The Proceedings and Papers

of the

GREENVILLE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1962-1964

ALBERT N. SANDERS
Editor

The Greenville County Historical Society
Greenville, South Carolina
1965

CONTENTS

FOREWORD

With this publication the Greenville County Historical Society initiates the periodic publication of its *Proceedings and Papers*. The publication will include the papers on Greenville County history read before the Society, lists of the officers and the membership, a description of the programs and exhibits, and the By-Laws of the Society. This first issue includes the two first years of the Society's history. In the future it is planned to issue the *Proceedings and Papers* annually at the fall meeting of the Society.

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 published *Proceedings and Papers* grows over the next several years, Greenvillians will have a valuable resource into the understanding of the growth of their community.

The degree of documentation varies widely among the several papers included. It is suggested that Alfred S. Reid's paper, "Literary Culture in Mid-Nineteenth Century Greenville," be accepted as a model to be followed as to form and documentation for papers to appear in future issues. Dr. Reid's meticulous care in observing the rules required by demanding scholarship both enhances the validity of his paper and deserves praise, recognition, and emulation by the members of the Society. A "style sheet" for use by persons preparing papers is planned for issue in the future.

The Greenville County Historical Society supplies the *Proceedings and Papers* to all its members. The Board of Directors elects the Editor. The price of the *Proceedings and Papers* 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.

ORIGINS OF THE GREENVILLE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ALBERT NEELY SANDERS

The Greenville County Historical Society is the result of two movements, a generation apart, in the Greenville community. On May 23, 1928, the Upper Carolina Historical Society was organized with W. P. Conyers, president; Mrs. C. D. Martin, first vice-president; Mrs. Alester G. Furman, second vice-president; Mrs. John W. Arrington, Jr., secretary, and Mrs. W. H. Ambler, treasurer. This society was a victim of the Depression but the tradition of a historical society for the Greenville area was established and persisted. The other movement was generated in 1959-1960 as persons working on sketches of the Greenville District signers of the Ordinance of Secession and a series of articles of Greenville history (which appeared in December, 1960, as *The Arts in Greenville*) found themselves handicapped by the non-availability of original source materials.

As a result, Miss Laura Smith Ebaugh invited some of these "history-minded Greenvillians" to her home one Sunday afternoon in January, 1961, to discuss what might be done to locate family and business records and to stimulate interest in the collection and preservation of such records. The group met several times in various homes, gradually enlarging itself to sixteen members: Mrs. John W. Arrington, Jr., Romayne Barnes, Mrs. Henry T. Crigler, Joseph H. Earle, Miss Laura Smith Ebaugh, T. Charles Gower, Miss Elizabeth Hard, Marion M. Hewell, Miss Catherine Jones, Mrs. H. T. Lashley, Mrs. A. D. Oliphant, Alfred S. Reid, Albert N. Sanders, Mrs. H. C. Schroder, Charles E. Thomas, and Mrs. B. T. Whitmire.

Calling itself the Greenville Historical Records Committee, the group launched a project to urge persons with family or business records in their possession to inventory their holdings and to register them with the Committee. On October 15, 1961, the Committee published a "Register of Historical Records of the Greenville (S. C.) Area," listing eighteen family collections containing material about one hundred twenty-six persons and families. The "Register" was so organized that supplements can be published periodically and several inventories are on hand for addition to the "Register."

The Greenville Historical Records Committee also embarked on other projects: It arranged an exhibition of old Greenville portraits and sold photographs of items exhibited, it began a collection of photographs of old houses in Greenville with supporting sketches of their history, it began a small collection of books and materials of historical importance now housed in the Greenville County Library archives room, it started a "reference shelf", also housed in the public library.

In the winter of 1961-1962, the Committee felt that its growing activities required a more formal and larger organization—a county historical society. Drawing on the experience of two of its members who were active in the earlier organization, Mrs. A. D. Oliphant and Mrs. John W. Arrington, Jr. (who made available the "Minutes" of the predecessor society), the Committee outlined an organization and Joseph H. Earle, its lawyer-member, drew up a proposed constitution. A sub-committee under Mrs. John W. Arrington, Jr.'s chairmanship prepared a list of persons to be invited to an organization meeting of the Greenville County Historical Society on April 29, 1962, at the Greenville Art Museum.

After an able paper by Marion M. Hewell on "Vardry McBee: The Father of Greenville," a peculiarly fitting topic for the occasion, the Society was organized. The proposed constitution was adopted by the group, and signed by the charter members at the meeting. The Society then elected its first officers; Marion M. Hewell, president; Mrs. John W. Arrington, Jr., first vice-president in charge of membership; Mrs. Beverly Thompson Whitmire, second vice-president in charge of programs; Joseph H. Earle, recording secretary; Mrs. H. C. Schroder, corresponding secretary; and Thomas Charles Gower, treasurer.

On accepting the gavel, President Hewell paid tribute to the Greenville Historical Records Committee for its part in bringing the Society into being and urged the membership of the Greenville County Historical Society to expand and perform its opportunities for identifying and collecting historical materials and data, writing historical studies, and preserving the history and traditions of the county and its environs for "ourselves and our descendents."

OFFICERS OF THE GREENVILLE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1962-1963

Marion M. Hewell ..... *President*

Mrs. John W. Arrington, Jr. ..... *First Vice-President*

Mrs. Beverly Thompson Whitmire ..... *Second Vice-President*

Joseph H. Earle ..... *Recording Secretary*

Mrs. H. C. Schroder ..... *Corresponding Secretary*

Thomas Charles Gower ..... *Treasurer*

Directors: Romayne Barnes, Mrs. Henry T. Crigler, Miss Laura Smith Ebaugh, Miss Elizabeth Hard, Miss Katherine Jones, Mrs. H. T. Lashley, Mrs. A. D. Oliphant, Alfred Reid, Albert N. Sanders, Charles E. Thomas

1963-1964

Marion M. Hewell ..... *President*

Mrs. John W. Arrington, Jr. ..... *First Vice-President*

Mrs. Beverly Thompson Whitmire ..... *Second Vice-President*

Mrs. H. C. Schroder ..... *Corresponding Secretary*

Joseph H. Earle ..... *Recording Secretary*

A. D. Asbury ..... *Treasurer*

Directors: Romayne Barnes, Mrs. Henry T. Crigler, Miss Laura Smith Ebaugh, Miss Elizabeth Hard, Miss Katherine Jones, Mrs. H. T. Lashley, Mrs. A. D. Oliphant, Alfred Reid, Albert N. Sanders, Charles E. Thomas

1964-1965

Romayne A. Barnes ..... *President*

Mrs. R. N. Daniel ..... *First Vice-President*

Mrs. B. T. Whitmire ..... *Second Vice-President*

Joseph H. Earle ..... *Recording Secretary*

Mrs. H. C. Schroder ..... *Corresponding Secretary*

A. D. Asbury ..... *Treasurer*

Mrs. John W. Arrington, Jr. ..... *Director-at-Large*

Mrs. Henry T. Crigler ..... *Director-at-Large*

William H. Beattie ..... *Director-at-Large*

T. Charles Gower
Mrs. T. Charles Gower } ..... *Co-Chairman—Exhibit Committee*

Henry B. McKoy ..... *Chairman—Collection Committee*

Mrs. A. D. Oliphant ..... *Chairman—Liaison Committee*

Dixon D. Davis ..... *Chairman—Historical Records Committee*

Miss Laura Smith Ebaugh ..... *Chairman—Publicity Committee*

John S. Taylor ..... *Chairman—Historical Buildings Committee*

Mrs. B. T. Whitmire ..... *Chairman—Membership Committee*

Mrs. R. N. Daniel ..... *Chairman—Program Committee*

Miss Katherine Jones ..... *Chairman—Catalogue Committee*

Marion M. Hewell ..... *Chairman—Resource Committee*

Albert N. Sanders ..... *Chairman—Publications Committee*

PROGRAMS OF THE SOCIETY, 1962-1964

On September 30, 1962, the Society met at the Citizens and Southern Bank on Camperdown Way. The meeting opened on the terrace overlooking Reedy River Falls to unveil a bronze plaque commemorating the establishment about 1768 of a mill and trading post in the vicinity by Richard Pearis, "Greenville's first known white settler." The plaque was donated by the bank to the Society. President Marion M. Hewell for the Society and Robert E. Kuhne for the Citizens and Southern Bank made fitting remarks and the plaque was unveiled by Joe Earle III. The members and guests then moved to the Civic Room of the Bank where Mrs. Beverly Thompson Whitmire read her paper, "Richard Pearis, Bold Pioneer."

On February 17, 1963, the Society met in the Parish House of Christ Church. Dr. Charles Lee, Director of the South Carolina Archives Department, discussed "The Genealogy of South Carolina Public Records." Using freely materials brought with him from the state archives, he described some of the early documents, the increasing complexity of archival materials, and the difficulties and challenges of collecting, cataloging, and preserving the records in the South Carolina Archives. He explained the publishing program of the Archives Department and the use which might be made of the archives in historical research. In closing, he invited members of the Society to visit the Archives Building and to make full use of this facility provided by the state.

On May 12, 1963, the Society met at the Greenville Art Museum. An exhibit of relics and artifacts of the Confederacy was on display, arranged by the Exhibit Committee led by Mrs. Henry T. Crigler and Mrs. H. C. Schroder. Mr. Romayne Barnes read his paper, "Jefferson Davis—A Study in Background."

On October 20, 1963, the Society met at the Greenville Art Museum where Mrs. Ollin J. (Loulie Latimer) Owens presented her paper, "Your National Archives," based on her experience as archivist for the South Carolina Baptist Historical Society and her training at the National Archives.

On January 20, 1964, the Society met again at the Greenville Art Museum and Dr. Alfred S. Reid read his paper, "The Literary

Culture of Mid-Nineteenth Century Greenville." This paper was an enlargement of a section of his "Literature," *The Arts in Greenville* (1960), made possible by the location of materials not available when the earlier article was prepared.

On April 19, 1964, the Society held its third meeting of the year at the Greenville Art Museum. The Exhibit Committee under the chairmanship of Mrs. Henry T. Crigler and Mrs. H. C. Schroder had assembled and arranged an interesting collection of glass and china used in Greenville homes before 1900. Mr. Thomas Charles Gower in his paper, "Greenville's First Street Railway System," described the genesis of the horse-drawn street railway system in 1873 and its expansion and operation. Mrs. Robert Norman Daniel traced the development and operation of what is now the Greenville and Northern Railway in her "History of the 'Swamp Rabbit.'"

PROGRAMS FOR 1964-1965

For the year 1964-1965 the Program Committee with Mrs. Robert Norman Daniel, Sr., as chairman has arranged the following programs, all of which are scheduled to be held at the Greenville Art Museum at four o'clock in the afternoon:

On Sunday, October 25, 1964, Dr. J. Decherd Guest will read his paper on "History of Medicine in Greenville."

On Sunday, January 24, 1965, Miss Jean Flynn will give her findings on "Musters and Old Muster Grounds in Greenville County."

On Sunday, March 28, 1965, the Society will have its annual business meeting. Mr. Joseph H. Earle will present his paper, "Early Greenville Lawyers" to climax this meeting.

Exhibits of historical materials will be coordinated with the paper to be read at the fall meeting. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Charles Gower are co-chairmen of the Exhibits Committee.

