance material was manufactured, including shot and shells, gun carriages, caissons, ammunition chests, pikes, rammers, guns, rail-road spikes and rails. The late Charles A. David said that after the guns were built or repaired they were taken down to an old cellar, at the site where Grant's Department Store (North-west corner of Main and West Coffee streets) was later located, to be tested.

The state expended over one-half million dollars on the Works and in the latter part of 1863 the value of the plant was set at \$283,000. In spite of its good work, it was expensive to operate since it had to use steam power and the coal and iron must be transported long distances. This weakness is made clear in the report Captain W. S. Downer, Superintendent of the Confederate States Armory, Richmond, Virginia, in charge of the carbine factory there to Brigadier General Gorgas, Chief Confederate Ordnance, on October 5, 1863:

During my absence I visited the States Works of South Carolina at Greenville and find that in my opinion they are totally unpracticable for our purpose. My reasons for this opinion are as follows:

First, the buildings are erected in an unsubstantial manner and are so constructed as to require different motive power for each shop thereby entailing great waste of fuel, wear and tear of machinery, etc.

Second, the State has given Mr. G. W. Morse an order for the construction of one thousand of his breech loading carbines which they are desirous of having finished and which I would judge by present appearances will require six months to complete occupying all the power of the finishing shops.

Third, the distance from sources of supply of coal and iron. These have to be transported to Columbia and thence over the Greenville Road, one hundred forty six miles.

Fourth, the great waste of power incident to the place. They have now four or five steam engines erected, of an aggregate power more than double what is required to run the machinery in operation. Yet Mr. Morse informs me that he will require another forty horsepower engine to run his grindstones

and polishing wheels. My opinion founded on the practical experience I have had is that these works carried on as they are now would prove ruinous to any private individual without unlimited capital in less than six months; carried on by the State, they will add unnecessarily to the burden of the war without producing any adequate results and as I said would be entirely unpracticable for our purposes having an eye to economy and efficiency. I take this opportunity of saying, though, I experienced every courtesy and assistance at the hands of Governor Bonham of South Carolina.

From the foregoing letter it can be assumed the Confederate government was probably interested in purchasing the State Works and sent Captain Downer to inspect the plant and facilities. No doubt their interest ended with the unfavorable report rendered.<sup>4</sup>

The Legislature apparently agreed with the Confederate authorities for in December, 1863, it passed a resolution authorizing the Governor to dispose of the State Works if he could do so to advantage. No buyer was found for on November 2, 1864, *The Daily South Carolinian* announced the State Works would be sold at public auction on November 15. When the auction brought no buyers, Governor Milledge Luke Bonham recommended moving the State Works to Columbia to use the canal water power. This was not done and Governor Andrew Gordon Magrath placed J. M. Eason in complete charge of the State Works at Greenville in 1865 with the warning: "hitherto they have not been productive; now they must be so." In 1866 the legislature again attempted to sell the establishment.

Today nothing remains of the State Military Works except a large granite stone which, according to the inscription "is a part of The Original Foundation of the Confederate Armory."

Public records have been destroyed and we cannot estimate the total output of military supplies and services by the Works nor its contribution to the defense of the state. However, the Works attained lasting renown for the carbines manufactured there. Designed by George W. Morse who was among the American inventive geniuses of that time, these arms are prized collectors' items today.

<sup>4</sup> Another letter Capt. Downes to Gen. Gorgas, February, 1863, evaluating the Morse Carbine, renders a favorable report on the gun, but is critical of a weakness in the cartridge.

Morse was born in Haverhill, N. H., in 1812 but moved to Louisiana at an early age. He accumulated considerable property in Natchitoches Parish and served as State Engineer and Commissioner of Swamp Lands for Louisiana. By mid-century he was working on his breech-loading firearm. In the Army Appropriations Act for 1854-1855 \$90,000 was appropriated for the purchase of breech-loading rifles for the United States Army. Almost immediately a large number of patent papers for breech-loading firearms were filed with the Patent Office. These patents evidently produced no satisfactory weapon for of the \$90,000 appropriated, a balance of \$82,143.50 remained at the end of Jefferson Davis' administration of the War Office March 4, 1857. Among the many patents granted, Morse secured five covering his breech-loading firearm with a centerfire cartridge.

Morse's advanced designs created attention and immediately after assuming the duties as Secretary of War on March 4, 1857, John B. Floyd directed the Ordnance officers to test the arms of Morse. Very favorable reports resulted on March 6, and March 17, 1857. Still another report was made by the Navy Department. These reports strongly impressed the Secretary of War in favor of the Morse inventions, but a board of officers at the trial on August 17, 1857, chose the competing Burnside weapon as the best for military service with this qualifying statement:

In submitting this opinion the board feels it their duty to state that they have seen nothing in these trials to lead them to think that a breech-loading arm has yet been invented which is suitable to replace the muzzle-loading gun for foot troops. On the contrary, they have seen much to impress them with an opinion unfavorable to the use of a breech-loading arm for general military purposes.

Opposition to change was not limited to some military officers. A proposal to alter obsolete muzzle-loaders to the breech-loading system brought sharp criticisms in the press. In reply Morse wrote a letter appearing in the *Washington Union* on June 8, 1858, prophetically: "If this measure should be carried, it will save the government millions of dollars. The opposition to breech-loading is short lived. The day is near at hand when ramrods will be as obsolete as matchlocks."

In the end an appropriation of \$25,000 was made for the purpose of selecting a system for the alteration of old arms so as to make them breech-loading arms. A board convened in July, 1859, at West Point, and from six plans submitted, they selected Morse's system. Morse was paid a royalty of \$5 per gun for his patent privileges to alter two thousand arms. Alteration of the two thousand arms was started immediately at Springfield Armory, but by November 12, 1859, the funds appropriated were exhausted and with only sixty arms completed the work ceased.<sup>5</sup> On July 5, 1860, the War Department proposed to alter rifles also at Harper's Ferry Armory and the following order was given to the Colonel of Ordinance:

With a view of altering rifles to Morse's plan at Harper's Ferry Armory, you are requested to have sent to that Armory from Springfield one of the last models of altered rifles, with its appendages, together with all the tools which have been made at Springfield, for the purpose of making such alterations; and also the drawings, or copies of them, by which the work has been done, as well as copies of the drawings of the new carbines, now in the course of manufacture at Springfield Armory.

The model, tool gauges, and mills suited to the Morse alteration were duly received at Harper's Ferry Armory on July 19, 1860. Six months later an order issued by the Secretary of War Floyd, December 27, 1860, "that the alteration of the rifles at Harper's Ferry Armory to Morse's plan, ordered last July, be carried on with all possible dispatch" would indicate little or perhaps no work on the alteration had been carried out.

In April, 1861, Harper's Ferry Armory was captured by the Confederates and the machinery removed by them. Morse, who had been at Harper's Ferry to supervise the work on his arms, cast his lot with the South. Evidently the machinery went first to Richmond, then to Nashville for Morse served as superintendent of the Tennessee Armory at Nashville until its fall in February, 1862.<sup>6</sup> From Nashville the machinery that was saved was moved to Atlanta.

<sup>5</sup>In addition to the alteration of old weapons according to Morse's system, the War Department paid Morse \$3,000 royalty for the right to manufacture 1000 breech-loading carbines in a contract dated February 9, 1860.

<sup>6</sup>There is no evidence to indicate that any Morse arms were manufactured at Nashville.

On December 13, 1862, the following news item appeared in the *Atlanta Intelligencer*:

**MORSE'S PATENT IMPROVED BREECH-LOADING CARBINE**

One of these fine carbines, made in this city at the manufactory for arms of H. Marshall & Co., was exhibited to us a day or two ago by Mr. Marshall, the head of that enterprising firm. We were struck with the simplicity of its construction, and its power of execution. The Government, we learn, is already impressed with its value, and in all probability we shall soon see manufactured here a large quantity of this valuable arm for the defense of our homes and firesides, and with which to drive the enemy from Southern soil. These arms, we are advised, can be made here with comparative rapidity. If so, we see no good reason why the large workshop of the enterprising firm referred to above should not be engaged by the Government to turn them out by the thousands.

The article continues to describe in detail the arm and the cartridge. No evidence exists, however, to indicate that any Morse arms were manufactured in Atlanta. It is believed that the machinery captured at Harper's Ferry included that for the Morse alteration and this was finally moved from Atlanta to The State Military Works in Greenville where it was used for the fabrication of the Morse guns.

In addition to the one thousand carbines produced at the State Works, there exists a few percussion muskets considered even rarer than the carbine. These muskets are marked "Morse's Lock-State Works-Greenville, S. C." They also bear a serial number and the date "1863." This arm is distinguished by its unusual and simple lock mechanism which is recessed into the stock under the trigger guard. A lock frame made of one piece of metal holds the main and trigger springs, while a square lateral shaft carries the hammer. Besides its simplicity, this lock made a far stronger stock possible, as a minimum of wood was cut away. The highest recorded serial number is 163.

Following the war, Morse brought suit against the United States government and Winchester Arms Company for infringement of his patents. In 1875, the suit was finally decided in his favor and a settlement was made with his widow after his death in 1888. It was unfortunate that circumstances caused the loss of his talent in further firearms development, and relegated

him to a place in firearms history disproportionate to his really substantial contributions.

A small number of breech-loading sporting arms were manufactured for Morse by Muzzy & Co., of Worcester, Mass., in 1858. These were cased with three interchangeable barrels. It is believed that other than these sporting arms and possibly production and trial models, all existing Morse arms were manufactured at the State Works in Greenville.

All Morse arms are considered rare but by far the rarest, a special-made, one-of-a-kind, lay forgotten in a Greenville attic from 1884 to 1929. The story is best told by the following letters:

Friday, Sept. 6-29

E. M. Blythe

P. A. Bonham

Mr. Dear Father,

Today a young fellow came by my office and said that his uncle and aunt, Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Mackey, had found in an old attic, an old rifle which obviously belonged to Grandpa, as appears by the enclosed two letters. They felt that the gun ought to go back to the family and were kind enough to turn it over to me. It is an interesting weapon and I shall keep it for you, until the next time you are here.

The old lady to whom I talked was very nice about it and wouldn't consider a suggestion of remuneration. I think though that they would appreciate a letter from you. I would suggest that you address the letter to Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Mackey, Sr., Piedmont, S. C., R. F. D. #6. There is another Mackey on the route, so don't leave off the Sr.

Mr. J. J. Mackey to whom grandfather's letter is addressed, was a gunsmith, and had his shop where these people now live. He was a brother to the old fellow who established the Mackey undertaking place here. Mrs. W. E. Mackey is a sister of old G. Kemper Willis, a great big old fellow, whom you may remember, who died several years ago. Come over the first chance you have.

Signed,

Aff.,  
Proctor

"Grandpa" referred to in this letter is Ex-Governor M. L. Bonham.

It is known that J. J. Mackey worked at the State Works as a foreman. One rifle evidently made by Mackey, marked "J. J. Mackey, Columbia, S. C." is owned by the author.

The two letters referred to above follows:

Abbeville (Hodges)  
Jany 3/84

Mr. John C. Smith:

Dear Sir:

I send the Morse Rifle which Capy. Mackey said he would put in order, to you. Please have it left with Capt. M's son in Greenville. This at Captain's suggestion.