EXHIBITS OF THE SOCIETY, 1961-1964

Editor's note: As the plans for the organization of a historical society developed the committee became concerned about arousing the interest of a large group of people in the project. Mrs. Henry T. Crigler conceived the idea of the exhibits which have proved a tremendous asset. Because of its important contribution in the development of the larger programs of both the Greenville Historical Records Committee and of the Greenville County Historical Society, the following report is printed. It tells the story of the Exhibits Committee's work under the able leadership of the originator, Mrs. Crigler, and her assistant, Mrs. Hattie C. Schroder.

The Exhibits Committee, the most active of all committees of the Society, has held four exhibits, one closed and three open to the public. The first was held on October 1, 1961, in the home of Mrs. Henry T. Crigler as a "surprise" program for the benefit of the Historical Records Committee, even before the Society was formally organized April 27, 1962. This pre-organization exhibit consisted of possessions of Mrs. Crigler and Mrs. H. C. Schroder, her co-hostess, and included such historical records as old books and manuscripts, some priceless pieces of silver and china, several items of wearing apparel, such as bridal gowns, wedding slippers, riding habits, bonnets, and baby shoes, some portraits and photographs, and many miscellaneous historical items dating prior to 1900. Sensing the potentialities of this sort of exhibit for arousing historical interest, the Historical Records Committee immediately "invited" Mrs. Crigler and Mrs. Schroder to proceed with tentative plans for a large-scale public exhibit.

Therefore, later in the month, on October 26, 1961, at the Greenville Art Museum, Mrs. Crigler and Mrs. Schroder arranged a large but specialized exhibit of portraits prior to 1900. Sixty-three portraits were brought for display, and at least seventy-five persons signed the guest register. Robert Smeltzer photographed each of the portraits, and copies were made available for sale in addition to the committee's collecting one complete file in a portrait album now housed in the Archives Room of the Greenville County Library. In addition to the portraits, several documents and items of historical interest were displayed: A Land Grant dated 1785 issued to William Choice I, situated in Lower Greenville County; a wine case dating prior to 1830 used for traveling in private conveyance or stage coach and containing Venetian Glass bottles and cordials; a wedding trunk, 1856, bound in brass, containing a brocade satin wedding dress and other accessories; a pair of water

color portraits of Daniel and Eleanor Brown of Anderson, 1830, and a large portrait of Sarah Patterson Wideman, 1851, and daguerreotypes, numerous manuscripts, diaries, various types of Confederate papers, a copy of a discourse by Joel R. Poinsett, 1841, and a speech by James H. Hammond. There were also some Old English Bone China, 1800, silver, dishes, fruit stand, candle stick, *etc.*

Since this exhibit was held only one night and many persons were unable to attend, the Exhibits Committee arranged a week-long exhibit for October 15-22, 1962, and included most of the same portraits of the earlier exhibit and an additional twenty-five or thirty, in all, about 105 items. Even though this showing conflicted with the Southern Textile Exposition held that week, 388 persons signed the guest register, (a complete list of these portraits by subject, painter, and date appears at the close of this statement.) and probably many more attended who did not sign. This exhibit included, in addition to portraits, an extensive collection of photographs made by two early Greenville photographers—Wheeler and Fitzgerald. The committee also displayed a show case of old records and papers of Richard Pearis belonging to Mrs. Mildred Whitmire.

The third exhibit of the Committee coincided with the meeting on May 12, 1963, which Romayne Barnes read a paper on "Jefferson Davis: A Study in Background." The exhibit consisted of relics and artifacts of the Confederacy, among which were such printed matter as newspapers, broadsides, diaries, enlistments, discharges, letters from the "front," company day books, pictures, muster roles, records of courts martial, *etc.*; rifles, swords, ammunition, and other weapons; flags; Confederate money and bonds; and many domestic articles made by the women at home, such as wooden-soled shoes, hats from corn shucks, dresses from draperies, pieced quilts and hand weaving, candle molds, paper fire tapers, and articles that ran the blockade, *etc.* Once again several photographs were made, and more than 100 members and guests signed the register.

The fourth exhibit was held in the Art Museum on April 19, 1964, at an open meeting that featured papers by Thomas Charles Gower and Mrs. Robert Norman Daniel on early Greenville transportation lines. This exhibit emphasized old glass and china, both useful and ornamental, belonging to Greenville citizens and in use in homes prior to 1900. The main types of articles on display included early American and foreign craftsmanship: English, French, German, Austrian, Chinese, Majorcan, Italian, Norwegian, Dutch,

and Egyptian. Items included dishes, cups, vases, tea sets, wine glasses, goblets, vases, pitchers, figurines, platters, bottles, and many other rare, delicate, and unusual items, 175 articles in all.

Each exhibit enjoyed the full cooperation of the director and staff of the Art Museum, Norman Clark, and Miss Marion Withington, and later Harold Howe, and Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Jones. Many members of the Society served as hosts and hostesses. Marion M. Howell, president, especially rendered valuable assistance in arranging for the transportation of large portraits to and from the Museum. Mrs. Robert Norman Daniel helped with the portraits in the 1962 exhibit, and Mrs. Walter C. Humphries with the photographs, and a special "refreshments" committee, consisting of Mrs. B. T. Whitmire, Mrs. Joseph H. Earle, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Christie Prevost, Mr. and Mrs. Richard F. Watson, and Mr. and Mrs. Jack D. Davenport, served refreshments at each public exhibition.

Complete records of procedures, which should serve as models for the future, are in the files of the Exhibits Committee in the possession of Mr. and Mrs. T. Charles Gower. Out of these exhibits have emerged the intangibles of a renewed historical awareness, a unity of historical purpose and one of many possible types of justification for a local historical society. The more tangible results are a compilation of data about local possessions heretofore unassimilated, a scrapbook of materials and activities, and the start of a "shelf" of books in the Public Library, historical and technical, the gift of Mrs. Crigler, to serve as research aids in identifying, dating, and studying more appreciably the artistic fine points of possessions in the community. These books are Helen Kohn Hennig, *William Harrison Scarborough: A Parade of the Living Past*; Warren L. Cook, *The Book of Pottery and Porcelain: The Art of Ceramics Through the Ages;* Marian Powys, *Lace and Lace Making;* Groce and Wallace, *The New York Historical Society's Dictionary of Artists in America*, 1564-1860, and two music books and "Manuscript of Song" dating back to the time of the Waddy Thompsons and Vardry McBee.

PICTORIAL EXHIBIT

GREENVILLE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Including portraits and pictures displayed at both Portrait Shows.
October 26, 1961 and October 15-21, 1962

	ARTIST
Adams, John, 1809-1891. Portrait owned by Mrs. T. G. Davis	Daniel Wheaton
Adams, Mary Anne Simpson, wife of John Adams. Portrait owned by Mrs. T. G. Davis.	Daniel Wheaton
Adams, James Urial, 1812-1871. Portrait owned by Mrs. Katharine C. Sipple. Portrait restored by Senor Don Ramson Estalella of Madrid, Spain.	Don Ramson Estalella
Barratt, Dr. John F., born 1795. Owned by Mr. W. H. Beattie.	Unknown
Barratt, Lavinia Watson Barratt, 1795-1859. Widow of Richard Watson. Owned by Mr. W. H. Beattie.	Unknown
Barratt, Julia Carolina, 1702-1772. Portrait owned by Mrs. Romayne Barnes.	Unknown
Beattie, Fountain Fox, 1807-1863. Portrait owned by Mrs. F. F. Beattie.	J. A. Rumrill
Beattie, Hamlin, 1835-1914. Portrait owned by William H. Beattie.	George Aid
Birnie, James, 1842-1873. Portrait owned by Mrs. Caroline Webster.	Unknown
Birnie, Carolina Williams, 1844-1897. Portrait owned by same.	Unknown
Birnie, Mary Scott, age eighteen. Owned by same.	Unknown
Birnie Hill, Poster. Home of Mr. and Mrs. James Birnie. Owned by same. Copy of original deed attached.	Unknown
Brooks, Nancy Butler, 1759-1849. Portrait owned by William H. Beattie.	Van Patton
Brown, Walter W., 1858-1900. Photograph owned by Mrs. H. T. Crigler.	Unknown
Brown, Home of Dr. and Mrs. B. F. Brown, Williamston, S. C. Built before 1830. Portrait owned by Mrs. H. T. Crigler	Robert Bruns
Bythewood, Joseph. Portrait owned by Daniel Hingston Marshall. (1830)?)	Unknown
Bythewood, Daniel Hingston, 1761-1845. Pastel painted in Charleston, S. C., about 1820. Owned by same.	Unknown
Choice, William of Greenville, S. C. Picture owned by Mrs. Hattie Choice Schroder.	Unknown

Cleveland, Jeremiah, 1774-1845. Portrait owned by Jerry Cleveland.	Unknown
Cleveland, Sally Vannoy, wife of Jeremiah Cleveland. Portrait owned by same.	Unknown
Cleveland, Jesse of Spartanburg, S. C. Brother of Jeremiah Cleveland above. 1785-1851. Portrait owned by Mrs. Hattie Choice Schroder.	Unknown
Cleveland, William Choice, 1834-1908. Mayor of Greenville. Owned by Mrs. W. C. Cleveland.	Unknown
Cleveland, Amelia Omberg, wife of W. C. Cleveland. Portrait owned by Mrs. Hamlin McBee. (Ava Ferguson)	Unknown
Cleveland, William Choice. Mayor of Greenville. Portrait made at the age of 9. Owned by Mrs. W. C. Cleveland.	Attributed to Scarborough
Cleveland, Sally Vannoy (Mrs. Henry Fairchild). Portrait owned by Mrs. Harriet F. James.	O. M. Branson
Calhoun, John C., 1782-1850. Steel engraving taken from Brady's Daguerreotype. Portrait owned by Mr. E. C. Calhoun.	Steel Engraving
Crittenden, Col. Stephen Stanley, 1829-1911. Portrait owned by Mrs. John W. Arrington, Jr. Painted in 1899.	William Welch
Confederate Muster Roll, Co. F., 16th Regiment S. C. Volunteers. Copy of photograph owned by Mr. William Wood.	
Dill, Flora Putnam, 1856-1920. Photograph owned by City Hall.	Federal Art Project
Earle, George Washington, 1777-1821. Copy of portrait owned by Joseph H. Earle, Jr.	Unknown
Earle, Elizabeth (dau. of Elias Earle) Copy of portrait owned by same.	Unknown
Earle, Elias, 1762-1823. Copy of portrait owned by Joseph H. Earle.	Unknown
Earle, John Baylis, 1766. Photograph owned by Joseph H. Earle.	
Earle, Judge Baylis John, 1795-1844. Photograph owned by same.	
Earle, Joseph Haynsworth, 1847-1897. Portrait owned by Joseph H. Earle.	Unknown
Earle Home, Poster. Interior views of home owned by Mrs. A. D. Oliphant, 107 James Street, Greenville, S. C.	
Easley, Genl. Wm. King, 1825-1872. Portrait owned by Mrs. Lila Easley Earle (Mrs. M. D. Earle).	Unknown
Easley, Caroline Sloan, wife of Genl. Wm. King Earle. Portrait owned by Mrs. Lila Easley Earle. Painted from miniature.	Lila E. Earle

Gaillard, Theodore, 1766-1829. Portrait owned by Mr. Chas. Thomas and Mrs. C. F. McCollough. Painted in oil from a miniature made in London while he was a school boy about 1780.	
Goodlett, William. Portrait in Greenville Public Library.	Unknown
Goodlett, Nancy Hooper, 1762-1843. Wife of Wm. Goodlett. Portrait in Greenville Public Library.	Unknown
Goodlett, Dr. Benj., 1855-1948. Owned by Mrs. C. B. Goodlett of Travelers Rest, S. C.	Unknown
Gower, Sarah Martin, 1843-1924. (Mrs. Thos. C. Gower) Made around 1900. Owned by Mrs. Sarah Westervelt.	Unknown
Gower, Marie Croswell, 1877-1957. (Mrs. W. Priestly Conyers) Portrait owned by Mrs. Sarah Westervelt.	O. M. Branson
Greenville, Southeast View. Owned by Greenville Museum of Art.	Joshua Tucker
Greenville, Female College. Graduating Class of 1886.	Newspaper Clippings
Greenville, Public Schools. Graduating Class of Oaklawn School.	Picture
Greenville, Public Schools. Photo of Class 1899-1900.	
Gridley, Mary Putnam, 1850-1939. Sculptured by Abe Davidson, Owned by Mrs. W. T. Adams.	
Harrison, Dr. James P. Signer of Ordinance of Secession. Portrait owned by Robt. Wade Harrison.	Unknown
Hayne, Paul Trapier and Marianna, his wife. Picture owned by Mrs. R. E. Houston.	Unknown
Hayne, Margaret Hayne Beattie (Daisy), wife of Harvey Cleveland Beattie. Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Hayne. Portrait in Pastel. Later portrait of same in sanguine chalk.	Saroni George Aid
Haynsworth, Harry John. Portrait owned by Judge Clement F. Haynsworth.	Unknown
Hingston, Elizabeth, 1736. Portrait owned by Mrs. C. C. Withington. Oil painting *circa* 1795 in England.	Unknown
Holden, Levi, 1754-1823, member of Washington's Staff.	Unknown
Holden, Hannah Plympton, 1750-1828. Photographs of portraits. Owner Mrs. James Wilkinsin Jervey, Jr.	Unknown
Hume, John, 1762-1841, of Hopseemee Plantation, Charleston. Portrait owned by Mrs. Alexander Mitchell (the former Mary Mazyck Lucas). Portrait painted from a miniature about 1865 by . . . Original gold leaf frame by	By grandson, Alexander Hume Lucas Charles Fraser Hickey

Irvine, Dr. O. B. Portrait owned by Mrs. R. E. Houston. Born 1802.	O. S. Freeland of Philadelphia
Irvine, Frances Margaret McMahan, wife of Dr. Irvine. Portrait owned by Mrs. R. E. Houston, born 1809.	O. S. Freeland
Johnson, Thomas Caswell, 1827-1906. Portrait owned by Mrs. D. L. Johnson.	Daniel Wheaton
Johnson, Caroline Cureton, 1829-1886. Portrait owned by Mrs. D. L. Johnson.	Daniel Wheaton
Jones, Elizabeth, Fannie and M. V. Group picture owned by Miss Frances Thames.	
McBee, Jane Alexander, wife of Vardry McBee. Daughter of Alias Alexander, Revolutionary Soldier. Portrait owned by Mrs. J. W. Grady.	Unknown
McBee, Vardry, 1775-1864. "Father of Greenville." Portrait owned by Mrs. W. A. Briggs.	Unknown
McBee Methodist Church at Connestee. Portrait painted by	Miss Gladys Going
McMahan, Daniel. Copy of portrait by Miss Kate Rutledge. Portrait owned by Mrs. Henry McIver.	Unknown
Mahon, Gabriel Heyward, Mayor of Greenville. Photograph owned by Miss Marie Mahon.	
Mahon, Gabriel Heyward. Poster made by Mrs. H. T. Crigler.	
Martin, Mary E. (Mrs. Wm. E. Belcher). Portrait owned by Mrs. Nell Parrish.	Unknown
Mills, Sedgewick Mills of Massachusetts. Portrait owned by Dr. J. W. Jervey.	Thomas Sully
Parker, Thomas Fleming, 1860-1926. Married first Lisa de Veauz Foulke, married second Harriet Horry Frost. Portrait in Greenville Public Library.	Margaret Walker
Orr, Col. James L., 1852-1903. Owned by Mrs. W. F. Robertson.	Unknown
Perry, Benj. F., 1805-1886. Portrait made at time of marriage.	Evelyn Daniel
Perry, Elizabeth McCall, wife. Painted from miniature taken at time of marriage. Both owned by Mrs. L. O. Collins.	Evelyn Daniel
Perry, Governor Benj. F., at age 75. Portrait owned by Mr. Hext. Perry.	Unknown
Poinsett, Joel R. Line drawing done in Washington. Owned by Mrs. John W. Arrington, Jr.	Charles Fenerich
Potter, Abigail Sherrill (died 1859). Portrait owned be Mrs. Bothwell Crigler.	Unknown

Powell, Miss Eliza. Gave land to St. James Episcopal Church. Portrait owned by St. James Episcopal Church.	Unknown
Robinson, William. Painted in Georgia Militia Uniform. Portrait mutilated by Yankee soldiers. Owned by Mrs. Hamlin McBee Withington.	Unknown
Scrapbook, Owned by Mr. William Wood.	
Simms, William Gilmore, 1806-1870. Poet, Historian, Novelist. Portrait owned by Mrs. A. D. Oliphant. Portrait painted by artist who is reputed to have executed the most successful portrait of Lord Byron.	William West
Smith, Isobel Marshall, wife of Joel Wardlaw Smith, 1838.	Unknown
Smith, Lucy Jane, baby daughter of above sitting in her lap. Owned by Mrs. C. H. Fair.	
Thomas, Rev. Edward, 1808-1840. Portrait owned by Mrs. Chas. Thomas and Mrs. C. F. McCollough. Oil portrait on artist's board. Attributed to.....	Samuel F. B. Morse
Thompson, Chancellor Waddy, 1769-1845. Portrait owned by Dr. John L. Plyler. Painted from original portrait by..... Original portrait owned by Misses Agnes and Lidie Grady. Original painted by William Harrison Scarborough.	Dr. Ervin L. Scilagyi (Hungarian)
Thompson, Eliza Blackburn Williams, wife of Chancellor Waddy Thompson. 1779-1830. Portrait owned by Oscar Hodges.	Scarborough
Thompson, General Waddy, 1798-1868. Painted as older man.	Scarborough
Thompson, Emela Butler, wife of Genl. Waddy Thompson. 1800-1848. Portrait owned by Oscar Hodges.	Scarborough
Thompson, General Waddy as a young man. Portrait owned by Oscar Hodges.	Scarborough
Thompson, Mary Jones, wife of W. Butler Thompson. 1823-1909. Portrait owned by Oscar Hodges.	W. K. B. 1843
Thompson, Mother of Mary Jones Thompson, named Elizabeth Mills Jones. Portrait owned by Oscar Hodges.	Scarborough
Thompson, Brother of Emala Butler Thompson. Portrait owned by Oscar Hodges. In full Uniform of The Mexican War. Named Pierce M. Butler.	Scarborough
Thruston, Susan Ware Saxon, 1805-1868. Postmistress of Greenville 1843-1865. Portrait owned by Miss Edith Thruston.	O. M. Branson
Thruston, Thomas Barksdale, 1827-1879. Son of above. Portrait owned by Miss Edith Thruston.	O. M. Branson

Thruston, Annie Bush, wife of Thomas B. Thruston. Daughter of George and Sarah Pyle Bush, the president of the Bush Steel Works and Brandywine Bank of Wilmington, Del. Portrait owned by Miss Edith Thruston.	O. M. Branson
Wallett, Henrietta Ann, 1806. Handiwork, owned by Mrs. E. W. Perry.	
Wyeth, Lucy, 1750. Died at age of 92. Portrait owned by Mrs. C. C. Withington.	Unknown
Wilson, Ursula Stewart, 1848-1930. Wife of T. R. Wilson. Owned by Mrs. C. B. Goodlett, Travelers Rest, S. C.	Unknown
Wideman, Sarah Patterson, 1798-1863. Portrait owned by Mrs. H. T. Crigler.	Kiogsmore

THE "SWAMP RABBIT"

Mrs. Robert Norman Daniel

In this year of 1964 when thousands of miles of railroads criss-cross the country and jet airplanes are commonplace, we take modern transportation for granted and forget what railroads meant to industry one hundred years ago. That railroads did mean much is evidenced by the population increase they caused in the little town of Greenville. In the two and one-half decades following 1853, the time the first railroad steamed into the area, Greenville grew from a village of fewer than two thousand people to a town with a population of nine thousand. The growth was largely due to the fact that in 1872, Greenville became a stop on the main line of the Charlotte and Atlanta Airline Railway. This railroad, later to become the Southern Railway, greatly increased commercial opportunities and caused Greenville to become the best market for trade in the upper part of the state. At least William A. Williams so claims in a sketch which he attached to the 1887 "Charter and Ordinances of the City of Greenville." He gives us this picture of the growing town:

> As a manufacturing city Greenville ranks first in the state there being several large cotton mills, a plaid factory, a cotton and oil mill, one of the largest carriage and wagon factories in the South, several planing mills, two foundries, a furniture factory and many other mechanical industries beside, all of which are in operation and prospering.[1]

Industries such as the thriving town of Greenville now had badly needed coal. Just across the mountains in Tennessee was coal—coal in abundance. Direct access to the coal mines would certainly create a great manufacturing city. What was clearly needed was another railroad—a railroad which could cross the mountains.

In December 1882, the legislature granted a charter to the Greenville and Port Royal Company permitting it to construct a railroad from Greenville to Port Royal.[2] In December, 1885, the charter was amended and the name changed to the Atlantic, Greenville and Western Railway Company. Permission was granted to run from some point on the Atlantic coast to the North Carolina state line. In 1887, under the provisions of the General Railroad Act, the Atlantic, Greenville and Western Railway Company was con-

[1] Greenville *News*, June 26, 1962.
[2] *Federal Reporter*, CXIII, 824.

solidated with a corporation existing under the laws of the state of North Carolina and of the state of Tennessee and it then became known as the Carolina, Knoxville, and Western Railway Company. Under its new charter it was authorized to construct a railroad from Augusta, Georgia, to Knoxville, Tennessee.[3]

To arouse interest, the company arranged public meetings at Reedy River Church, Marietta, Merrittsville, Dickey, Sandy Flat and Wares. These meetings were followed by others at Fountain Inn, Walkersville and Greenville Courthouse. The handbill advertising the meeting read: "Prominent speakers from along the line of this great railroad have been invited and will address our citizens. Good music and good speaking may be expected. All our citizens are earnestly invited to turn out and hear this subject which is of vital importance to our city and county fully discussed."[4]

Mr. Alfred Taylor of Taylor's Station who directed the band which provided the music for these meetings made the following entries in his diary of December 1887:

> Tuesday 13th—the band is off to Reedy River meeting for CR Railroad. Spent the night at Dr. Goodlett's.
>
> Wednesday 14th—To Marietta good turn out to Harvey Clevelands spent the night.
>
> Thursday 15th—out for Merrittsville excitement runs high to Arthur Hodges spent the night.
>
> Friday 16th—To Dickeys stayed all day and night.
>
> Saturday 17th—off to Sandy Flat excitement runs high many opposed to railroad. We have been out five days 15 dollars per day comes to $75.00.
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> Wednesday 28th—"Manage election here [Taylor's Station in Chick's Springs Township] for Railroad to Knoxville 54 for 75 against."[5]

Despite this defeat, construction was begun finally with the railroad named the Carolina, Knoxville and Western. A directory of the city and county of Greenville published in the spring of 1888 states:

> The most important factor to the future growth and prosperity of the city is the new railroad now being built from here to Knoxville. The completion of this line will place us within easy

[3] *Ibid.*, CVI, 260.
[4] Greenville *Piedmont*, November 11, 1930.
[5] Alfred Taylor, "Diary III, December 13-17, 28, 1887" (Ms. Volume III contains Alfred Taylor Diary from January 1, 1880, to July 30, 1909.)