[Rest of the letter personal; with no reference to gun]

(Signed)

Very Truly yours,  
M. L. Bonham

Columbia, Jany 14/84

Capt. J. J. Mackey

Dear Sir:

I started on the 1st Jany inst to pay Greenville a visit on my way to Saluda, in Polk County (A&S. R.R.) N. C., and to carry the beautiful Morse Rifle you made for me when I was Governor in 1864 and Col. Morse wished to present me and which I declined to receive in this way. But I said I would take at cost which I remember was about \$410 (some cents perhaps) about '84 it was estimated in gold. I spent one day in Asheville with my son who lives there and returned to Columbia, feeling no desire to see the snow capped mountains in such a spell of weather. I therefore sent the gun by Express to Capt. J. C. Smith with the request that he leave at your son's for you. I prized it very highly but do not know if it can now be utilized. But be pleased to put in complete repair for me, and let me know when finished, with the bill.

Signed

Yours truly,  
M. L. Bonham

Another reference to this gun is contained in a letter from Morse:

No. 1905 F. Street  
Washington, D. C.  
August 26, 1885

My Old Friend

Hon. M. L. Bonham

I am still alive and fighting for the establishment of my rights to the paternity of the modern breech-loading system of firearms. I have a case in the U. S. Court of claims, in which I wish to prove that the State of S. C. paid me \$5 royalty for the right to manufacture carbines under my patents. Lopez is dead, but he paid me the sum stated with your sanction as Governor, and also paid me for superintending the work. Can you give me an affidavit touching these facts? Please tell me what has become of the gun made for you at the State Works. Please be careful to address me at my address, No. 1905 F. St., Wash-D. C., and if you come here, for the Lord sake come and see me.

Signed

Geo W. Morse

This fine weapon, with a brass frame similar to the Morse carbine, is fitted in a special case with three interchangeable barrels - carbine, rifle, and shotgun. Its stock is of selected walnut and the case contains all components needed for reloading the cartridges. It is deposited at the South Carolinana Library in Columbia.

I wish to point out several factors which are contrary to what has often appeared in print regarding The State Works. The official name of the Greenville plant was The State Military Works. It was constructed, owned, and operated by the State of South Carolina. There is no evidence of any connection with the Confederate Government or that private citizens owned any stock in it. Although one carbine is known with a serial number of 1032, the contract was for 1000, and, as George Morse later testified were "for State use to keep the peace." Morse supervised the manufacture of his arms but was at no time superintendent of the Works. The carbines manufactured at the Works were of .50 caliber. George Morse may have been very distantly related to Samuel F. B. Morse, but was not his nephew.

## SOURCES

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Edwards, William B. *Civil War Guns*. Harrisburg, Pa.: Stackpole Company, 1962.

Fuller, Charles E., and Richard D. Stewart. *Firearms of the Confederacy*. Huntington, W. Virginia: Standard Publications, Inc., 1944.

### III. THOMAS PEDEN

Thomas Peden was born at Fairview, Feb. 11, 1799. His father, David Peden, was born in Ireland in 1760 and came to America with his parents when he was ten years old. Thomas Peden was a gun and locksmith by trade. He married Nancy Hanna, daughter of one of the heroes of The Battle of Cowpens. His shop was located on the Reedy River in the Fairview section. Their only child, a son, David Thomas Peden, born in 1840 was also a gunsmith. During the Civil War David Thomas enlisted as a member of Company E. Hampton Legion, but was sent home in 1863 to engage in the manufacture of ammunition in Greenville. Peden's Kentucky-type rifles are plain but substantially made and of good workmanship. They are identified by his name "T. Peden" on the barrel.

### IV. DAVID BOYD

David Boyd also lived around the Fairview section for many years. He was an iron worker who made and designed many ornamental iron fences and other iron wares. Associated with him in the iron foundry was his brother James Foster Boyd.

It has been said that David Boyd at one time worked in the shop of Thomas Peden and this might be explained in part by the fact that David Boyd's first wife was Mary McDill Peden although any relation to Thomas Peden is unknown. Several Kentucky-type rifles bearing Boyd's name are known to exist. One is marked "D. Boyd" on the barrel and "J. F. Boyd" on the lockplate.

### SOURCE

Mehringer, Corrine Putnam. *Descendants of William Boyd of Laurens County, S. C.*, Privately Published, 1954.

# THE PRESENCE OF THE PAST<sup>1</sup>

or

## A Preliminary Report on the Projected

EPITAPHS OF GREENVILLE COUNTY PIONEERS OF THE 18th and 19th CENTURIES, AND THEIR DESCENDANTS: NATIVES OF VIRGINIA AND OTHER ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES: ALSO THOSE WHO ARRIVED DIRECTLY FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, GERMANY AND OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES, MADE THEIR HOMES AND DIED IN GREENVILLE COUNTY: ALSO OUR NATIVE BORN SONS AND DAUGHTERS.

MILDRED E. (Mrs. Beverly T.) WHITMIRE

Some people collect old graveyard humor. Here are some beauties which I have purloined:

Beneath this stone, a lump of clay  
Lies uncle Peter Daniels  
Who too early in the month of May  
Took off his winter flannels.

And another:

Here lies the body of our dear Anna  
Who was done to death by a banana  
It wasn't the fruit that laid her low  
But the skin of the thing which made her go.

This is an amusing one:

Here I lie, between two of the best women in  
the world . . . my wives . . . but I have requested  
my survivors to tip me a little towards Tillie.

A widower at Lebanon Methodist Church, in lower Greenville County, played no favorites. He placed one monument to both his wives.

At Nazareth Presbyterian Church, across the line in Spartanburg County, where are seen handsome monuments in

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<sup>1</sup> Editor's Note: Because of the "different" nature of this paper which is both a report of a committee of the Society and the sharing of a rich research experience, the editor has refused to do more than correct typographical errors for fear of destroying its appeal.

great numbers, the graves of a man and his second wife, are cosily side by side. The first wife is across a path in another plot. You can guess who arranged that.

In contrast, at Highland Baptist Church, formerly Dickey's Chapel, where some of our first textile manufacturers are buried, and where the old Dickey home stands nearby, there is a marble slab which reads:

Sacred to the memory of Nancy Weaver, wife of John Weaver  
Esq. born in County Down, Ireland, 10th March 1794: died  
19th Oct. 1834. Placed here by his last wife, according to his  
dieing request.

John had lived twenty-eight years after his first wife died, so one wonders as he lay "dieing," why his last wife was asked to erect a monument to the first wife. Could it have been that John contemplated what Nancy might say to him for neglecting her monument all these years, now that he was to meet her in another world? That last wife rather evened things up. John's monument says: "Erected by she who loved him best."

But to serious things:

About two years ago Hattie Choice Schroder became chairman of a committee of the Greenville County Historical Society, to locate old or abandoned cemeteries and copy the epitaphs. Thus records of our pioneers would be preserved. She knew I had been copying some of the older stones and studying records of old Greenville County residents in various archives and record offices, and asked me to help her, and we have been partners on the project. Numerous other people have generously assisted.

I am substituting for Mrs. Schroder today, since she didn't live to make this report, which this Society scheduled for her more than a year ago. She possessed indomitable determination and loved this work, which kept her going long after a lesser person would have given up. Let us think of her, not with sadness, but with appreciation of her good humor, her meticulous accuracy in doing the work, and let us be glad that she had this project in which she was genuinely happy.

This is a serious activity, and the task has been and still is formidable. At least 8,000 names and dates have been recorded from 134 cemeteries, private, church, and public. But we did not

think it necessary to assume long faces and go about it in a morbid manner. Maybe it was a little presumptuous, but we considered ourselves historians, who were adding to the basic knowledge of Greenville's past. Most of the things we copied have been about people so long gone, they couldn't possibly care if we got a laugh as we went along.

In fact the way we go is a laughing matter, old slacks and shirts, head gear to keep from being caught up by the hair in branches and bushes, like Absalom of old, sun tan oil in summer because there are usually no trees in large cemeteries and it can really get hot from sun reflecting from white stones, extra heavy clothing in winter, for some records have been copied when gloves had to be worn. Try that for an awkward way to write!

And we don't smell so good either. Chigger repellent is not Paris perfume. But forget it, and the body acquires red freckles, and you go around scratching with great gusto.

Then, there is the tool basket which must go along. Sometimes we call it by another name - the Ghoul basket. In it are long clippers for cutting a path through briars, poison oak, or whatever bars the way, small diggers for uncovering stone half buried in earth, spray wall cleaner, rags and paper towels, for cleaning off mud and moss, brushes, chalk, tissues, paper and pencil, and sometimes a camera. If the place is isolated and only women along, my little .22 pistol occupies the bottom of the basket, ready for any variety of snake which might come along.

An old cemetery, not visited for years, or one vandilized, with pieces of marble thrown into open graves, is difficult to copy correctly. Sometimes one stone takes a half hour to clean and read, and some can never be read. We keep in mind that chalk will be washed off by rain, and that nothing should be done to injure the inscription. We started too late, and many are lost forever. We have done our best to list missing records by telephoning older members of families, writing letters to descendants in other states, asking them to give missing names and dates, from Bibles or other official sources. I wonder why churches don't all keep lists, at least of the names of persons in their cemeteries. Christ Episcopal Church had one made in

recent years. Washington Baptist Church is using our copy of their cemetery to compile a list for their church office. Records of the oldest undertaker in the county go back only to the 1890's.<sup>1</sup> Family Bibles and tombstone inscriptions seem to be the only source of authentic information about those who lived long since. So, tombstone records are important.

Locating family burying grounds has often been difficult. Usually they are tucked away on hilltops, in woods, in fields, or on abandoned roads. We must have been the first persons, for many years, to visit some of these. If you too are searching for one, look for a clump of cedar trees, with periwinkle covering the ground, then cut away rose runners and bushes, look under the trees, and you will probably find a few marble stones, and rock markers.

The big map we use shows churches, their cemeteries, and some community burying grounds. We have marked with numbers those cemeteries already copied. The task is perhaps half done. What is now needed is volunteers who will copy family burying grounds, or cemeteries, in their communities and send them in. It's volunteer work. Anyone who is careful to be accurate can do it.

People in almost every community so far visited have assisted in reporting locations, or showing the way to them. They are too numerous to be named here, but they will be recognized in the final report. However, I have to tell you of Miss Sarah Nash, and her sister Mrs. J. W. Ropp in lower Greenville county, who have copied whole large church cemeteries, and have found and recorded several isolated family burying grounds. Miss Nash ended one of her reports with "We met a snake." Mr. and Mrs. John Gilreath have also worked the entire two years, even though Mr. Gilreath was at the same time working on his recently published, excellent book on the former Sheriff Gilreath.

Dixon Davis has reported numerous locations. A grateful "thank you" to everyone who has helped. Also our appreciation goes to the Colonial Dames for records of seven cemeteries

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<sup>1</sup> Mackey's Mortuary.

they copied some years ago and to the *South Carolina Historical Magazine*<sup>2</sup> for permission to copy their re-printing of death notices which appeared in the *Greenville Mountaineer*. These began with 1828, and include both people who died here, and those who moved away and passed on elsewhere. To each of these names has been added information for finding their wills or administrations in this county. Since these notices relate personal things about the people they are perhaps the most interesting section of this study, unless it is a separate list of Revolutionary War soldiers who lived and died here. Special care has been taken to copy tombstones of veterans of all wars, whether old or recent.