> reach of the delightful mountain resorts of this state and North Carolina. It will open up a vast territory now underdeveloped which will contribute to the commercial and manufacturing interests of Greenville.

The amount of capital raised was probably very little. So, the new railroad started out across what all the older residents of Greenville still call "the meadow" and followed the swampy valley of the Reedy. The route along Reedy River required little grading and building costs were low.

In its on-and-off existence the little railroad has had many official names, but to old timers it will always be known as "The Swamp Rabbit." C. A. David in an article, "Greenville of Old," wrote:

> You may name your boy Percival, Algernon, or Montamoressi, but if some chap at school dubs him "Sorrel Top" or "Buster" the nickname will stick and his real name be forgotten. So it has been with this little railroad—its owners christened it the Carolina, Knoxville and Western, but some chap with a bit of humor in his makeup spoke of it as "the Swamp Rabbit" and that appropriate name continues to the exclusion of the longer and higher sounding one.

Although some grading was done below Greenville and some round Cedar Mountain, N. C., track was completed only to the uarries at Hellams Crossing, some twelve miles above Greenville, rom which stone was hauled to the town by the railroad. When the railroad reached this point, the construction company which had been building the railroad went bankrupt and soon afterward the railroad itself was declared insolvent, and went into the hands of a receiver. The court appointed H. C. Beattie as receiver.[6] Since the twelve miles of railroad ended in the woods, Beattie, soon after his appointment, applied to the court for permission to issue certificates to build three more miles of track so as to reach the town of Marietta. He felt that by connecting Greenville with a town, the business of the railroad would improve and profits would increase. Receiver's certificates were issued, $12,500.00 was borrowed, and in 1892 the railroad reached Marietta.[7]

When the train reached Marietta, the town held a big celebration. Norwood Cleveland, at that time a small boy, was given a spike gilded to look like gold. This he presented to the proper

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[6] *Federal Reporter*, CXIII, 825; CII, 210.
[7] *Ibid.*

railroad authority, and with much ceremony the track was completed to Marietta.[8] A picture owned by Cleveland Beattie shows the wood-burning engine, the *Richard Humbolt*, at Marietta. Bill Jeanes was the engineer. The railroad was a source of recreation for young and old. A popular form of amusement on moonlight nights was a ride on flat cars with a picnic at the destination.

Lack of capital and antagonistic interests harassed the little railroad. The creditors applied for a sale of the road and on July 23, 1896, a foreclosure was ordered.[9] On August 3, 1896, the property was sold to James T. Williams, H. C. Beattie, and D. F. Jack under an agreement that the property was for the benefit of the three.[10] The purchasers of the railroad discontinued its operation. Residents in the upper part of the county then brought suit in an effort to compel them to operate. They charged that the railroad could be run profitably, but that the purchasers preferred to benefit by destroying it rather than to run the risk of continuing its operation. Years of litigation followed. Finally, the court decided that it was futile to attempt to run the railroad without ruinous loss of money and directed the receiver to remove the rails and sell them and the rolling stock. In 1899 the rails were taken up and sold to the Charleston and Western Carolina Railway Company for $28,000.00. Included in the sale were one engine, one passenger car, five boxcars, twelve flat cars, and 1,263 tons of steel and iron rails, bolts, anglebars, and spikes, together with the right to own the real estate in Greenville and to own the right of way through Greenville. Appeals before the court were denied, and on May 1, 1906, the Carolina, Knoxville and Western Railway became a thing of the past.[11]

But need for a railroad across the mountains still existed. In 1904, the Greenville and Knoxville Railroad Company, with Hugh H. Prince as its President, applied for a charter to operate on the old roadbed of the Carolina, Knoxville and Western.

At this time there seems to have been no desirable railroad from the Piedmont area across the mountains. In 1905, six railroads were making an effort to cross the mountains, and among them was the Greenville and Knoxville. The Blue Ridge Railroad which

[8]Personal interview with Norwood Cleveland.
[9]*Federal Reporter*, CII, 210.
[10]*Ibid.*, CLXV, 282-284.
[11]*Ibid.*, CVI, 261.

got as far as the Stumphouse Mountain Tunnel was one of the main competitors of the Greenville and Knoxville. The Blue Ridge Railroad was aided by the Southern Railway which had already made the Saluda Mountain cut—a cut which was considered too expensive to operate and too dangerous to be desirable. Some railroads were working from the other side of the mountain ranges. The development of the coal and natural wealth in the area was their primary interest. The *Manufacturer's Record* in an article, "Railroads Dig into the Mountains" stated:

> Like impenetrable walls of iron the Great Appalachian Mountains of Virginia and Carolina for years have bade defiance to all efforts of railroad projectors—Their towering peaks, mighty ranges and chasms—like gorges seem obstacles too tremendous to be overcome by engineering which would be permitted by business considerations.[12]

The promoters of the Greenville and Knoxville went ahead with construction, however, even though they had none of power-driven machinery of today. The Greenville *News* of September 12, 1905, reported that contracts had been signed by Hugh H. Prince, president of the Greenville and Knoxville Railway Company, with a Philadelphia construction company to complete the old line of the Carolina, Knoxville and Western Railway. A little later another article tells of Capt. G. D. Howard, constructor and promoter, and J. K. Bowie, capitalist of Philadelphia, who were on a visit to Greenville to survey the proposed route of the Greenville and Knoxville Railroad.[13] This connection with Philadelphia interests rather confirms the statement of one of our Greenville residents who says that when the Pennsylvania Railroad abandoned wooden cars and went over to steel ones some of the old wooden cars were purchased by the Greenville and Knoxville Railroad.[14]

Marion Pack tells an interesting story of a trip which he made at this time with President Prince. Prince went to look over work being done to restore the old roadbed which was badly washed, and to see something of the proposed extension of the road. The trip was made over incredibly bad roads in one of the early Buicks, as far as Pott's Cove. Prince decided that he wanted a more picturesque name for a station on his railroad which he expected

[12]Quoted from *Manufacturers Record* by Greenville *News*, September 22, 1905.

[13]Greenville *News*, November 14, 1905.

[14]Recollection of Norwood Cleveland.

to attract tourists. So, he then and there changed the name from Pott's Cove to River Falls.

In the office of the Register of Mesne Conveyance is an application for an increase of capital stock in the sum of $340,000.00. The increase was asked for by Hugh H. Prince, W. H. Patterson, and D. C. Patterson as a majority of the board of directors of the Greenville and Knoxville Railroad. The application was granted March 6, 1906. I have been told that this capital was supplied by Asa Candler, the Coca-cola magnate of Atlanta, Georgia, who was a personal friend of William Henry Patterson.[15] Patterson now became president of the railroad and his son, E. B. Patterson, became the superintendent.

Although the roadbed as far as Marietta had needed little grading, a foot hill of the mountains intervened between that town and Cleveland. A big cut was needed before the train could go across. This cut, known as the Hart Cut, was years being constructed. I have been told that four construction companies which undertook the task had to abandon the effort because of the cost. The cut was finally finished by the railroad.[16]

Trains were never operated beyond River Falls. A train schedule printed on May 24, 1908, gives the trains operating daily and Sunday as far as Marietta. The following were listed:

Greenville

Monaghan

White Oak

Montague—[where the track crosses Duncan Chapel road, just as it enters the campus of Furman University.]

Altamont—[named for the hotel on top of Paris Mountain. A carriage (called a hack) met the train here to carry visitors back and forth to the hotel.]

Traveler's Rest

Hellams Crossing—[not far from Ebenezer Church. Named for the Hellams family.]

Bates Crossing—[named for the Bates family.]

Marietta

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[15] *Ibid.*
[16] *Ibid.*

Sometime after 1908 three other stations were added:

Cleveland—[named for the Cleveland family.]

River View—[where the tracks crossed Oil Camp Creek Road. A hack met the train here to carry guests back and forth to Caesar's Head.]

River Falls—[the last station. From here the Jones' Gap Road led to Cedar Mountain, N. C.][17]

My own recollection of travel on the Swamp Rabbit which dates back to about this time (1910-1915) is expressed very well in this quotation from Mr. C. A. David's article "Greenville of Old.":

> There was something delightfully informal about this friendly little railroad and there was a certain element of chance about riding on it that added zest to the trip. It did not always stop at the same place, but you could always flag it down anywhere simply by holding up your hand and it would slow down and let you on. . . . Most of the rolling stock was second hand and had been retired on a pension by some other road and under the varnish of the passenger coach could be distinctly read the legend, Pennsylvania R.R. Co., showing that it was far from home and friends. . . . Someday's it (the train) would make the trip without a single break-down and then again it would have to stop for repairs every few miles. . . . Returning one night the engineer discovered that he had lost the cowcatcher and he had to back the train a mile or so before he found it in a ditch by the track where it had come loose and dropped off. Such little things were always happening but no one thought anything of them and took it as a matter of course.
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> "The Swamp Rabbit," true to its name did not mind irregularities in its pathway, so the track went up and down following the lay of the land whenever possible. Lack of funds for upkeep of the roadbed, light rails, and cheap equipment generally served to make it one of the roughest I have ever encountered and before a passenger got to the end of his journey he was considerably shaken up and found that he owned bones that he did not know he possessed. . . . I have heard that some of the farmers' wives utilized this shaking up and made the railroad do their churning. They would take their churn of milk along with them when they were going to town and when the whistle blew for Greenville all they had to do was to take off the top and remove the butter to a plate—

[17]Greenville *News*, May 24, 1908.

churned by the motion of the train. I do not say this was true, but it certainly was possible.[18]

My friends and I claimed that the initials "G & K" really stood for "Jerk and Kick."

There was never enough capital, and before long the Greenville and Knoxville could no longer operate. Again the Swamp Rabbit went into the hands of a receiver. All its rights, franchises, etc. were sold under a foreclosure suit in 1914 for $36,000.00 and a new corporation was organized. The railroad now became known as the Greenville and Western Railway Company.[19] On July 1, 1914, the Greenville and Western issued first mortgage bonds for $460,000.00 with interest at six percent. No payment of interest was ever made and before the little railroad could get used to its new name it was again in trouble. On August 18, 1917, complainant solicitors filed suit against the railroad and on August 31, 1917, Carl H. Lewis, a banker of Atlanta was appointed receiver. On November 2, 1917, under oath, Lewis, the receiver, and Superintendent H. T. Grimes reported the roadbed in such bad condition that life and property would be jeopardized if trains were run, and that the cost of repairs was not available. Judge Johnson authorized the receiver to discontinue the operation of trains.[20]

Leading citizens who lived in the upper part of the county were most unhappy over this action. On November 16, 1917, they entered the case as "relators" or "intervenors" (private persons allowed to give information to be used at court).[21] Under affidavit these residents of the upper county testified that the Railroad Commission of South Carolina had inspected the roadway of the railroad in the spring of 1917 and passed it as safe and that further work had been done on the roadbed during the summer. They claimed that although the railroad had failed previously to operate at a profit, conditions of late 1917 were much changed. For one thing the European war made it necessary for the coal mines of the United States to supply large quantities of coal to

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[18]C. A. David, "Greenville of Old", Greenville *News*.

[19]Records of Federal Court in case of Central Bank and Trust Corp., *et al.* vs. Greenville and Western Railway Co., Case # Ev. 27.

[20]*Ibid.*

[21]*Ibid., Ex Relations.* They included R. Mays Cleveland, J. Harvey Cleveland, H. A. Batson, J. E. Thackston, C. N. Nickles, J. A. League, H. Y. Thackston, J. Bearden Jennings, W. J. Thackston, E. C. Stroud.

friendly nations. Strikes and labor troubles had greatly reduced the output of the mines. As a result, a coal famine threatened the United States with prospect of great suffering to the people and also seriously threatened the manufacturing and industrial interests of the country. The relators testified that the coal supply of Greenville was practically exhausted, a fact which was vouched for by affidavits signed by H. C. Harveley, Greenville's Mayor; by M. R. Beaman, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce; and by W. C. Beacham, member of the local fuel commission. The relators pointed out that forests in the territory served by the railroad afforded an almost inexhaustible supply of wood. During the winter to come, it was believed that more than twenty-thousand cords of wood would be shipped from these forests to the City of Greenville, giving the railroad a profitable business and giving the city relief from a serious situation.

It was also cited that a large artillery range at the upper end of the railroad was being constructed by the government. There the government contemplated using some two thousand men who would be shifted every two weeks. Also some four hundred horses and mules would be used at the range. Transportation of soldiers, guns, ammunition, and supplies would give the railroad new and profitable business.

Judge Johnson studied these and other facts presented by the relators. On November 26, 1917, he ruled that Carl H. Lewis, while an estimable gentleman, was a banker unfamiliar with the railroads and that he lived in Atlanta and could not leave his business. Therefore, he appointed V. E. McBee as co-receiver because McBee knew the local situation and also knew railroading. Judge Johnson ruled further that the railroad must resume operation and the receivers issue a sufficient amount of certificates not to exceed $3,000.00 to put the road in condition to be operated. He justified this ruling because along the line of the railroad were freight-furnishing enterprises—granite quarry, sand pit, brickyard, forests of at least one hundred thousand acres, all of which were in unprecedented demand at the highest prices ever known, because the coal shortage in Greenville was acute with people likely to suffer unless wood could be had, and because the government had established an artillery range which would require transportation of men and quantities of supplies. At the same time Judge

Johnson also signed a decree of sale so that the property could be sold without delay.

The complainants in the suit, the Central Bank and Trust Corporation, *et. al.*, bond-holders of the road, denied most of the allegations. They insisted that the cost of repairs would be ruinous, that the wood would be difficult to cut, that the coal shortage would soon be relieved, that the government could commandeer the railroad and operate it. So the complainants appealed Judge Johnson's ruling and refused to co-operate with V. E. McBee in resuming operation of the railroad. Nevertheless, McBee without a dollar in cash and without credit went forward and repaired the track and operated frieght cars over it. If he could have used one passenger car, he could have made more profit without extra expense. As it was, he met the cost of repairs and had a balance of $1500.00.

However, the complainants carried the suit to the United States Court of Appeals which ruled that the District Court had abused its discretion in appointing a co-receiver, in ordering the issuing of certificates to repair the roadbed, and in requiring resumption of the operating trains. And so the railroad was again advertised for sale. Several sales days passed with no sale. Finally on May 5, 1919, it was sold to R. A. McTyre for $75,000.00; he being the highest bidder.[22]

On August 26, 1919, McTyre sold the railroad to W. H. Cook of Duluth, Minnesota.[23] A few months later the railroad once more changed hands. A wealthy corporation of Chicago, the Baker Fentress Co., owned some twenty-five thousands acres of virgin timber rights in upper Greenville County. The Swamp Rabbit was just what was needed to transport the timber. On January 7, 1920, the Secretary of State of South Carolina issued a new charter and the Swamp Rabbit's name was changed to the Greenville and Northern Railway, the name which it now bears. A. B. Birkeland of Chicago was the new president and Frank G. Hamblen, who became a great civic asset to Greenville, was vice-president and general manager. The Saluda Land and Lumber Company was

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[22]*Ibid.*

[23]Information given by D. U. Harrell, Secretary and General Manager of the Greenville and Northern Railway Co.

the parent corporation, and the Greenville and Northern was its subsidiary.[24]

By the 1950's the Saluda Land and Lumber Company no longer had use for the road and was ready to sell it. On March 13, 1957, S. M. Pinsley of Boston proposed to buy the road from the Baker Fentress Co., subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The offer was accepted and permission granted. On July 7, 1957, Pinsley assumed operation of the road as its president and D. U. Harrell became secretary and general manager.[25]

The Swamp Rabbit now runs between Greenville and Marietta. It services local warehouses and carries cotton sweepings, lumber, pulpwood, and petroleum products. The track runs through the new Furman University Campus. Much of the heavy material used in the construction of buildings there was carried by the railroad. For several years the seniors and faculty members of Furman have had an annual excursion as guests of the railroad. The old lumber mill near Cleveland which was used to saw the timber of the Saluda Land and Lumber Company has recently been abandoned. A seven-hundred acre tract of land there will be developed as the Echo Valley and Railroad Resort. Part of its entertainment will include the use of four and one-tenth miles of the Swamp Rabbit Railroad with a steam locomotive and authentic old cars. Today the railroad is being used from Cleveland to Marietta to service Echo Valley Park.

Looking backward across the years, we think of our little railroad, the Swamp Rabbit, with a smile for its ambition to cross the big mountains. But the sober fact is that Greenville lost tremendously because of that failure. Who knows what great commercial opportunities would have opened up if a good track could have been completed and connections made between Greenville and the boundless West?

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[24] *Ibid.*
[25] *Ibid.*

GREENVILLE'S FIRST STREET RAILWAY SYSTEM

THOMAS CHARLES GOWER

Seven years after Appomatox, the Charlotte and Atlanta Air Line Railway began operations. Due to the efforts of General William King Easley and the fact that Greenville County had issued bonds to help finance its building, approximately seventeen miles of its tracks ran through Greenville County. Yet the railroad barely touched the perimeter of the two and a half mile circle that was the "city limits" of the town of Greenville. In his *Greenville Century Book*, Col. S. S. Crittenden wrote (page 64): "The completion of the Richmond and Danville Air Line in the early seventies gave new courage to the hearts and minds of our people and made Greenville the best mart for trade in the upper part of the state." He states that the growth in population between 1870 and 1880 was greater in ratio than any other decade in its history.

By 1873, the Airline Railway had built freight and passenger depots at the end of what is now West Washington Street. The Greenville and Columbia Railroad had its depots on Augusta Street near the intersection with Vardry Street. There was no rail connection between the two railroads. At this time there were no paved streets and very few sections of paved sidewalks in Greenville. During wet weather, heavily loaded wagons would mire up almost to the axle. A normal load of two thousand pounds on a two-horse wagon in dry weather would have to be reduced during bad weather, sometimes to as little as five hundred pounds. Thomas Claghorn Gower,[1] grandfather of the writer, believed there was a wonderful opportunity in establishing a horse-drawn street railway connecting the freight and passenger depots on West Washington Street with the business area a mile and a quarter away, and also with the depot on Augusta Street. Permission was secured from the city for a horse-drawn street railway and the

[1]The Claghorn ancestor of the Gower family was captured by Oliver Cromwell's soldiers in Scotland and sent to New England as an indentured servant. He was lucky at that for some of Cromwell's soldiers went into battle singing hymns and then cut their enemies' heads off.

tracks were laid in 1873.[2] The line of the street railway ran from the end of West Washington Street to Main Street, on South Main Street across a wooden bridge over the Reedy River, and out Augusta Street to the Greenville and Columbia Depot.

According to family tradition, there were two passenger cars, three flat cars for freight and a "Tallaho" for special occasions. A storage warehouse, two stories and basement, was built at the southeast corner of West Washington and Laurens Streets. A cotton storage platform was built on the opposite corner of Laurens Street, and to the rear of this, a brick stable was built with an Assembly Hall on the second floor. This was on Laurens Street where the Greyhound Bus Station is now located. After the old Opera House on the corner of Coffee and Main Streets was condemned, "Gower's Hall" was used for a few years by travelling dramatic companies. Ten, twenty and thirty cent stock companies presented such plays as "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," "Damon and Pythias," "East Lynn," and others.

After the Car Line and the storage warehouse were completed, a service to deliver freight shipments to the merchants was offered. The shipments were transferred from the railroads to the warehouse on the flat cars and then distributed to the merchants. Delivery charges of five cents for small boxes and ten cents for large boxes were added to the freight bill and collected after the shipments were delivered to the merchants. One of the Negroes who delivered the shipments could not read or write, but he had memorized the names of the merchants and recognized them. Practically all of the shipments came in white pine boxes and some of them were carefully opened with a nail puller and reused. Others were used for furniture by Negroes. They also made good kindling and wonderful "whittling stock." Nearly all of the manufactured goods came from New England in those days.[3]

An interesting relationship grew up between the personnel connected with the steam railroads and the horse-drawn Street

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[2]This date is established from a clipping in the author's possession and references in the notes of his father, Arthur Gailliard Gower. The formal franchise may not have been given until a year or so later. Col. Crittenden in *The Greenville Century Book* gives the date of construction as the early seventies.

[3]Henry Grady, who lived in Atlanta and was a gifted public speaker, stated that the South should produce more of our needs and said that everything from the rattle that a baby first heard to the shroud that it was finally buried in came from New England.

Railway System. When the railroad company moved its terminal from Central (located about thirty miles south of Greenville) to this city in the early eighteen nineties, it significantly affected the development of the section around the depot, that is West Washington Street, Mulberry Street, and Hampton Avenue. A round house, machine shop, and turn table were established and train crews including engineers, firemen, brakemen, flagmen, wrecking crews, dispatchers, and their families settled in the vicinity of the depot. They were dependent upon the horse-drawn Street Railway System for local transportation and were loyal patrons of its services.

After 1881, when the Richmond and Danville Railroad purchased both lines, the tracks of the Airline Railroad and the Greenville and Columbia were connected and the West Washington Street station became the principal freight terminal for Greenville. In 1891 the wooden bridge across the Reedy River was replaced by a light steel bridge, and it was decided to abandon the street car line from Main and Washington Streets to the Greenville and Columbia Depot.

In October, 1894, Thomas Claghorn Gower was drowned in French Broad River and ownership of the Street Railway System was acquired by Arthur Gailliard Gower, father of the writer. He leased the Washington Street Warehouse to the Southern Railway (which had reorganized the Richmond and Danville) and entered into a contract to haul freight between the warehouse and the depot. The leased warehouse was used as a downtown freight depot until the Southern Railway built the present depot on River Street in 1897. With no freight to haul, the horsedrawn Street Railway System had completed its service. It was dismantled and the rails sold.