A few of these notices from the *Mountaineer* show:

Walter Ashmore drowned in Reedy River, near Thompson's Mill, seven miles below Greenville.

Mrs. Nancy Austin, widow of William Austin, age 92, died in 1832. "In a few more months, the couple would have been married 70 years."

Solomon Douthit froze to death in Pickens District. Samuel Earle died in that district at age 72, in 1833. Richard M. Harrison left a widow and ten children. Henry Springfield froze to death in 1836. One of Pierce Butler's children was burned to death. William Thruston, a Revolutionary soldier, passed away at age 75, in 1828. Nathan Vannoy, another veteran of that war, died of measles at age 87. Rev. Lewis Rector, pastor of Brushy Creek Baptist Church, for 30 years a minister in upper South Carolina, died April 14, 1827. Harriet Jane Thomas, consort of Dr. John P. Thomas, died in 1835 and Mrs. Caroline Wickliffe, consort of William E. Wickliffe, at age 28, leaving four children.

One notice reads: "Died on July 4, 1835, Mrs. Sarah M. Crittenden, consort of Dr. John Crittenden, great Episcopalian." She is interred in Christ Church Cemetery. She died of measles. Another notice states: "Died on July 20th, 1833, Mrs. Floride Croft, consort of Edward Croft, great Christian lady of this place."

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<sup>2</sup> Formerly the *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*.

To those who have reported locations of cemeteries, which have not been reached, apologies. Mr. and Mrs. John Gilreath and I have been trying to complete them, but the task seems impossible. It must be remembered that many of the private cemeteries are older than those at churches, and that they date back to the time when primitive existence was the pattern of life in Greenville County. Lack of churches, except in a very few places, no roads, and perhaps the habit brought from Virginia, Pennsylvania or from wherever they came, of having private burying grounds accounts for the fact that almost every large plantation here had its own graveyard. Pioneers had to rely for transportation upon horseback, pack horse, sleds, and boats where the streams were not too swift. None of these were a way to conduct a funeral procession any distance. Then, there must have been a natural desire to have graves of loved ones nearby, so that they could be easily reached, cared for, and protected.

Settlers were in Greenville county both before and after it ceased to be Indian territory, but the county was not opened for general occupation until 1784, when the land office for Pendleton District, of which Greenville was then a part, was established. Even then the Indian threat was very real. Benjamin James' *Digest of the Laws of South Carolina*, published in 1814, thirty years after the land office opened, shows that every man, except those in Charleston, was required by law, when he went to church, to carry a gun or pair of horse pistols, with at least six charges of gun powder and ball. Those failing to do so, and church officials failing to report a man who arrived without his arms, were carried to court, and fined. So the first church goers in this county must have packed their guns.

Arbors were used in lieu of churches in some communities, and there is still one to be seen, adjoining the Pierce cemetery, in the upper county.

Private cemeteries were usually enclosed with high rock walls, and some had wrought iron fences, or banks of earth. Some graves are covered with piles of rock or brick. You wonder if this was a practice adopted from the Indians who, in time of war, placed mounds of rock over hastily constructed, shallow graves as protection from wild beasts. Thousands of graves of first settlers, and some later ones all over this county

are marked with field stones. There are a few at Springwood. They were called "tomb rocks," a new term to me, and they are still so designated in areas where they are most commonly found. Some inscriptions, if only initials and dates, were cut into these stones, but the material being soft, most of them cannot now be deciphered. There are exceptions. In one place, a number, evidently carved by one man, can still be read. He wrote "bornd" and "dide," but you know what he meant and respect his skill. At Mt. Bethel, just across the line in Laurens County, a whole hillside is covered with these "tomb rocks" of ancient age, huge ones, with still clear inscriptions. But many a pioneer sleeps beneath a stone which gives neither name nor date.

The first marble markers used here had engravers who often signed them, much as an artist signs a painting. We are keeping a list of those. At first, some stones came from as far away as Richmond, Va.

Styles in monuments change. This is vividly shown in Christ churchyard. The newest fashion is flat ones, on the ground. They are fine where the earth around them is covered, but where mud has accumulated on them think of what a task is being built up for the tombstone copiers of the future.

It's good that they have finally shied away from the old inscription seen all over Greenville county: "Remember me as you pass by, as you are now, so once was I. As I am now so you must be. Prepare to die, and remember me." And there's one, evidently intended to express religious faith: "Not dead but sleeping." I've caught myself muttering "Try the heck to get up."

General Robert Maxwell did get up without trying. He had a hard time keeping his head. First, when he was a soldier in the Revolution, King George offered a price for it. Then in 1797 someone shot him as he crossed Saluda River Shoals, where the Piedmont Mill dam was later built. Recently, vandals moved heavy stone slabs from his grave in the Golden Grove section, stole his head, and took it home, and hid it in a closet. They were caught and the skull recovered. The generous owner of the land where the Maxwell burying ground is located just

north of Pelzer, put the general's head back where it belonged, and restored the graves. Mrs. Maxwell was General Robert Anderson's daughter. General Maxwell was the first sheriff of Greenville County, and both families have been distinguished through the years.

From affection or family pride, people tend to say something good about those who have gone before, be it deserved or not. We haven't tried to copy these tributes, for the sake of brevity, and for the same reason we have used numerals for months, days and years. We say, as in Caesar of old "We come not to praise," but to record.

On one trip in an abandoned place, deep in some woods, some of us were scraping dead leaves from the top of a marble slab covering a woman's grave. A descendant who was with us said, "Hurry up. I can't wait to see what they said about her. She was supposed to be the meanest woman in the world." The inscription read, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." Older tributes to men usually say: "He was a loving husband, a good father, a kind master." Of the women they say: "She was a kind mistress." That last must puzzle the younger generation, who knowing nothing of slavery, regard the word "mistress" in a different light.

Some family plots and most churchyards have been well kept through the years, but others are in deplorable condition. Time, vandals, roads, and real estate developments have done their worst. We do have strict laws against disturbing even a bush in a cemetery, but no one seems to pay any attention to enforcing them. The Picket brothers, Revolutionary soldiers, lived up Highway 25 above Greenville. We stopped looking for their cemetery when we learned the highway cut right through it.

Old Few's Chapel, where the original church was started in a log dwelling, has been reduced from a round cemetery to a half moon. A road was cut through one side. Someone, evidently with a sledge hammer knocked the monuments off their bases at the Wilson cemetery at Greer, supposed to be cared for by the town of Greer. We have pictures of what was done to the Westfield cemetery on the lawn of a textile plant on Old Pelzer road. Only five stones there could be put together and read.

At the HughsStokes family ground, just off Augusta Street, near the first entrance to the Greenville Country Club, marble markers have been broken and thrown into the graves. Neither Mrs. Schroder nor I being built of a size to recover the broken pieces from six feet down, and as the sides of the graves were straight, giving no way to get out once you got in, we had to leave them there, uncopied.

A whole slab top slipped sideways into a grave near Augusta Road, across from the Air Base. I was able to slide down it, clean and copy the stone, and get out again. If anyone knows of a way to recover broken stones from the bottom of a six foot grave, with reasonable success, we could use the information.

The ancient graves usually appear to be completely empty of occupants. The supposition is that some have been entered for the purpose of securing jewelry which might have been buried with a person, which may account in part for so many open ones.

At the George Green farm, east of Greenville, Mr. and Mrs. John Gilreath and I spent an afternoon probing beneath vegetable mold and earth to find and put together several once handsome markers, some without success. George Green's will and estate records at the Court House later helped to fill in the missing parts of names and showed his tomb of built up marble had cost \$100. That's the place I stepped down into the partially sunken grave of Diana Green to get parts of her broken headstone. Mr. Gilreath will probably behead me for telling this, but as I stood there, I asked "Do you think this lady has been dead long enough to be all gone?" She died over a hundred years ago. Mr. Gilreath replied in his gentle, well mannered voice, "If she starts to holler, get the heck out of there." That doesn't mean that we have been irreverent, but you can't copy old gravestones for any length of time without getting a little wacky. The only distressing thing, really, has been the rows of little graves of children who died before milk was pasturized, or immunization shots were known, and young wives and their babies buried together. There is pathos too in some little graves in the upper county where tiny Christmas trees, toys and small wrapped Christmas packages were seen.

But enough of sadness, now let a little indignation take over. A real estate development has swallowed up the family burying ground of John Young, brother of Capt. Billy Young, both Revolutionary soldiers. John left a will setting aside, forever, land for a family burying ground, already established during his lifetime. His stone is between two houses and the rest of his family under houses.

The Rev. Lewis Rector, already mentioned, now sleeps in a cattle pasture. He should be at Brushy Creek, the church he founded. A Gresham family is under a large tree, in another cattle pasture, off Scuffletown Road. The cattle share the shade with those buried there and cows chew their cud, while lying on the cool stones in the heat of the day. Near this place is a little tumbled down rock building, which must have been a chapel. The Stairley stones have been carried away. Lester stones are still there. These were some of the first textile manufacturers in this county. So was John Weaver, who wanted the monument erected to his first wife, Nancy. This was also the section where the first settlers made their homes. Here waters of the Enoree and Tyger rivers furnished power for both the necessary saw and grist mills and cotton yarn factories. This was where Jacob Hite, living on the Enoree, at what is now known as the old Morgan place, was killed by Cherokees in 1776. There was once an old cemetery at this place. Now, there are no tombstones, only a few rocks to mark the site.

It seems "Sacred to the memory" means little to some people. But there are others, who finding burying grounds on places they purchased, have guarded them carefully. John H. Morgan is one of these. The site of old Lima church and cemetery is on a hill behind his house. It has Trammell and Lynch stones, among others. Mr. Morgan keeps weeds cut and proudly points to the site of the old chapel. One lady with such grounds near her place, knows nothing of the people buried there, but she says she goes there, when tired or discouraged, to get the feeling of restfulness. I have felt it too, even in cemeteries close to highways. It always seems quiet and peaceful, and about the only sound you really hear is birds singing.

To say which is the oldest church or the oldest burying ground in Greenville county, would be risky business. Reedy River Church was founded in 1778. James McCullough gave

land for Columbia Baptist in 1782. Lebanon Methodist was founded in 1785, and Fairview Presbyterian in 1786. Yates Snowden in his *History of South Carolina* says Brushy Creek is the second oldest, but gives no dates.

The oldest person who died in this county, so far found, was Mary Sullivan, at Old Lebanon, aged 115 years. A person with the initials "E. R. 120 years" is in a small cemetery in a real estate development off Hudson Road, or was when we were there recently. We have not been able to secure the full name.

The most fascinating place yet visited is the site of Old Lebanon Methodist Church, mentioned by Bishop Asbury in his diary. It is about a mile from the present church, near the Old Indian Boundary Line and Laurens county. The Rev. R. A. Petit, the young minister there, took a hoe and shovel and went with me to find the place. You ride some and walk some, and cut your way through briars that grab at you at every step. And you don't know what might be under the heavy growth of periwinkle. Reaching the center of a large circle, you find that a log chapel once stood there, with a well a short distance away, and the graveyard surrounding the chapel. The whole circle is surrounded by an "Indian fence." This is a high wall of earth, with a deep ditch on the outside. It was used for worship as well as a refuge from Indian raids. The spot has not been cleared off in years. Tombstones stand like grey sentinels, almost invisible, against the bleached and fallen trees. Mr. Petit found some stones, on the ground, hidden under layers of decayed vegetation, and also rescued some broken ones. I was glad he was there to verify Mary Sullivan's 115 years. Mary and her husband Charles Sullivan were both born in 1722.

There is also a cemetery at the present Lebanon church, where a plaque bears the names of fifty-six Revolutionary war heroes and heroines. Duplicates of some of the markers to soldiers in the old cemetery have been placed at the "new" one. The present building is the third used by this congregation, and was built by slaves, who made the brick.

Not being satisfied to merely copy names and dates, an effort has been made to bring identity to the early settlers, from every available source. Probably estate records are the most

reliable source in identifying persons for whom only initials and dates have been found. In the case of Benjamin Boswell this was true. The Boswell burying ground is on the top of Neves Hill, off Rabbit Farm Road, near Mush Creek Church. After climbing Neves Hill, beating off swarms of mosquitos and cleaning the hand hewn stones, only one was found to have a full name, that of Frances Boswell. Benjamin Boswell's will proved Frances was his wife and also supplied names which matched initials on the stones.

Maybe the pioneers used rocks for tombstones, and had little cash, but they often had handsome homes, more of which are still standing out in the county, than can be found in the city of Greenville. Here it seems to have been thought the smart thing to do to tear down historic buildings. So, now that the day of restoration has arrived, both nationally and state wide, we have precious little to restore, though many such places still stand in the county. I wish we could follow Virginia's example, and get one of the churches in each of the four sections of the county, north, south, east and west, to set aside sections of their cemeteries, where graves from isolated family plots could be moved for safety and protection. It could be done by some persons or some organization taking the lead. Only the stones could be removed, if that was desired. Some have been moved to Tyger Church from a cemetery which was in the Greenville watershed, and there are a few in the town cemetery at Simpsonville (the old Baptist Church Cemetery) which have been brought there from other places.

I wish I could relate more of our activities, and tell you about getting into the Dr. Miller cemetery on Woodruff Road, where there is no gate, and weeds are waist high, by climbing up one side of a tree and down on the other; of Mrs. Schroder and me going through a field where there were head high plants, holding hands to keep from losing the way, and finding Issac West and his wife in a small wrought iron enclosed area; of Issac Green at White Oak Church; of the huge cemetery at Fairview, and another at Washington Church, with their interesting inscriptions; of climbing mountains, and getting into poison oak, of the Rev. Mr. Powell and his five wives and long ministry; of the beautifully kept Adams and Huff cemeteries; of the James Harrison whose child was killed by the Cherokees in the Hampton

family massacre, and the Harrison family burying ground at the site of the Battle of the Cane Brake; of Solomon Jones making tombstones for his first wife and daughters at the Hart cemetery near River Falls, and the stone he made for himself; of the many inscriptions for the hundreds of early residents who came from Ireland and other countries across the seas; and of many other things, which time will not allow.

A little later, if you wish, you will see monuments in Christ Churchyard, some being very old. Many are concreted over, with no identification. Could that have been a carry-over from the horror Charleston people had of seeing their names in public print? Many of those people out there came originally from Charleston. The lack of names and dates is puzzling, since even the old "tomb rock" makers managed to scratch an inscription. There must be some reason besides the ravages of time, for the large numbers of such slabs without identification. Can anyone solve the mystery?

Records of both this churchyard and Springwood Cemetery were purchased from the University of South Carolina. They were copied by the W. P. A. in 1934 and appear to be accurate, except for the omission of some of the older, hard-to-copy stones. This was the only way these cemeteries could be included in this study, due to the enormity of the task of copying them. At that, they had to be placed in alphabetical order, typed, and indexed.

Each cemetery we have done had been numbered, and indexed alphabetically and numerically, as to name. The index of individual names is also alphabetical, with the cemetery in which the name is to be found indicated. A publisher has expressed an interest in printing the whole record, on a royalty basis, and the Society may make a profit when we get the book to print. Much editing will have to be done.

Springwood is the oldest cemetery in the city, having been started when Chancellor Waddy Thompson, in 1812, buried his mother-in-law in his garden. She was Mrs. James Williams, widow of one of the heroes of the Battle of Kings Mountain killed in that battle. Later, in 1845 Chancellor Thompson himself was buried there. It became a public cemetery in 1829. Christ Church cemetery dates back to 1837. An odd thing there is a tombstone dated 1829 for the daughter of Dr. William Butler,

and supposition is that it must have been moved there from some other place, but there is no proof.

If there is one thing we have learned, it is that Greenville county has had many outstanding residents, in every walk of life. Had we time, their names could be recalled, and you would recognize them as having been distinguished. Finding their monuments has been quite thrilling, almost like a treasure hunt. They have left us a proud heritage. We must preserve it, and never lose a presence of the past. Recently Mr. Adger Bowen wrote that every person should write his or her own epitaph. Col. Elias Alexander, father of Mrs. Vardry McBee, did his. It started; "Here lies the dust of Old Elias . . . who spoke his mind without a bias . . . was firm and brave . . . his country's friend . . . to more than that he did not pretend." There were other verses and it ended with: "Enjoyed his friends . . . would have his fun . . . and rarely missed an useful pun . . . from active life henceforth he burst. . . a meet a God whom he thought just."

Now, I'll sit down, contemplate my own epitaph, and hope it won't be "She was forgotten before she went," or "She did the best she could with whatever brains she had." If anyone dares write "Remember me as you pass by," I'm coming back to haunt them.

## CAMP SEVIER, 1917-1918

FRANCES MARSHALL WITHINGTON

Preparation of this paper was one of the most difficult tasks I have ever undertaken for two reasons:

1. Lack of data, concerning why and how the camp was located in Greenville, who engineered the deal, and the names of citizens who interested themselves in it.

2. Memories had a way of intruding and keeping me from sticking to the few facts I had gleaned – which of course was delightful, or sad, as the case might be—but not material for a paper before such an august body as the Greenville County Historical Society. So, I decided to start with the facts, and end with the memories.

My sources of information include bits and pieces from the libraries of Broadus Bailey, and Henry McKoy, the papers of the late William G. Sirrine, Frank Barnes' *The Greenville Story* (1956), and a few newspaper clippings. The Greenville County Library had practically nothing, and my efforts to get anything from the Chamber of Commerce or from Washington proved fruitless. A book published in 1936 by Elmer Murphy and Robert S. Thomas, *The 30th Division in the World War*, and owned by Broadus Bailey described events leading up to the need for a Camp Sevier. From that source I should like as a starting point, to quote from President Wilson's remarks to the joint session of Congress, April 2, 1917:

It is a fearful thing to lead this great peaceful country into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance. But, the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things we have always carried nearest our hearts—for Democracy, for the rights of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for the universal dominion of right by such a concert of free people as shall bring peace and safety to all nations, and make the world itself, at last free!

To such a task we can dedicate our lives and fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood, and her might for the princi-

ples that gave her birth and happiness and the peace that she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other!

The extraordinary session of Congress called by the President, ended with a declaration of war which the Senate approved by a majority of 82 to 6, and the House by 373 to 52.

Preparations for active participation of American troops in the war followed quickly. The Regular Army was recruited to full war strength. The National Guard was called into the Federal service. Among the first National Guard units so ordered up were the following: 1st N. C. Field Artillery, Col. Albert Cox, commanding; Co. C., N. C. Engineers, Capt. Edward Myers, commanding; 2nd Tenn. Infantry, Col. Charles B. Rogan, commanding; Troop A, Tenn. Cavalry, Capt. Bruce Douglas, commanding; and 1st Tenn. Field Artillery, Lt. Col. Luke Lea, commanding. The Selective Service Act of May 6, 1917, provided for the enrollment of every able-bodied man between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one with selection made by local Draft Boards according to quotas prescribed by the War Department of persons for induction into military service.

Since the War Department owned no forts or training installations adequate to house military forces of the size planned, the government decided to build large, temporary cantonments mainly in the southeastern United States to take advantage of its mild climate and accessibility to Atlantic ports. General Leonard Wood was appointed to locate the cantonments. He had been a comrade-in-arms of Capt. William G. Sirmine and Col. Oscar Mauldin in the Spanish-American War. These two men interested the Chamber of Commerce (of which Capt. Sirmine was President) in seeking a cantonment for the Greenville area. An option was taken on about a thousand acres of land north of the city and the Chamber invited General Wood to Greenville to show him what the area had to offer. The visit of General Wood was described by Charlie Garrison in the *Anderson Independent* of April 17, 1968:

General Wood came to Greenville in May 1917, and spoke to a huge crowd in the City Park [now McPherson Park] on N. Main Street. Greenvillians had been clamoring for one of these camps since the outbreak of the war the month before. General Wood had inspected the proposed site.

Every inch a soldier, the General held the attention of everyone in his audience, as the biggest news story, possibly in Greenville history was about to break. Without wasting too many words, he announced his decision to locate a camp here! In closing his speech, he made this declaration:

"I do not believe the American people will realize the full extent of the war, until the casualty lists begin to come in." How right he was.

The area where the camp was located was at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains, on a plateau about three miles southeast of Paris Mountain between that elevation and Lowndes Hill. Most of the land belonged to the Finleys, Greenes, Blacks, Edwards's, and Ballengers. It was believed to have been leased for from eight to ten dollars per acre. The total area was about 2000 acres. The main line of both the Southern and the Piedmont and Northern railroads passed through the property. About one-fourth was cleared land, the rest in tall timber. The first troops to arrive were put to work sawing down trees, leveling drill grounds, building roads, and constructing wooden floors on which to pitch the tents used to house the troops. Henry McKoy says his 105th N. C. Engineers helped lay out the camp, and he has pictures to prove it. Broadus Bailey also has a picture book, and there is one at the Library. Mr. McKoy says the paved road through the camp was the first in the county.

The first unit assigned to the camp for training was the 30th Division consisting of National Guard units from the Southeast. Many of the elements of the division had been in service on the Mexican border in 1916-1917 and were recalled to active duty as experienced, seasoned troops. On July 10, 1917, Co. C. of the 1st S. C. Infantry arrived in Greenville, and took up quarters at the camp. It was quickly followed by other units of the same regiment. Training of troops and building of the cantonment progressed simultaneously with troops continuing to do much of the work. One company of the 118th Infantry did so much land clearing, it referred to itself facetiously as the "South Carolina Land and Development Co." On July 16, Maj. Alex C. Doyle, Constructing Quartermaster of the U. S. Army, arrived and conferred with J. E. Siring, Engineer, J. F. Gallivan, contractor, and Fiske-Carter Construction Co about building the camp. Allen Bedell was Siring's engineer on the site, according to his sister, Madeline Haynsworth. By the

time construction started, there were 745 men at the camp, including the elite Charleston Light Dragoons, with whom we girls had been romping on the beach and in the surf at the Isle of Palms. Having left their horses at home, they were made part of Headquarters Co.

On July 25, 1917, the remaining National Guard units of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee were called into the Federal service, and ordered to the new Greenville camp, as yet unnamed. Included in the 118th, the 119th, and the 120th infantry regiments were organizations whose history reached far back into the early period of our national life. Co. C, 1st N. C. Infantry, called the "Forsythe Riflemen", was organized originally in February, 1812, and served both in the Confederate Army, and in the Army of Occupation in Cuba in the Spanish American War. The Tennessee and South Carolina Regiments had served in successive conflicts since Revolutionary times. The 3rd Tenn. Infantry, in the Civil War, had divided its allegiance between North and South.