My memory covers the period from 1891 to 1897 during which the Street Car System was being operated and I would like to briefly describe the Main Street business section that began at the Reedy River bridge and ended at North Street. There were some residences below Broad Street and there were no stores north of North Street. In 1901 there were fourteen residences between North and College streets and W. C. Cleveland, uncle of the Bill Cleveland that we knew, lived where the Kress Building is now located at the corner of Main and McBee Streets. A *City Directory* published in 1901 lists a White Boarding House across from Mahon and Arnold. I recall that in 1903, it was called, perhaps charitably,

a Negro Boarding House. There were twelve Negroes in business on Main Street, north of the Bridge. Some of those mentioned are:

Dock Austin: Barber
L. M. Rive: Barber
Rector and Moultrie: Grocers
M. Wiggins: Restaurant
L. M. White: Shoemaker
Brier and Tolbert: Grocers
J. C. Thompson: Butcher
B. D. Goldsmith: Grocer
Goldsmith and Dyson: Grocers
Burgess and Simpson: Barbers
Samuel Williams: Shoemaker
Samuel Montgomery: Restaurant

Before the State Dispensary System was set up there were numerous saloons just off Main Street. Intoxicated men staggering on the streets was a common sight. Practically all business in Greenville at this time was locally owned. Woolworth Company opened in Greenville about 1904. The period during which the horse-drawn Street Railway System was operated was definitely the "Pre-Hot Dog" Era. "Hot Dogs" were introduced to Greenville by Charlie Spencer about 1903 or 1904. He stood at the corner of Main and Washington Streets, or in the street and announced in a voice that could be heard for several blocks that you could "Get 'm while they're hot." He dispensed them from a kerosene-heated box. It was also the "Pre-Sandwich" Era. Biscuits and corn bread were the prevailing breads. Applying the rule that the area of a circle varies as the square of the diameter, country biscuits were more than four times the size of town biscuits. It was also the "Pre-Safety Razor" Era. Some men could not shave themselves and depended on the barber. A number of barber shops opened up for two hours on Sunday. The prevailing wage scale for Negro men in 1895 who worked for the Railway Company was $4.00 per week. Cooks were paid $1.25 or $1.50 per week. When the first units of Poe Mill, American Spinning Company and Mills Mill were built in 1895 laborers were paid 60¢ per day.

In 1885 the first electric street railway system was started in operation in Baltimore, Maryland. The successful application of

electric motive power to railway cars did not come overnight. It had a background of hard work and disappointments. Success was finally achieved in Richmond, Virginia, after test after test had failed and the car had to be pulled back to the barn with mule power. With the success of the Baltimore system, there was a rapid expansion of the electric street railways. Horse-car lines were obsolete overnight. Due to the cost of conversion, however, horse-drawn lines in small cities were handicapped and changes were slow. Both my Father and Grandfather considered changing to electricity-driven cars but found the cost to be prohibitive, the traffic not sufficient to produce profitable income, and the rails were too light for the heavier cars.

In 1898, after the dismantling of the horse car tracks, the City of Greenville granted to George M. Bunting and Associates of Philadelphia two franchises, one for an electric street railway system and one for a gas, electric light, and power company. Bunting also represented The American Pipe Company which owned and operated the Paris Mountain Water Company which had been incorporated in 1891. The interests of Rueben R. Asbury and his son, Abner D. Asbury, who at that time operated the Gas and Electric Company, were purchased. Three corporations were established: The Greenville Traction Company; The Greenville Gas, Electric Light and Power Company, and the Paris Mountain Water Company. Within the next two years tracks were laid from the Southern Depot to the city limits on Pendleton Street and within a block of the limits on Augusta Street. Other tracks were laid from Main and Washington Streets to Poe Mill via Main Street, College Street, and Buncombe Street. Tracks were laid also on North Street, crossed through Manly Street (or thereabouts) to McBee Avenue and then back to Main and Washington. Cars returned from Poe Mill via North Street. About 1904 the "Belt Line" was built. The tracks at the end of Pendleton Street were connected via Woodside Mill, Monaghan Mill, and American Spinning Company to the track that ended at Poe Mill. Later a spur was built to the Sans Souci Country Club.

This rambling account cannot close without mention of the locally-famous "Lightning." The Street Railway was known as a horse-car line but in reality it was a mule-car line. One of the small mules that pulled the passenger cars was named "Lightning" because he could kick as quick as lightning. He could be used

to pull the cars because practically no harness was needed—no breeching, no holding back straps and no crupper. Not many people would have had the courage to attempt to put the crupper under Lightning's tail.

The most important and colorful character associated with the horse-drawn street cars was its stocky Negro driver, Billy Fronaberger. Holding the reins of capricious Lightning loosely in his lap, he was free to slow down and pick up patrons arriving late at the corner, free to wave to all the children along the route, free to exchange his views about the weather, free, also, to transmit local happenings of interest down Washington and Main Streets from whence the news would be carried to adjacent streets by the listening passengers.

Life was then geared to a leisurely pace which suited perfectly the philosophy of the friendly driver . . . and the ambition of Lightning. One wonders if in substituting speed for deliberateness, impersonal relations for friendly interest, and the jet plane for the mule-drawn car, we have really gained in the exchange. Billy Fronaberger would not think so.

VARDRY McBEE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

MARION M. HEWELL

In the life of every village which becomes a city, you will find a man of energy and vision who dreamed dreams and translated them into reality.

In 1815 was recorded one of the most important deeds in Greenville history—the conveyance by Lemuel J. Alston to Vardry McBee of Lincolnton, North Carolina, transferring to him 11,028 acres of land for a consideration of $27,550.00. Thus, the territory, which now comprises the present City of Greenville with the exception of a few lots previously sold, passed into the hands of a man who, for almost half a century, was to develop Greenville in industry, agriculture, commerce, transportation and, perhaps even most importantly, its schools, colleges and churches.

Greenville, in 1815, when this transaction took place, was a small and straggling village, with a log Court House and jail, more or less appended to the vast estate of Lemuel J. Alston which lay to the west of the village and which comprised this vast acreage. Lemuel J. Alston had come to Greenville shortly after the Revolutionary War from near Georgetown and, with his grants and purchases from Revolutionary soldiers, had added together these tracts until he owned 11,028 acres. The Alston home, called "Prospect Hill", stood at the west end of the Avenue above the village and was a most palatial home for that particular period. Alston had made some effort to develop the village and surveyed off some 50 lots but these lots sold rather slowly and, at the time of his conveyance to McBee, very little development had taken place.

In 1810 Alston ran for Congress for this district for a second term but was defeated for this office by Elias Earle. Alston never got over his bitter disappointment in this defeat and this, coupled with the attraction of the lands being opened to the west, led Alston to sell his lands to McBee in 1815.

Who was this man who bought this vast estate from Alston? Vardry McBee was born June 19, 1775 in Spartanburg district at what was called Limestone Farm—present site of Gaffney and Limestone College. His father, Vardry McBee, Sr., was a Quaker

who had moved into this district which, at the time of Vardry McBee's birth, it was disputed as to whether it was a part of North Carolina or South Carolina. Vardry McBee, Sr., pronounced his name with the accent on the first syllable as though it was spelled "Mackby". Vardry McBee, Sr., a Quaker, like General Nathaniel Greene when the revolution threatened, cast aside his religion, was baptized an Episcopalian and went into the Revolutionary Army. He was elected to the command of a company of militia, and for several years was in the active service of his country. After the fall of Charleston and the surrender of the state to Lord Cornwallis, Capt. McBee retired into North Carolina and there joined the "Over Mountain Men". When the times became better he returned, and succeeded in capturing a Tory fort three miles from his house. At the close of the American Revolution, Capt. McBee, like hundreds of others, found himself in financial difficulties, and had to mortgage his lands, including the present beautiful seat of learning, and former fashionable watering place known as the "Limestone Springs." When he failed to recoup his fortunes, the mortgages were foreclosed and he was left without the means of educating his children. Vardry was taken from school when twelve years old and worked as a laborer on the "Limestone Farm" until he was eighteen.

Vardry McBee was, therefore, born a British subject and, during the course of the struggle for American independence, young Vardry was old enough to see and to remember some of its thrilling incidents. The Battle of the Cowpens was fought within a few miles of his father's house, and he remembered hearing the firing of the guns, and seeing the American calvary in pursuit of Col. Tarleton and the British troops after their defeat. The Battle of the Cedar Springs was also fought within a few miles of the home. He remembered three of General Clark's wounded soldiers being brought to his father's, bloody and almost lifeless, carried in front of three horsemen, and hanging across the pommels of their saddles. One of them proved to be Gen. Clark's brother. He was nursed by the family, and afterwards married one of McBee's sisters.

When he was eighteen, Vardry McBee determined to go to Lincolnton, North Carolina, to learn the trade of a saddle-maker under the direction of his brother-in-law, Joseph Morris. When his apprenticeship in the saddlery trade was completed, Vardry Mc-

Bee sought his fortune in Charleston. It was, however, at a time when business was dull and no employment was available, except a job in a retail grocery. In the fall of 1800 he returned from Charleston and accompanied his parents in their removal to the state of Kentucky. Later, he went to middle Tennessee where he established a saddlery. While in Tennessee, he was persuaded by a James Campbell of Charleston to return to Lincolnton and open a store in co-partnership with him and there he made his start as a merchant.

On commencing business, Vardry McBee made it a rule from which he never later departed to keep for sale no articles manufactured by his customers unless he bought them from the customer. In this way, he always tried to encourage home industry as a merchant as well as a manufacturer. In 1804 he married Jane Alexander, daughter of Col. Elvis Alexander of Rutherford County, North Carolina, and, throughout a long life, this most distinguished lady was to contribute much through her care, prudence and industry towards that large fortune which Vardry McBee later acquired.

In 1805 McBee discontinued his mercantile business temporarily and bought a large farm, house and lot in the village of Lincolnton. He now began to read to improve his mind, the subject of agriculture being his favorite study. He successfully brought back the land to good production and carried off many premiums for the finest products at some of the North Carolina agricultural exhibitions. It is said that Vardry McBee planted the first field of blue grass in North Carolina and cultivated that crop for pasturage along with clover, lucerne and other grasses. In 1812 he was elected Clerk of the County Court of Lincolnton and held that office for twenty-one years. In the meantime, he continued his farming, mercantile interests and other activities.

Even though he purchased his estate in Greenville in 1815, Vardry McBee did not come to Greenville for many years, although he set on foot many activities which were to make the village outstanding. His friends in Lincolnton remonstrated with him against the purchase of the Greenville land and told him he would not be able to make the payments but McBee's judgment told him better. He was attracted by the location of Greenville, its many streams furnishing water power and the fact that it appeared to be the crossroads to the mountains of North Carolina. During

these years McBee traveled back and forth to Greenville, starting numerous industries. In 1817 Mr. McBee built a very superior flour mill in the village, and, in 1829, another one built of stone, these mills being on the site of Richard Pearis' trading post. His brother-in-law, a Mr. Alexander, was the miller and lived on the hill above the post.

In August, 1820, Vardry McBee deeded to Jeremiah Cleveland, William Toney, William Young, John Blassingame, Spartan Goodlett and Baylis Earle thirty acres of land adjoining the village for the purpose of establishing the Greenville Male and Female Academies. Thus there came into being Greenville's first educational institutions which were to be operated on high standards and which attracted to Greenville many young men and women of promise who were later to contribute much to its history. Outstanding among these men was Benjamin Perry who states in his memoirs that he was influenced to come to Greenville because he had heard favorable things of the Male Academy and decided to enter it to read the "Iliad" and pursue mathematics and natural philosophy under the Rev. Mr. Hodges. Thus, in the spring of 1823, Benjamin Perry went to Greenville and, except for a few months the following winter, it was to be his lifelong residence and to which and his native state, he was to make tremendous contributions. Among other boys at the academy with whom Perry developed lifelong friendships were Randell and Theodore Croft who later became physicians in Greenville; Elias Earle, William Thompson, son of the Chancellor, George F. Townes, a future lawyer, editor and politician of Greenville.

Around this period Vardry McBee also acquired some land approximately six miles southeast of Greenville on Reedy River to construct on this site a cotton factory, a woolen mill and a paper mill. In this period he brought to Greenville other men who were to contribute much to the growth of the city and whose descendants have long been prominent in Greenville history. Among these was John Adams, a millwright, who was to help construct the flour mills and the subsequent mills on the Reedy. Also, coming to Greenville was J. W. Cagle and Eben Gower who was to later found the outstanding carriage factory of Gower, Cox and Markley. Emanuel Robinson was persuaded to move in from Lincolnton. John Logan, and many others came through his influence.