On August 2, 1917, the camp became officially "Camp Sevier" named for John Sevier, Indian fighter, hero at King's Mountain, general in the United States Army, member of Congress from North Carolina, and first Governor of Tennessee when that state was admitted to the Union. By this time, Col. Van Metts of the 2nd N. C. Infantry was the commanding officer of the some 3,000 men in camp. By the end of the month, around 30,000 would inhabit Camp Sevier.

One of the first problems created by advancing military technology, was what to do with the calvary units! For the most part, they became artillery and machine gun companies. The Charleston Light Dragoons under Capt. Henry Porcher became officially the Headquarters Company of the 30th Division. This Division was nicknamed "Old Hickory" in honor of President Andrew Jackson who was claimed by all three states represented at the camp (I read somewhere that Miss Emmie Asbury a beloved teacher at Greenville High School, and A. D.'s aunt, suggested it).

The winter of 1917-1918 turned out to be the coldest winter since 1898. The physical facilities of Camp Sevier proved inadequate for men not yet hardened to army life. There were

no barracks, steam heat or other luxuries, and the men lived in pyramidal tents in rows along company streets. Influenza of a deadly variety, swept the camp and never a day passed that one or more funeral corteges wended their way down West Washington Street (where we lived) enroute to the Southern depot where caskets were stacked like cord wood awaiting transportation home to loved ones. The muffled roll of the drums cast a deep pall over the town. Other diseases took their toll, also, meningitis and small pox particularly. Literally hundreds were quarantined, sometimes whole companies.

Command changed in the various units at the end of 1917 and conditions must have seemed very discouraging to the officers taking over the reins. Besides the severe illnesses among the troops and shortages of material and equipment, there was the terrific weather which drove everyone to seek cover in whatever form it might be found. Regular Army and Reserve officers took up the task and plunged boldly into the work before them. The realization of the magnitude of the job was felt in every echelon, from the lowliest private to the generals, and almost insurmountable handicaps were overcome. Utmost discipline was maintained and heavier training schedules imposed in order that the work might be accomplished. General John J. Pershing from his headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces on January 5, 1918, had urged more vigorous training: "General deficiency and ignorance, commands incorrectly given, lack of training and confusion when enemy lines are broken do not produce highest efficiency." So, in spite of handicaps, the units at Sevier concentrated their training efforts. Machine gun classes and instruction in the use of automatic rifles was immediately begun, and by mid-February, work was resumed on the target range despite the fact that widespread smallpox, meningitis and mumps still required quarantining whole companies. Training in the use of gas masks was curtailed as a concession to respiratory infections, but, by March the Division was beginning to have "graduate riflemen, bakers, horseshoers, cooks, bayonet fighters, machine gunners and advanced artillery men." Due to the type of warfare in Europe, training in the use of mortars became increasingly important.

In the meantime, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker set up the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activi-

ties, an outgrowth of the investigation of conditions on the Mexican Border in 1916. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, set up a similar Commission and the two operated as a joint group led by Raymond B. Fosdick. This group called on the Playground and Recreation Association of America to organize the War Camp Community Service in the communities outside and adjoining the newly built camps and installations. This group undertook to coordinate into a definite and ordered program the resources of the war camp community, to supplement these resources with others from the folks back home, and "to temper the whole into a wholesome nationwide movement for hospitality keyed to harmonize with the training camp program of the War and Navy Departments." The Association sent its own trained organizers into these communities. Within a matter of weeks, the "War Camp Community" was a vital organism.

Here in Greenville, a map of the town was made to give all service men and contained the following:

1. List of all downtown churches and their location
2. Soldiers rest rooms - at all churches, the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Community Club for Enlisted Men, (at Coffee and Laurens Streets, opposite the Opera House), and the Colored Soldiers Club 113 E. Washington Street.
3. Cleveland Hall, at Main and East McBee. The third floor was used for dancing at nominal cost, chaperoned by the ladies of Greenville, and I mean chaperoned!
4. Poinsett Club, North Main Street, "gentleman's club," for officers only.
5. List of Lodges: Masons, Knights of Pythias, Elks, Odd Fellows, Red Men, Woodmen of the World, Greenville Typographical Union, other Labor Unions, and the Rotary Club.
6. General information about Greenville.

This map was made by W. F. B. Haynsworth, City Engineer, and a copy is owned by Henry McKoy, Greenville.

Social activities at Camp Sevier centered around a Hostess House which served homecooked meals at cost, and afforded a meeting place for the soldiers with their families and friends. The YMCA maintained four buildings on the post with a staff of twenty-five under the direction of E. D. Langley. John M. Holmes was one of the most active and useful. Felicia Perry Holmes was also very active. Ellen Perry says the YWCA helped at the Hostess House. There were picture shows nightly in the "Y" buildings. A Liberty Theatre brought stage groups to perform in every medium from burlesque to grand opera! Also, a Divisional Theatrical Troupe comprised of comedians and singers, entertained and a Base Hospital Minstrel Show was a favorite.

There were recreational buildings maintained by the Red Cross, Knights of Columbus, and the American Library Association that afforded gathering places for the men to write letters, read magazines and papers, play billiards, and sing around the piano. Songs were sung with gusto night after night, the theory being, "If you can't make it fake it." Morale among the men was high and it was an inspiration to be able to contribute a little to their time off from the deadly monotony the training schedule made necessary by modern warfare. Educational classes were held at regular times in these buildings under the direction of Dr. H. F. Holtzclaw, in co operation with Army Chaplains. Church services were held on the base each Sunday for all creeds. The spiritual welfare of the men was given every thought and care.

Social activities in town were many and varied. Greenville soon became a composite settlement of native residents and families of soldiers at the camp. Women assisted in YMCA activities, serving endless food, especially in the War Camp Services Building. Others served coffee and sandwiches in canteens downtown. Mary Ellen Woodside Wallace remembers one particularly, near the corner of Main and East McBee where her mother took her to help at the tender age of ten! She swears she also went to the dances at Cleveland Hall, when her mother had to chaperone. One night a soldier kept asking her to dance. Finally she asked him why he picked her instead of the older girls like the Marshalls, Richardsons, and Houstons, to which he replied that they had a little girl at home just her age. Elizabeth Perry Collins had a tea room on the opposite

corner, a very popular place. Maybe thats where she met Joe! Mrs. Barrow, Julia Robertson's mother, also had a tea room down town, but I've been told it was in the Christ Church Parish House, which had just been completed. As I recall, all the churches had organized social activities and recreation. The old Imperial Hotel, now Hotel Greenville, had a Saturday night dances. The Piedmont and Northern railroad ran trains every fifteen minutes to accommodate the men at Camp Sevier. There were also bus lines and "jitneys."

Mrs. Duke (of mayonnaise fame) who lived in an apartment on Manly Street, got her start making sandwiches for the many canteens, using her special recipe for mayonnaise. She had a beautiful daughter, Martha, who was dubbed "The Sandwich Queen" because she entertained her friends in the kitchen spreading sandwiches! Mrs. Duke's recipe was sold after to C. F. Sauer of Richmond, Virginia, who still markets it.

Probably the happiest times for all were the nights when the service men were invited into the homes. We lived on the corner of West Washington Street and Butler Avenue which was very handy to get to. Many a night there would be fifteen or twenty men to eat and sing. My mother never tired of fixing food - she was no different from hundreds of other women-and of course, the girls were "carried away" by so much attention. I remember an eighteen-year old North Carolina youngster, who brought an officer into town in a side car. He spent the evening in the kitchen, fed by my mother, until the officer was ready to return to camp. Its hard to realize he would be nearly seventy, if he is still alive.

But I have digressed enough. By April 15, 1918, the first troops trained at Camp Sevier were getting ready to leave. Physical examinations were given to separate the ones who would be going overseas from those who would stay in this country. The 30th Division, 30,000 strong was now seven months old and in its last parade down Main Street, to spur a Liberty Loan Drive, it showed a marked improvement over earlier appearances for a similar purpose. Gas training which had been curtailed during the winter, due to the weather and so much illness at camp, was now emphasized. Finally, on April 30, 1918, an advance party left Sevier for Camp Mills, Long Island, to be followed on May 1 by the Division, trained and

equipped for the war zone. They moved by rail, leaving at daybreak which was supposed to be a secret but every girl in town was on hand to tell them goodbye and wish them well, solemnly promising to wait till the war was over!

The 81st Division was shifted immediately to Camp Sevier, and stayed until July 1918:

The 81st Division was organized at Camp Jackson, Columbia, August 25, 1917, and was composed mainly of Carolinians and Floridians plus 6000 draftees. At Jackson, the latter had come from Chicago, New York, etc.

The Division was named the "Stonewall Jackson," for the great Confederate soldier, but its nickname was "Wildcat Division" which came from a creek at Camp Jackson.

Shoulder insignia was a circle in five colors, designating various organizations, as follows:

White - 161 Infantry Brigade.

Red - 156 Field Artillery Brigade-  
306 Ammo.

Blue - 162 Infantry

Black - Div. HDQRS.

306 Engineers and Train

316 Machine Gun Bn.

306 Train Hdqrs. Military Police

Orange - 306 Field Signal Bn.

Green - Sanitary Train

306 Supply Train

This was the first Division to appear at a Port of Embarkation wearing a distinctive shoulder patch. General Pershing adopted the idea for the A. E. F., and afterwards, it was adopted by the War Department for Divisions training at home.<sup>1</sup>

The 20th Division was formed in August, 1918, and stayed at Sevier until February, 1919, though the war was over in November, 1918. Later an AERO Squadron was housed at the Camp for several months. In all 100,000 men were at one time or another at Camp Sevier.

After the war, the Camp base hospital was used by the

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<sup>1</sup>Submitted by Mrs. Mildred Whitmire based on Yates Snowden, *History of South Carolina* (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1920, 3 vols.), II, 116.

Army until 1925 as a tuberculosis hospital. The whole state, through the rehabilitation program of the American Legion Auxiliary, furnished comforts and foods to the men.

What is left of Camp Sevier? Not much except some street names and treasured memories to remind us of such a valuable place in 1917-1918. The most pretentious marker is that one erected in 1938 by the American Legion on the north side at the intersection of the highway 29 and Artillery Road which has the following inscription:

This Camp, named in honor of John Sevier, Lieut. Col. N. C. Militia, 1777, Colonel 1781, Brig. Gen. USPA 1798, was approved as a cantonment site May 21, 1917. The 30th Division trained her from August 12, 1917 to May 1, 1918. The 81st Division from May 18, 1918 to July 16, 1918, and the 20th Division from August 12, 1918 to February 28, 1919.

When the 30th Division held its first reunion in Greenville in 1920, it erected the first marker commemorating the site in what was then the Camp Hospital area and is now Piedmont Park. In 1934, Post No. 3, American Legion, erected a modest stone column on a triangular plot where Lee Road joins Paris Road which the Auxiliary continues to maintain. It has a bronze plate inscribed with this legend:

In memory of the men who trained here, and those that made the supreme sacrifice in the great World War.

## BY-LAWS OF THE GREENVILLE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

We, the undersigned citizens and residents of Greenville County, South Carolina, believing that the history and traditions of our county and its environs should be preserved for ourselves and our descendants, and therefore believing that those documents, records, and other materials which comprise the history of our county should be identified, collected, and catalogued, and further believing that these ends can be achieved only by organization and concerted effort on the part of many, do hereby organize and establish the Greenville County Historical Society and declare the following to be its By-Laws.

### ARTICLE I - NAME

The name of this organization shall be the Greenville County Historical Society.

### ARTICLE II - PURPOSE

The general objects of this organization shall be to collect and preserve those documents, records, and materials which relate to the social, economic, political, cultural, and religious growth and development of Greenville County; to sponsor programs, publications, and exhibitions pertaining to the history and culture of County; to locate and mark places, sites, and buildings of historical interest or importance within the County and its environs; and, generally, to stimulate and maintain interest in the preservation and interpretation of documents, family records and other materials or data which are a part of the history, growth, and development of the County.

### ARTICLE III - MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. *Eligibility.* Any person who is interested in the history of Greenville County shall be eligible for membership in the Society.

Section 2. *Applications.* Applications for membership shall be endorsed by a member of the Society in good standing, and shall be addressed in writing to the Chairman of the Membership Committee. The Membership Committee shall pass upon all such applications and accept new members, who shall be presented to the Society at the regular meeting next succeeding their acceptance.

Section 3. *Classes of Members.* The classes of members in the Society shall be regular members, sustaining members, and life members. (Section added, March 28, 1965).

### ARTICLE IV - OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Section 1. *Officers.* Officers of the Society shall be a President, First Vice President, Second Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer.

Section 2. *President.* The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society and the Board of Directors. He shall appoint the chairmen of all committees, except as provided in Section 3 hereof, and shall serve as a member of all committees *ex-officio*.

Section 3. *Vice-Presidents.* The vice-presidents, in their order shall perform the duties of the President in his absence or inability to act. The First Vice-President shall serve as chairman of the Committee on Membership, and the Second Vice-President shall serve as chairman of the Program Committee.

Section 4. *Recording Secretary.* The recording secretary shall record and keep the minutes of all meetings of the Society and the Board of Directors. (Amended March 28, 1965).

Section 5. *Corresponding Secretary.* The Corresponding Secretary shall prepare all official correspondence for the Society, the Board of Directors, and the standing committees under their supervision and direction, shall mail notices of meetings, and shall be responsible for all necessary printing and duplicating.

Section 6. *Treasurer.* The Treasurer shall maintain the membership roll, shall be the custodian of all funds belonging to the Society, and shall be responsible for the collection of dues. At each annual meeting, he shall render a complete and accurate report of the finances of the Society for the preceding twelve-month period. (Amended March 28, 1965).

Section 7. *Election and Terms of Office.* All officers shall be elected by the membership at the annual meeting to serve for two-year terms: the President, First Vice-President, and Recording Secretary shall be elected in those years ending with an even number, and the Second Vice-President, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer shall be elected in those years ending with an odd number; provided that in the election to be held in the year 1962, all six officers shall be elected, and the Second Vice-President, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer elected in that year shall serve for one-year terms. At least one month prior to the annual meeting in each year, the President shall appoint a Nominating Committee of three members and that Committee shall report to the membership, at the annual meeting, its nominations for the three officers to be elected in that year. Additional nominations may be made from the floor by the members at the annual meeting. Balloting shall be viva voce or by standing vote in uncontested elections, and by secret ballot in contested elections, and the newly-elected officers shall assume office immediately upon their election.

Section 8. *Vacancies.* Should any office become vacant prior to the expiration of the term provided therefor, such vacancy shall be filled by majority vote of the Board of Directors. Should any vacancy occur in the membership of the Board of Directors other than the officers, such vacancy shall be filled by appointment of the President.

Section 9. *Directors-at-Large.* In addition to the officers the Society may elect at any annual meeting not more than six Directors-at-Large to serve one year terms. In addition to its nominees for officers, the Nominating Committee shall report to the membership at each annual meeting its nominees for Directors-at-Large the number of which shall have been determined by the President. (Added March 20, 1966).

Section 10. *Board of Directors.* The Board of Directors shall be composed of the Officers, the past Presidents, the Directors-at-Large, and the chairmen of the standing committees. It shall meet at the call of the President, or at such time as it by resolution may prescribe. Except for those powers and privileges which are herein expressly reserved to the membership, the Board of Directors shall have full and complete authority to conduct the affairs of the Society. Eight members of the Board of Directors at any called meeting thereof shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. (Amended March 20, 1966, and March 14, 1971)

## ARTICLE V - MEETINGS

Section 1. *Regular Meetings.* Regular meetings of the Society shall be held in the spring, autumn, and winter of each year, the exact time and place to be determined by the Board of Directors.

Section 2. *Annual Meeting.* The spring meeting shall be the annual meeting for the election of officers and the receipt of yearly reports. Written notice of such meeting shall be sent to each member at least ten days prior to the meeting date.

Section 3. *Special Meetings.* Special meetings may be called at any time by the President, but written notice of any such meeting shall be sent to each member at least five days prior to the meeting date.

Section 4. *Quorum.* Sixteen members of the Society in attendance at any regular or special meeting shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

## ARTICLE VI - DUES

Section 1. The annual dues of the Society shall be payable, in advance, on the first day of April in each year on the following basis:

Regular Membership:	\$ 5.00	for individual
Sustaining Membership:	\$ 25.00	for individual
Patron Membership:	\$ 50.00	for individual
Life Membership:	\$100.00	for individual

Section 2. Any member who pays dues as regular, sustaining, patron (or any combination thereof) that shall equal to the life membership dues, shall thereby become a life member and exempt from all future dues.

Section 3. Dues for couples (or for two members of the same family, living at the same address) shall be one and one-half times the individual membership dues.

Section 4. One copy of all Society letters and publications shall be issued to individual members whose current dues have been paid.

Section 5. Members who fail to pay dues for more than two years shall be notified and then shall automatically forfeit membership. (Amended March 28, 1965, March 20, 1966, and January 18, 1970).

## ARTICLE VII - COMMITTEES

Section 1. *Standing Committees.* The standing committees and their general duties, functions, and responsibilities shall be as follows:

(a) the Exhibition Committee, which shall be responsible for all public exhibitions of historical materials;

(b) the Collections Committee, which shall be responsible for screening, maintaining, and housing any research shelf or collection of historical materials to be maintained by the Society;

(c) The Liaison Committee, which shall maintain liaison with other clubs or organizations whose purposes or activities are related to those of the Society;

(d) the Historical Records Committee, which shall develop and maintain records of historical materials, other than buildings and structures, pertaining to Greenville County;

(e) the Publicity Committee, which shall handle publicity through the various news media and otherwise;

(f) the Historical Buildings Committee, which shall collect pictures and records of buildings and structures having historic interest and significance;

(g) the Membership Committee, which shall solicit new members and pass upon applications for membership;

(h) the Program Committee, which shall arrange programs for each of the regular meetings;

(i) the Catalogue Committee, which shall catalogue all historical materials in the custody of the Society;

(j) the Resource Committee, which shall be available for any project, upon the call of the president, and

(k) the Scrapbook Committee, which shall maintain a scrapbook of events and activities of special interest to members of the Society. (Added March 14, 1971).

Section 2. *Special Committees.* Special committees may be appointed by the President to carry out specific projects or missions not within the purview of the standing committees.

Section 3. *Members.* Members of all committees shall be appointed by the chairmen thereof.

**ARTICLE VIII - DISSOLUTION**

In the event of the dissolution of this organization its assets shall be distributed to the Board of Trustees of the Greenville County Library, or its successors. (Added March 28, 1965).

**ARTICLE IX - AMENDMENT**

These By-Laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting, provided that the proposed amendment shall have been read at the previous regular meeting.

In Witness Whereof, we have hereunto set our names at Greenville South Carolina, this is the 29th day of April, 1962.

# MEMBERS OF THE GREENVILLE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

AUGUST 15, 1971

(Charter members of the Society are denoted by the asterisk. "Mr. and Mrs." indicates family membership. Addresses are Greenville, S. C., unless otherwise noted. Numbers in parentheses are telephone numbers, area code 803)

- \*Adams, Mrs. George A., 38 Mount Vista Avenue (239-2058), 29605
- Adams, Robert R., 112 Riverside Drive (235-3098), 29605
- Aiken, James B., 6A Lewis Village (235-5182), 29605
- Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mason, Route 7, Poinsett Highway, Box 238 (232-4247), 29609
- Alford, Mr. and Mrs. Neill H., Jr., University of Virginia Law School, Charlottesville, Va., 22901
- Alford, Mrs. Neill H., Sr., University of Virginia Law School, Charlottesville, Va., 22901
- Allison, Dr. H. M. - LIFE MEMBER - 907 Pendleton Street (232-1892), 29601
- Allison, Mrs. H. M. (Elizabeth W.) - LIFE MEMBER - 907 Pendleton Street (232-1892), 29601
- Anderson, Mrs. R. L., 301 Old Buncombe Road, Travelers Rest, S. C. (834-3346), 29690
- \*Apperson, Mrs. G. F. (Mary McAllister), North Parker Road, Route 7 (235-1607), 29609
- \*Arrington, Mrs. John W., Jr. (Cornelia) - LIFE MEMBER - 10 Clarendon Avenue (232-1262), 29609
- \*Asbury, Abner D. - LIFE MEMBER - 400 Overbrook Road (232-0124), 29607
- \*Asbury, Mrs. Abner D. (Isabel) - LIFE MEMBER - 400 Overbrook Road (232-0124), 29607
- Ashmore, Mr. and Mrs. Russell C., 602 Crescent Avenue (233-7968), 29601
- Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Broadus, Box 2292 (232-6848), 29602
- Bein, Mrs. H. O., 9 Randall Court Apts. (232-1789), 29609
- \*Barnes, Mrs. Frank, 102 James Street (232-1944), 29609
- \*Barnes, Mrs. Ray (Zene Chapman) - LIFE MEMBER - Williamsburg Manor (233-7060), 29607
- \*Barnes, Romaine A. - LIFE MEMBER - 412 Crescent Avenue (235-3767), 29605
- Barnes, Mrs. Romaine (Juliet A.), 412 Crescent Avenue (235-3767), 29605
- Barr, Mr. and Mrs. George D., 621 Lake Dot Circle, Orlando, Fla. 32801
- Beattie, Mrs. J. Edgeworth, 14 Ridgeland Drive (232-6213), 29601
- \*Beattie, Mrs. F. F. (Janell A.), 638 E. Washington Street (232-6458), 29601
- \*Beattie, Mrs. S. Marshall (Ruth) - LIFE MEMBER - Poinsett Hotel (233-6211), 29601
- Beattie, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. - LIFE MEMBER - 30 Woodland Way (232-4666), 29601
- \*Beattie, William H. - LIFE MEMBER - 4 Woodland Way Circle (232-4826), 29601
- \*Beattie, Mrs. William H. (Frances) - LIFE MEMBER - 4 Woodland Way Circle (232-4826), 29601
- Bissell, Mrs. Gregg C., Box 2048, 29602
- Black, Mrs. Hoke B. (Ruth), 213 McDaniel Avenue (232-3058), 29601
- Blackwell, Dr. Gordon W., 68 Kensington Road (246-4250), 29609
- Blythe, Mr. and Mrs. Lauriston H., 2 Heather Way (233-8541), 29605
- Bolt, Mrs. James L., 1628 S. E. 51st Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97215
- \*Bomar, Mrs. John Earle, 113 Elm Street (235-2362), 29605
- \*Boylston, Mrs. L. D. (Frances K.), 2817 Augusta Road, 29605
- Bozeman, Bill B., 218 Sweetbriar Road (244-2246), 29607
- Bradley, Miss Annie E., 224 E. Park Avenue (232-1664), 29601
- Brigham, Mr. and Mrs. William L., 401 Pettigru Street (232-7409), 29601
- Brown, Mrs. Roy L., 509 NW Avenue B., Andrews, Texas 79714
- Bryant, Mrs. Carlyle R., 22 McDaniel Court (235-4655), 29605
- Bryant, Mrs. Charles L., 114 Pleasant Ridge Avenue (277-5854)