In 1824 we get another glimpse of Greenville as seen through the eyes of Robert S. Mills of Charleston, author of Mill's *Atlas*, and *Statistics of South Carolina*. He was a noted architect who designed the old Record Building and helped to build it. Robert Mills wrote in 1824:

> The village is regularly laid out in squares and rapidly improving. It is the resort of much company in the summer and several respectable and wealthy families have located themselves here on account of the salubrity of the climate. These have induced a degree of improvement, which promises to make Greenville one of the most considerable villages of the State. It has been preferred as a residence to Pendleton, perhaps on account of its not being affected to immediately by the cold damps of the mountains . . . The public buildings are a handsome brick Court House, lately erected, a jail, a Baptist meeting house, an Episcopal Church, and two neat buildings for the Male and Female Academy . . . The private homes are neat; some large and handsome. Two of the former Governors of the State have summer retreats here . . . Governors Alston and Middleton. The number of houses is about seventy, the population is about 500. [McBee had given the land for the Baptist Meeting House and for an Episcopal church at that time.]

That Greenville was industrialized was shown by a map of Greenville County in Mill's *Atlas* published in 1824. Practically every stream had its falls on which was situated grist mills like those of Edwards Mill on the Tyger towards Greer and the Peden Mills in the southeastern part of the county. This map of Greenville County also indicated that on the Enoree River near the Spartanburg County line, there was situated McCool's Cotton Factory and a little south of that point was Benson's Iron Works. The 1824 map indicates the location of the McBee Mills on Reedy River and also two other industrial sites.

McBee continued to live at Lincolnton, however, but operated stores in Lincolnton, Greenville, Spartanburg, and in several other towns. The chain store is often considered as being a comparatively recent development but Vardry McBee had a chain of stores operating very successfully prior to 1836. Patronizing home industry and selling in his stores these products in the various towns of Lincolnton, Greenville and Spartanburg, he used his combined buying power; also through his stores he found a ready outlet for the product of his mills. Paper from his mill on Reedy

River furnished the news print for the weekly newspapers of Greenville, Spartanburg and Charlotte. In his stores were found cotton cloth, woolens, fine flours, grits and other products of the farm, saddles and harness, wagons and guns which were made in this territory. Thus, the self-educated industrialist and farmer set in motion the progress which has made Greenville a city.

In 1836, Vardry McBee, at the age of sixty, moved from Lincolnton to Greenville and occupied the house on Prospect Hill. For many summers he had leased this house as a summer hotel to Edmond Waddell who had, in effect, made a fortune in operating it. Waddell was rather an uneducated man who liked to brag and one story is that he told a citizen one day: "I must get Mr. McBee to put a condition to the house so that I can entertain my low-country friends in a most hostile manner."

The little village was growing and new citizens were coming in. Col. William Toney had built the Mansion House which was to become the outstanding hotel of the up-country. Ben Perry had passed the Bar Examination and numerous other men were active in helping to build the town because McBee had set the proper attitude and atmosphere in which progress could be made. As the village grew it became necessary to widen some of the streets of the original village. When this was determined, according to the story coming down in the Powell family of Greenville, Vardry McBee mounted his horse and rode around to all of the people on that street with the statement, "As much as the village takes away from you to widen the street, go back on my land the same distance so that you will continue to have what you bought."

Mr. McBee rode his horse daily over his plantations and to his mills. He had been crippled as a small boy in a fall from a horse and could not walk great distances but daily he often rode a horse fifty miles or more and, apparently, felt no unusual fatigue. Thus, he supervised his plantations and his mills and stores, The Greenville Store being that of McBee and Irvin situated about seventy-five feet north of what is now McBee Avenue on Main Street. He continued his devotion to agriculture and Col. Wade Hampton said of his farm that it was one of the finest of the upcountry. Greenville had elected him President of the Agriculture Society and had awarded him the premium for the best managed farm in the district. His maxim was never injure land but try to make it better—not "clear and wear"—but build.

In the meantime, Vardry McBee had helped to start two more churches having deeded sites for the Methodist Church originally situated just southwest of Christ Episcopal Church and also land for the First Presbyterian Church on what is now West Washington Street.

Vardry McBee, thinking ahead of his time and with unusual energy for his years, became interested in the railroads and when the project of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Charleston Railroad was active in South Carolina, McBee subscribed liberally to it. On the death of Robert Y. Hayne who had been elected the first President of the company, McBee was elected to preside over the company, at a salary of $4,000.00 a year. In order to discharge the duties of his office he had to spend the greater portion of his time in Charleston. The routing of this railroad was debated in South Carolina and this controversy found Vardry McBee on one side and John Caldwell Calhoun on the other. Calhoun favored a route going up through Rabun Gap and McBee and his friends favored the route up towards Hendersonville and Asheville. However, financial pressures and growing conviction that the route to Cincinnati through the French Broad Valley provided too many problems influenced Vardry McBee to resign as president. Another reason for McBee's resignation as president of the railroad at this time was the fact that while in Charleston, two of his relations in Greenville, who had been connected in business with him, but in whose affairs at that time he had no interest, failed, and involved him in a lawsuit. Attempts were made to make Vardry McBee responsible for these debts due by Messrs. Alexander and Henning. In consequence of these lawsuits, and knowing that his friend, Col. Christopher Gadsden would be elected to succeed him, he resigned the presidency of the railroad and returned to Greenville. On his return from Charleston, he said to his legal counsel, "I have so acted through life, that there is not a fact or circumstance which my enemies can produce against me to affect my character in a court of justice." The result of these trials did show most conclusively the truth of this remark.

Shortly afterwards, however, Vardry McBee joined others of Greenville in initiating a move to build a railroad from Columbia to Greenville. John Belton O'Neal was president of the railroad and Vardry McBee was interested in building it up through Newberry and Laurens into Greenville instead of the route pro-

posed by Abbeville and Anderson. Vardry McBee at this time raised his subscription to the railroad in order to keep it from going under from $12,000.00 to $50,000.00 which was said to be the largest stock subscription to a railroad in South Carolina up to that time. He was vitally interested in railroads as shown by an interesting letter written by Joel R. Poinsett: "Mr. Vardry McBee, a neighbor, wants me to introduce him to you . . . he is uneducated but shrewd and intelligent . . . he owns a flour mill, a paper mill, a cotton mill and houses and land; he says he is going to New York for information about railroads." Poinsett, of course, meant that Vardry McBee did not have formal education which was true; but there were few more, however, in the State of South Carolina, who were better informed and better read than Vardry McBee of Greenville.

Whilst at the north, he was induced to subscribe $10,000 to the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad. In order to encourage the Charleston, Louisville and Cincinnati Railroad, he had taken $15,000 or $20,000 in that road. He took $12,000 of stock in the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, and afterwards increased it to $50,000, as has been already mentioned. It may with great truth be said of McBee, that very few men who have made their fortunes have appropriated so much of them to public buildings, and railroads. The Columbia and Greenville Railroad was completed to Greenville with its nothern terminals between Augusta and Pendleton Streets in 1853.

Vardry McBee, in 1850, continuing his keen interest in education, assisted Furman University to locate in Greenville. In that year James Clement Furman and the Furman trustees secured from Vardry McBee some 16 acres on the south side of Reedy River and thus, Furman University came to Greenville, an institution whose great influence on the city cannot be measured in the more than a century that it has been here. In 1854, the Baptists indicated an interest in obtaining a site for a Woman's College in Greenville. Benjamin F. Perry was chairman of the committee to try to get the trustees to donate to the Baptist denomination the site of the Male and Female Academies for this purpose. In that year the trustees by a vote of seven to two voted to turn over these lands to the Baptist denomination for a Woman's College and one of the majority voting was Vardry McBee who had originally donated the land and now coupled his vote with an additional

subscription of $1,000.00 so that the college could be located in Greenville.

Fortunately, a personal sketch of Vardry McBee was published by DeBow's *Review*, in 1852:

> In morality, and all the proprieties of life, Mr. McBee has no superior. His habits are all strictly temperate and methodical. He is a man of great industry and activity of life. He retires to bed early and arises before daylight every morning. He breakfasts very early, and then employs himself in riding and superintending his business till dinner. Having been crippled whilst a young man, by being thrown from his horse, he is not able to walk any distance. He consequently lives mostly in his saddle during the day. Although now nearly seventy-seven years old, he rides fifty miles a day, and feels no inconvenience from it! He enjoys fine health, though his constitution has always been delicate. There is the same uniformity and regularity in his dress that there is in his habits and manners. His dress is a drab coat and light vest and pantaloons. In person, Mr. McBee is small, with a mild and pleasing expression of face. In his manners, he is kind and gentle, with the simplicity of a child. Seldom is he excited by anything, but there is in him a sleeping passion, which is sometimes roused.

The rising tide of secession was beginning to strike South Carolina in 1850, Vardry McBee was a Unionist siding with Ben Perry, P. E. Duncan, Thomas Brockman and Jess Senter. The *Southern Patriot*, a paper published in Greenville in 1852, listed Vardry McBee along with Judge John Belton O'Neal, and others as being among the largest slaveholders in the state and much opposed to secession. The tide was running strong and by 1860, Vardry McBee joined with James C. Furman, A. B. Crook, George F. Townes, Perry Duncan, C. J. Elford and W. P. Price to defend the right of secession and to pass resolutions to that effect.

In 1860, the eighty-five year old Vardry McBee began to dispose of some of his properties and lay aside some of his responsibilities. Notable among this was the sale of his mills on the Reedy River which was advertised in the *Southern Enterprise*, May 15, 1862, by the new owners:

NEW MANUFACTURING FIRM

Grady, Hawthorne & Perry

Have entered into co-partnership 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 and upon as good terms as at any other establishment in the country.

J. W. Grady
David O. Hawthorne
William Perry

The Sands of Time were running out for this grand old man. Although he gave to the support of war effort and invested heavily n Confederate bonds, Vardry McBee was not to live to see the efeat of his beloved Confederacy. On January 23, 1864, in his ghty-ninth year Vardry McBee passed away. He was buried in Christ Church Cemetery. His wife, Jane Alexander, who survived him only a few months was later buried by his side. These Greenville pioneers rest in the city to which they had contributed so much.

Greenville has never accorded to Vardry McBee perhaps the credit which he deserves as the founding father of Greenville. His portrait, however, hangs in the library of the Greenville Senior High School.[1]

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[1]The children of Vardry McBee and Jane Alexander McBee were: (1) Joseph Gallishaw, (2) Malinda Penelope, (3) Silas Leroy, (4) Luther Martin (M. Miss McCall), (5) Hannah E., (6) Vardry Alexander, (7) Patsy (married T. C. Carson), (8) William Pinkney, (9) Henrietta D'Oyley.

YOUR NATIONAL ARCHIVES[1]

MRS. LOULIE LATIMER OWENS

The first known archival institutions[2] were set up by the Greeks of Athens in the fifth century before Christ. Athenians kept their valuable documents in the temple, next to the court house in the public square. The temple contained treaties, laws, minutes of the popular assembly, and other state documents. Among the documents were the statement Socrates wrote in his own defense, the manuscripts of model plays by Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, and the lists of the victors in the Olympic games. Although archival developments during the decline of the ancient civilizations and the Middle Ages had some influence on the modern period, archival institutions of today are primarily the result of recent movements.