- Bryson, Mr. and Mrs. William J., 127 Howell Circle (244-4641), 29607  
 Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred F., 308 W. Faris Road (235-1402), 29605  
 \*Burnett, Jesse M., Jr., 213 Camille Avenue (235-3382), 29605  
 \*Burnett, Mrs. W. M. (Jessie S.), 216 E. Park Avenue (232-1372), 29601  
 Burts, Mrs. R. C., 4 Midland Gardens, Bronxville, New York 10708  
 Butcher, Mrs. Howard, III - LIFE MEMBER - 700 Spring Mill Road, Villanova, Pa., 19085  
 \*Butler, Misses Laura and Mary L., 208 Buist Avenue (233-8520), 29605  
 \*Campbell, Mrs. Carrol A. (Annie Williams), Box 8325, Station A, 29604  
 Carpenter, Mrs. Lewis C., Sr. (Myrtle P.), 412 Pettigru Street (233-2285), 29601  
 Cason, Mrs. Mollie Turner, 318 W. Stone Avenue (235-5505), 29609  
 Chastain, J. A., Route 1, Taylors, S. C. 29687  
 Childs, Kenneth L., 107 Wedgewood Drive (233-2229), 29609  
 Christopher, Mrs. James E., 21 Windmere Drive (244-6709), 29607  
 Cleveland, Green H., 15 Trails End (239-5108), 29607  
 \*Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. J. R., 40 Rockwood Drive (277-2313), 29605  
 \*Cleveland, Mrs. W. C., Sr. - LIFE MEMBER - 5-C Lewis Village (232-3025), 29605  
 \*Cofer, Mrs. Alice Riddle, 5-D Lewis Village (233-0544), 29605  
 \*Collins, Mrs. L. R. (Elizabeth Perry), 514 Pettigru Street (235-8154), 29601  
 \*Courtenay, Mrs. Margaret Beattie, 114 Williams Street, 29601  
 Cox, Miss Mary Sue, 316 W. Stone Avenue (232-1283), 29609  
 Cox, Paul Vernon, - LIFE MEMBER - 11305 Riverview Road, Oxon Hill, Maryland 20022  
 \*Craig, Mr. and Mrs. Kirk R., 17 Sherwood Court Apts. (233-5790), 29601  
 \*Crawford, Mrs. E. T. (Mary Foster), 606 Cambridge Road, Augusta, Ga. 30904  
 \*Crigler, Mr. and Mrs. M. Bothwell, 828 Parkins Mill Road (233-3064), 29607  
 Cromwell, Mrs. Fannie Iselin, 327 Rice Street (277-0340), 29605  
 Cunningham, Mrs. Herbert L., 400 Pendleton Road (269-0589), 29611  
 \*Cunningham, Mrs. T. H., Sr., (Marie C.), 27 Walnut Street (233-1726), 29607  
 Cureton, Miss Josephine H., 133 Augusta Street (235-1356), 29601  
 \*Daniel, Mrs. R. N. (Evelyn Pack), 7-B Lewis Village (234-9391), 29605  
 Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon D., 618 McDaniel Avenue (233-0628), 29605  
 \*Davis, Mrs. T. G. (Jean McPherson), 425 Crescent Avenue (233-6781), 29605  
 Davis, Mrs. W. Harold, 111 W. Beardon Street (877-4280), Greer, S. C. 29651  
 \*Dawsey, Mrs. C. B. (Agnes Stone), 310 W. Earle Street (239-6245), 29609  
 Deal, Miss Agnes, Davenport Apts. (232-1110), 29601  
 Doddridge, Mrs. D. S. (Helen Jenkins), 20 Bradley Boulevard (235-3356), 29609  
 \*Drake, Mrs. H. Beaumonde, 201 W. Prentiss Avenue (233-6155), 29605  
 Dunson, Mr. and Mrs. John C., 115 Faris Circle (233-2525), 29605  
 Durham, Dixon K., Ingleside Plantation, Landrum, S. C.  
 Dysart, Mrs. J. O. (Agnes B.), 20 W. Earle Street (232-7210), 29609  
 \*Earle, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H., Jr., 357 Riverside Drive (233-4271), 29605  
 \*Earle, Mrs. Marshall D. - LIFE MEMBER - 319 Grove Road, (232-8834), 29605  
 \*Earle, Mrs. O. P. (Minnie Gwinn E.), 7-A Lewis Village (232-6367), 29605  
 Earle, Col. Wilton H., Jr., 622 McDaniel Avenue, (242-4978), 29605  
 Easley, Misses Katherine and Mary Alta, 107 Manly Street (232-1092), 29601  
 \*Ebaugh, Miss Laura, 311 Pettigru Street (233-3775), 29601  
 Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Fred W., Jr., Crestwood Drive, Route 9 (233-1423), 29609  
 Ewins, Mrs. Wayne A., Box 19, Travelers Rest, S. C. (834-4247), 29690  
 Farmer, Robert E., 15 Manly Street (239-4344), 29601  
 Fawcett, Miss Helen, 127 Bennett Street (232-3324), 29601  
 Fishback, Mrs. G. W., 43 E. Tallulah Drive (233-7147), 29605  
 Flynn, Miss Jean Martin - LIFE MEMBER - 210 W. Main Street, Taylors, S. C. 29687  
 Flynn, Mrs. Jessie C., 21 Pinckney Street (232-5572), 29601  
 Foil, Mrs. Robert E., Pinebrook, 8891 Greenville Highway, Spartanburg, S. C. 29301  
 Freeman, W. E., Jr., 226 W. Washington Street (235-7493), 29601  
 \*Funderburke, Mr. and Mrs. Sapp, 417 Belmont Avenue (233-6535), 29601  
 Furman, Mrs. Alister G., Jr. - LIFE MEMBER - 6 Woodland Way Circle (233-1424), 29601

- \*Furman, Mrs. Alester G., III (Mary Simms Oliphant), - LIFE MEMBER - 40 W. Avondale Drive (232-8866), 29609
- Furman, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas C., 226 Riverside Drive (235-8770), 29605
- Gaddy, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford F., Jr., 11 Seminole Drive (239-5182), 29605
- Garrett, Mrs. D. H. and Gordon, Oak Hill Farm, Route 2, Fountain Inn, S. C. 29644
- \*Gilbreath, Mr. and Mrs. John H., 2401 Poinsett Highway, Route 7 (239-4815), 29609
- \*Goodlett, Mrs. Claude B. (Mildred W.) Box 73, Travelers Rest, S. C. (834-3714), 29690
- \*Goodwin, Mrs. Harry B. (Rose W.), 133 Knollwood Lane (242-4895), 29607
- \*Gower, Mrs. T. Charles (Kathryn), Apt. 21, University Ridge Apts. (233-7663), 29601
- Greene, Mrs. James T., 52 Ridgeland Drive (232-0566), 29601
- Greenville County Museum of Art, 106 Dupont Drive, 29601
- Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. Walter, Jr., - LIFE MEMBER - 26 Woodland Way Circle (235-1837), 29601
- Guss, Dr. J. Decherd, 200 E. North Street (232-3818), 29601
- \*Hard, Miss Elizabeth N., 803 Arlington Avenue (235-1026), 29601
- \*Hardy, Mrs. Hattie D., 10 Williams Street (232-3589), 29601
- Haskell, Mrs. E. Calhoun, Jr., 600 E. Faris Road (232-4890), 29605
- Hawkins, Mrs. Ansel M., 102 Pine Street, Greer, S. C. (877-4760), 29651
- Haynesworth, Mrs. Clement F., Jr. (Dorothy M.), 415 Crescent Avenue (232-9534), 29605
- \*Haynesworth, Mrs. Madeline B., 17 Clarendon Avenue (232-1397), 29609
- Heller, Mr. and Mrs. Max, 36 Pinehurst Drive, (232-4404), 29609
- Henderson, Miss Janelle, 18 Ashley Avenue (232-8579), 29609
- \*Hewell, Marion M. - LIFE MEMBER - Box 1268, 29602
- \*Hewell, Mrs. Marion W. (Clara), - LIFE MEMBER - Altamont Road, Route 5 (235-1732), 29609
- \*Holland, Mrs. Wade H., Hülendale Circle (233-9878), 29609
- Hollis, Dr. L. P., Box 2401 (233-8766), 29602
- \*Houston, Mrs. R. E. (Harriet H.), 411 E. Washington Street (235-4456), 29601
- \*Humphreys, Mrs. Walter C. (Ramath Allen), 104 Broadus Avenue (232-5504), 29601
- Hunt, Mrs. Paul, Route 4, Box 742, Travelers Rest, S. C. (834-3489), 29690
- Hunter, Miss Jessie, 31 Burgundy Drive (244-1606), 29607
- Janzen, Daniel H., Route 3, Box 327, Pelzer, S. C. 29669
- Jenness, Mr. and Mrs. and David, 107 Oregon Street (233-0464), 29605
- \*Jervy, Dr. and Mrs. Jack W., Route 7, Box 326, Jervy Road (232-8820), 29609
- \*Johnson, Mrs. D. L. (Mary A. McPherson) - LIFE MEMBER - 113 Tindall Avenue (232-5594), 29605
- Johnson, Mrs. Harold, 305 Elizabeth Drive (244-6416), 29607
- \*Jones, Miss Katherine M., 111 Perty Avenue (233-8167), 29601
- \*Jones, Mrs. Roy D. (Dorothy McBee), 8 Sewanee Avenue (244-5178), 29609
- \*Jones, Mrs. W. W. (Elizabeth N.), Round Pond Road (244-1899), 29607
- \*Kaminer, Mrs. E. M. (Mary Hull), 238 Pine Forest Drive (239-4779), 29601
- \*Keys, J. C., Jr. - LIFE MEMBER - 117 Capers Street (232-3309), 29605
- \*Klgore, Dr. and Mrs. Donald G., Jr. - LIFE MEMBER - 129 Rockingham Road (277-5115), 29607
- King, Mrs. Mitchell, 119 Manly Street (232-1265), 29601
- Knight, Mrs. James L., 31 Muscogee Drive, N.W., Apt. 1, Atlanta, Ga. 30305
- Lamar, Howard H., Jr., 20 McPherson Lane (233-9831), 29605
- Lanford, Mrs. Carl, 500 Taylor Road, Greer, S. C. (877-4510), 29651
- \*Lashley, Mrs. Harold T. (Delores C.), 713 Crescent Avenue (233-9853), 29601
- Lesesne, Dr. J. M., Box 246, Due West, S. C. 29639
- Lindsay, Mrs. J. Robert (Helen M.), Prevost Apts. #9, 711 E. McBee Avenue (235-2043), 29601
- Lott, Mrs. Elizabeth C., 12-A Lewis Village (235-2726), 29605
- Lowe, Mrs. J. Fletcher, Roper Mountain Road, Route 2 (233-4889), 29607
- Lowndes, William D. - LIFE MEMBER - Box 367, Southern Weaving Co., 29602
- Lowndes, Mrs. William D. (Anna H.), Route 3, Easley, S. C. 29640

- Magill, Mrs. R. V., 103 W. Stone Avenue (232-1252), 19609  
 Mahon, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, - LIFE MEMBER - 308 McDaniel Avenue (232-4254), 19601  
 Mahon, Miss Elizabeth, 101 W. Prentiss Avenue (233-8589), 19605  
 Marchant, Mrs. T. M., Jr., 480 E. Parkins Mill Road (288-6896), 19607  
 \*Marion, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew B., 4 Trails End (232-7905), 19607  
 Marsh, Mrs. Kenneth B. (Blanche), 118 Seminole Drive (239-6555), 19605  
 \*Mason, Mrs. J. T. (Sue Ferguson), 3B Virginia Apts., 10 Manly Street (233-6639), 19601  
 Maurer, M. S., 50 Foxhall Road (277-4351), 19605  
 \*McBee, Mrs. Hamlin B. (Ava Ferguson), 13 Jedwood Drive (232-2015), 19607  
 \*McBee, Mr. and Mrs. Luther M., 239 Pine Forest Drive (235-7632), 19601  
 \*McBee, Mrs. Vardry T. (Lula Reed), 16 Lavinia Avenue (232-6990), 19601  
 McCarter, Mrs. Mary Jane Cleveland, Route 5, Box 11, Mac's Road, Piedmont, S. C. 29673  
 \*McColin, Miss Choice, 102 Brookside Way, (235-7634), 19605  
 McDavid, John A., 13-D Yorktown Apts., 19607  
 \*McKoy, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bacon - LIFE MEMBER - 308 McIver Street (232-9017), 19601  
 \*McPherson, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph McPherson, 204 Elsie Avenue (235-5513), 19605  
 Merrill, Miss Mildred, 82 Davenport Apts., E. Washington Street, 19601  
 Miller, Mrs. Byrd, Jr., 217 Fairview Avenue (239-3716), 19605  
 Mins, Fred L., 18 E. Lanneau Drive, (232-2228), 19605  
 \*Mitchell, Stephen D., 104 Atwood Street, (232-2865), 19601  
 Monroe, Mrs. James C., 117 Rock Creek Drive, (232-4129), 19605  
 Moore, Mr. and Mrs. James P., 421 McIver Street (235-3058), 19601  
 Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Otis P., 401 Belmont Avenue (239-6213), 19601  
 Morgan, Mrs. Carle E. and Miss Mary Francis, 36 Sistine Drive (235-2100), 19605  
 Mulligan, Mrs. W. B. (Sudie W.), 2803 E. North Street (244-0516), 19607  
 \*Norris, Mrs. G. Furman (Elsie Haynesworth), 315 Crescent Avenue (233-8429), 19605  
 Norris, Jack H., 10 Victory Avenue (232-2344), 19601  
 Norris, Miss Virginia, N. Parker Road, Route 7 (233-8280), 19609  
 Norwood, Mr. and Mrs. Ben K., Jr., 8 Rockingham Road (277-7262), 19607  
 Odell, Mrs. A. T., 701 McDaniel Avenue (235-1154), 19605  
 \*Oliphant, Mrs. A. D. (Mary Simms), 107 James Street (232-1953), 19609  
 O'Neal, Bellon R., 406 Summit Drive (232-6777), 19609  
 Owens, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Grady, 13 Clarendon Avenue (232-8445), 19609  
 Pamplin, Mrs. R. Burnett (Ruth B.), 12 Cothran Street (235-3643), 19605  
 Park, Mrs. J. D., Jr., Davidson Road, Route 7 (246-4389), 19609  
 Parkins, Mrs. C. Mack, Box 5875, Station B, 19606  
 Parkins, Clinton A., Highway 18E, Route 3, Easley, S. C. 19640  
 \*Parks, Miss Maribel, 507 Arlington Avenue (233-1242), 19601  
 Polrick, Thomas M., Jr., Box 10207 (235-2862), 19603  
 Patterson, Mrs. C. W., 109 W. Drewry Lane, Raleigh, N. C. 19609  
 \*Parton, Ernest - LIFE MEMBER - Jervey Road, 19609  
 Pantz, Mr. and Mrs. Martin R., 11 Hermitage Road, 19607  
 Peace, Mr. and Mrs. B. H., Jr., 119 Byrd Boulevard (235-1705), 19605  
 \*Perry, Miss Ellen, 7 David Street (232-5635), 19609  
 Peters, Miss Elsie M. Jr., 119 Williams Street, 19601  
 \*Plyler, Mrs. John L. (Beatrice Dennis), Roe Ford Road, Route 3 (246-0696), 19609  
 Poe, Mr. and Mrs. William N., 151 Luist Avenue (232-2307), 19609  
 Pollitzer, Mrs. Richard, 14 University Ridge Apts. (233-1334), 19601  
 \*Porter, Mrs. Winfield T. (Virginia Allen) - LIFE MEMBER - 701 E. Washington Street (232-2749), 19601  
 Powe, Mrs. W. H., 405 Crescent Avenue (234-1436), 19605  
 \*Prevost, Mr. and Mrs. Christie C., 10 Brookside Way (235-0077), 19605  
 \*Prevost, Mrs. Marshall, 1 Washington Place (232-1564), 19601  
 Prince, Miss Lella McDuffie, 20 North Garden Circle (239-7430), 19607  
 Pyron, Mrs. A. H., 5F Calhoun Towers (232-7780), 19601  
 Rabb, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mac, 10 Pine Forest Drive (235-6234), 19601

- Ratterree, Mrs. John, 307 Church Street, Greer, S. C. (877-4569), 29651
- \*Reeves, Mrs. T. B. (Julia Smythe), 120 Tindal Avenue (233-3263), 29605
- \*Reid, Dr. Alfred S., 133 Alpine Way, 29609
- Reynolds, Miss Hannah E., 100 Lavinia Avenue (239-1406), 29601
- \*Robertson, Mrs. Ruth Anne and Miss Christina, 6 Ashley Avenue, 29609
- Roe, Mrs. J. Clarence, Sr., Box 354, Travelers Rest, S. C. (834-9613), 29690
- Roe, Thomas Anderson, Box 1488, 29602
- Royster, George E., 77 Hampton Arms Apts. (233-8400), 29607
- Rubin, Mrs. Harry M., Jr., 106 Biltmore Drive (235-5031), 29601
- \*Sanders, Dr. and Mrs. Albert N., 441 Longview Terrace (235-3021), 29605
- Schwiers, Mr. and Mrs. William, Jr., Parkins Mill Road, Route 10 (277-4345), 29607
- \*Seyle, Misses Agnes and Mary A., 11-D Lewis Village Apts. (233-0663), 29605
- Shockley, Mrs. Callie B., 325 W. Main Street, Taylors, S. C. (244-1825), 29687
- \*Shuler, Mr. and Mrs. James B., Jr., 43 Kirkwood Lane (232-5480), 29607
- Sinkins, Mr. James H., 105 Morningdale Drive (233-5692), 29609
- Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Alden, 245 McDaniel Avenue (232-9225), 29605
- \*Sloan, Mr. and Mrs. E. D., 111 Boxwood Lane (242-3815)
- Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred T., 10 Woodland Way Circle (232-4302)
- \*Smith, Mrs. W. Lindsay (Margaret Reynolds), 200 Lavinia Avenue (232-2305), 29601
- Stevenson, Charles A., 8-O Calhoun Towers, 29601
- \*Stow, Charles E., 16 Carmel Street (235-9083), 29607
- \*Sullivan, Mrs. Claude T. (Lamira), 317 E. Faris Road (235-7316), 29605
- Sumerel, Mrs. William M., 102 Rosemary Lane (244-8169), 29607
- Talley, Mrs. C. H., 22 E. Tallulah Drive (233-8842), 29605
- Taylor, Mrs. Earl Richardson, Hendersonville Road, Greer, S. C. (877-5170), 29651
- Taylor, Mrs. Gordon (Frances C.), 135 Wedgewood Drive (232-2710), 29609
- Taylor, Mrs. John S. (Hazel), 640 McDaniel Avenue (233-7188), 29605
- Teague, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin F., 115 Pine Forest Drive (232-7358), 29601
- Thackston, M. Ruth, 218 Cleveland Street (235-3533), 29601
- \*Thackston, Mrs. W. King (Sadie W.), Buncombe Road, Route 5 (246-1703), 29609
- \*Thomas, Charles E., 200 Fairview Avenue, 29601
- Thomason, Mr. and Mrs. B. O., Jr., 4 Montrose Drive (232-0752), 29607
- \*Thruston, Miss Edyth L., 5 Blue Mist Drive (233-0924), 29611
- Thruston, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Gordon, II, 14 Shannon Lake Circle (288-1588), 29607
- Townes, Col. John C. F., Box 953, Rochester, N. Y. 14603
- Traxler, William Byrd, 100 Trails End (235-4463), 29607
- \*Tucker, Dr. Robert C., 117 Broughton Drive (239-3208), 29609
- Van Patten, Mr. and Mrs. Norris D., 81 Winfield Road (288-5440), 29607
- Walker, Mrs. Robert J., 100 Highland Drive (235-2047), 29605
- \*Wallace, Mrs. William H., 325 Jones Avenue (235-2047), 29605
- Ware, Mrs. E. E. (Annie Belle P.), 1 Claxton Drive (246-3275), 29611
- \*Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Richard F., Jr., 113 James Street (235-7329), 29609
- Weeks, Mrs. Josie B., 1 Meyers Drive (235-5081), 29605
- \*Welborn, Mr. and Mrs. John F., Jr., 2801 Augusta Street (233-7224), 29605
- \*Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene E., 139 E. Tallulah Drive (233-9996), 29605
- Wells, Mrs. Norman, 313 Elaine Avenue, Taylors, S. C. (268-2498), 29687
- \*Westervelt, Mrs. Melvin C. (Sarah Conyers), 601 Byrd Boulevard (235-2253), 29605
- Whitaker, Mrs. Milton C. (Frances Strader) - LIFE MEMBER - Wovington Apts., 3908 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md., 21212
- White, Dr. Claude B., 22 Ridgeland Drive (235-0516), 29601
- \*Whitmire, Mrs. B. T. (Mildred E.), 311 Buncombe Street (232-6265), 29601
- Wilkins, Harry R., 12 W. Avondale Drive (232-2845), 29609
- Williams, John S., Foothills Road, Route 7 (246-2871), 29609
- Winterbottom, Bert A., 18 Thompson Street, 29601
- \*Withington, Mrs. C. C., 12 Clarendon Avenue (239-5006), 29609
- Woods, Mrs. Perry, 206 McPherson Lane (232-6909), 29605
- Workman, Mr. and Mrs. W. D., III, 233 E. Park Avenue (233-9957), 29601
- Yonce, Mrs. G. V., Davenport Apts., E. Washington Street (232-1630), 29601

Zimmerman, Sam R., 203 Byrd Boulevard (236-3988), 19605

### SUMMARY

As of August 15, 1971, the Society consisted of:

115 Charter members in good standing

206 additional members in good standing

321 total members in good standing

These 321 active members distributed themselves among the various types of membership available as follows:

28 individual Life Memberships

8 family Life Memberships

173 individual Annual Memberships

112 family Annual Memberships

321 total members

see p. 67 B. James