The first modern national archives was established by France on September 12, 1790, keep the records of the New France that signified its gains and displayed its glories. During the French Revolution, institutions that had survived since feudal times had been eliminated. Radicals were for destroying the old records to obliterate every vestige of the hated ancient regime. Wiser men argued that the records should be preserved as evidence of the progress made by the new order. The records, they claimed, were public property and the public should have access to them. They should be saved to protect public and private rights. This point of view prevailed and the French saved their ancient records. By a series of national laws, the *Archives Nationale* took over the records of every branch of the central government, as well as those of the provinces, communes, churches, hospitals, universities, noble families. This first true national archives made three lasting contributions to the archival field:

1. An independent, national archival institution was established,
2. The principle of public access to archives was proclaimed,

[1]The editor, with Mrs. Owens' permission, has shortened this paper by removing some personal, technical, and descriptive materials.

[2]"Archives" are described as "all records made or received by any public or private institution in pursuance of its legal obligations or in connection with the transaction of its proper business and preserved by that institution or its legitimate successors in unbroken custody as evidence of its: *functions, policies, decisions, procedures, operations,* or other *activities,* because of the informational value of the data contained therein."

3. The responsibility of the state for the care of valuable documents of the past was recognized.

About fifty years later, in 1838, the English set up a central archival institution, the Public Record Office. Unlike French Revolutionaries, the English did not seek preservation of evidence of newly-won privileges. The rights and privileges of the English people, which had been established through the centuries, were embodied in registers. But for six centuries these registers and other documents had been haphazardly stuffed into closets, garrets, and castle towers. The Public Record Office was organized to gradually round up what records could be saved and to establish policies for future preservation of similar documents. Unlike the *Archives Nationale,* the Public Record Office is concerned only with the records of the central government.

Other European countries likewise made historic progress during the nineteenth century. Probably the most efficient and thorough was the archival institution of the Prussians. Their principles, in time, influenced all archivists who followed them.

In the United States as early as 1810 a Congressional committee found the public papers "in a state of great disorder and exposure." In 1818 an act was passed to set aside two fire-proof rooms in the capitol to house the records of the Continental Congress. This was the embryo of the Library of Congress. Fires in 1814, 1833, and 1877 destroyed valuable records. The fire of 1877 led to the appointment of a presidential commission to look into the situation, and Rutherford B. Hayes became the first president to recommend establishment of a national archives. The commission visualized "a cheap building . . . as a hall of records." After the American Historical Association was organized in 1884, it pressed for the establishment of a national archives. Early in the twentieth century a group of the most astute archivists in the country made a sort of inventory of government records and where they were to be found.

With the coming of Franklin Delano Roosevelt to the presidency, in 1933, the proponents for a National Archives found a president who not only understood the need but one who acted upon his understanding. On June 19, 1934, he signed the National Archives Act and dreams that some had come to look upon as impossible suddenly became reality. Those who had been making

studies and surveys knew where the records were; now they could go and get them. With the Archives Building already under construction, the newly appointed staff of the National archives searched virtually every public building in Washington and the basements, attics, and storage rooms of most of them yielded some government records.

Not all records had been carelessly kept. The State Department, from its infancy had preserved meticulously its records and made use of them by efficient finding systems. As the other branches of the national government turned over their records to the National Archives, the archivists requested the State Department to do likewise. At first, the State Department refused. But the National Archives Act had established a national archival agency in the full sense of the word and no department archives were to be permitted. Every record of the federal government was to be given into the custody of the National Archives. Under pressure, the State Department yielded, and its records were transferred. Finally, there yet remained but one hurdle—to wrest from the Library of Congress the original Constitution and the Declaration of Independence. The librarians urged exception in the case of these two documents since they were the two chief tourist attractions of the Library of Congress and since the Library had saved them so long. But the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence were records of the federal government. It was feared that should the National Archives yield on these, other government officials could withhold a document. And so, with bands playing and flags flying, the Constitution and Declaration of Independence journeyed with all proper ceremony to their new home in the rotunda of the National Archives Building on 9th, Constitution and Pennsylvania.

In the twenty years following the signing of the National Archives Act, American archivists made more progress than Europeans had in the preceeding century and a half. The National Archives makes claim to five distinct contributions to the archives movement:

1. Its building set standards that will never be disregarded by future planners.
2. The National Archives introduced new methods of restoration, preservation, and photographic reproduction.

3. The National Archives set up new methods of retirement of non-active records, arrangement, and description.
4. The National Archives developed the Record Group plan of classification.
5. The National Archives established a reference service that breaks with the old viewpoint of archivists' proprietary attitude.

Your National Archives—how does it operate? To attempt to answer this, here is a sketchy description of the processes through which documents go from their creation to their use as records in the National Archives.

By act of Congress, every document of every federal government agency is eventually the responsibility of the National Archives. The National Archives Building will house fifteen million cubic feet of records. Each year, at present rate, government agencies produce approximately thirty million cubic feet of documents. These, obviously, cannot all go into the building on 9th, Constitution, and Pennsylvania. Since 1939 a records management program determines exactly what to do with documents as they are produced.

Routine documents are now produced on standard forms and are kept by standard finding aid procedures. When they are retired, by arbitrary time schedules, they are disposed of one of four ways: out-right destruction, waste-paper, record centers, National Archives Building. Those that are out-right destroyed are usually papers that are confidential but have lost their usefulness to the government. Documents bearing important signatures are usually destroyed when they are no longer useful. Waste-paper is the largest single industrial product in Washington. More documents go this route than any other. Waste-paper purchasers are required to macerate government documents so that they cannot be sold as documents. A third route for retired documents is to the Record Centers. The National Archives maintains sixteen of these scattered throughout the country. Millions of feet of government records find temporary care in these until decisions are made for their destruction or permanent housing. The fourth way that documents may go is to the National Archives Building. Only one per cent of all documents produced by the federal government become archival.

The one per cent singled out as permanent records arrive in the National Archives Building by trucks, which are unloaded in the basement. Employees transfer the records to gas chambers for fumigation to kill vermin. After this process, employees determine to which section of which stack-level the records will go. There are seventeen stack levels, each divided into four sections by fire-walls. Certain levels are sacred to certain branches of the government and assignment of space is almost automatic.

When the records arrive on their permanent stack level, an archivist then takes them over. He is an expert in the branch of the government originating the records. He is familiar with its history, operations, personnel, and all records it has heretofore produced. He transfers the records to permanent boxes, drawers, or shelves, but he does not make any changes in their arrangement. He then makes an inventory. The inventory will *attribute* the records to their office of origin, *name* what the records are, *qualify* them functionally, *limit* them between dates, and *measure* them quantitively. The inventory identifies the records with their "Record Group" and describes them so that a searcher may more easily identify them. When the records have been described and shelved, they are ready for use.

The records at National Archives are used primarily by the agencies of the federal government. In the seventeen stack levels the phones ring constantly. Archivists answer them and ferret out the data needed. Distant inquiries come by letter. The individual searcher with a *bona fide* need is welcome and will receive courteous attention. It is impossible, however, for the individual searcher to find what he wants for himself. There is no roomful of catalog cards describing everything such as the Library of Congress provides. Archives cannot be classified by such rigid systems as Dewey-Decimal. National Archives can afford to adopt elaborate finding systems because no one but its own staff need ever learn them.

My internship project[3] in the General Land Office section was to take fifty-seven cubic feet of Revolutionary Bounty Land Script Application files between 1794 and 1906 and prepare an inventory for them. They were simply sitting on the shelves, but

[3]In the summer of 1962, the writer participated in a month-long institute on the preservation and administration of archives conducted by the National Archives and the American University.

no inventory had been prepared for them. To do this, I went to the Archives Library and acquainted myself with the nine legislative acts that had created the bounty land and described the scrip files within these acts. My inventory had to be acceptable for me to pass the course and then it became one of the thousands of inventory finding lists of the Archives.

In addition to the uses already described, the National Archives performs a number of specialized services. It maintains a large room almost exclusively used by genealogists and provides them not only with a vast array of records in books, papers, and on microfilm, but also provides expert assistants and elaborate self-help finding aids.

The historical documents publication program carries on in the National Archives Building the editing of a mass of historical material of enough popular interest to justify publication in book form.

The microfilm department operates dozens of cameras and enormous development laboratories to make available on microfilm millions of feet of documents. Microfilm may be borrowed or bought. With the exception of a small per cent of classified materials, the records in the National Archives are available to the public. All an individual has to do is to prove his need of any item.

There are fully two floors filled by the cartographic records. This division cares for maps dating back of the Revolution to Indian maps, maps of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. There are war maps made on cloth so they can be jammed in the pocket when fording a river; there are maps containing secret data printed on rice paper that can be eaten if the bearer is captured. There are tons and tons of maps, besides an enormous amount of documentary materials related to them. There are aerial maps that can chart half a continent in a shot. To care for such maps, they must be cut into sections.

When the National Archives Building was completed, it cost $8,750,000. Reporters, at that time, described it as "the jewel box" to hold choice bits of historical records. Archivists hastened to correct this false concept. The National Archives Building is the storehouse of the ordinary documents telling of the day to day operations of a self-governing people, preserved and made ready for study "that the future may learn from the past."

LITERARY CULTURE IN MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY GREENVILLE

By Alfred S. Reid

Prior to the last few decades, the most lively period of literature in Greenville took place in the middle of the nineteenth century. In relation to the size and wealth of the town, the number of persons engaged in writing was surprisingly large. Judged by professional standards, the quality of achievement was not very high, but there were unmistakable signs of gradual improvement from the 1820's to the 1870's. As with most periods of literary activity, this one in mid-nineteenth century Greenville was supported and encouraged by schools, bookstores, clubs, lyceums, newspapers, and libraries; and a survey of these basic cultural institutions will provide a helpful commentary on the town as well as on the character of the literature produced.[1]

In contrast to the cultural history of Charleston before 1860, which is fairly well-known, only a few facts about up-country South Carolina have been considered worthy of inclusion in general histories. These facts concern John Caldwell Calhoun and Andrew Jackson and the "famous" Academy of Moses Waddell, where Calhoun and Augustus Baldwin Longstreet, among others, went to school. Greenville comes into the main stream of literary culture only obliquely through Charleston figures like William Gilmore Simms and Joel R. Poinsett and through the writings of John William DeForest, who spent two years here as agent for the

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[1] To provide connecting links and to make the picture complete, I have adapted some material from my earlier "Literature," *The Arts In Greenville* (1960), but most of the information in this article is new, especially that about bookstores, libraries, and reading habits; about the Greenville Literary Club of the late 1860's; about the editorial policies of *The Southern Enterprise;* and about the poets Laura Gwin and Lardoner Gibbon. Some of the earlier parts of this paper were presented in Charleston in 1960 before a joint meeting of the Southeastern American Studies Association and the South Atlantic Modern Language Association under the title "Ante-Bellum Literary Culture in the Up-Country South Carolina Town of Greenville." A special summer research grant-in-aid from the Southern Fellowships Fund enabled me to examine Greenville newspapers filed in the Charleston Library Society, Duke University Library, and the University of North Carolina Library.

Editor's note: Dr. Reid's "Recent Literary Developments in Greenville: 1959-1963," *Furman Studies* (Furman University, Greenville, S. C., November, 1964), N. S. XII, 16-36, this article, and his "Literature," *Arts in Greenville* (Furman University, Greenville, S. C., 1960) are a trilogy forming a study of literary effort in Greenville from its founding to the present.

Freedmen's Bureau.[2] Charleston was 127 years old when Greenville was incorporated in 1797. Already Charleston had an established culture dominated by the planter aristocracy. The Charleston Library Society had burned down once but still had acquired a holding of 1,200 volumes by the time Greenville established its first library society in 1826.[3]

In 1825 Greenville had a population of about 500. Its principal activities were farming, law, tourism, and trade with drovers.[4] Because of its many low-country tourists, Greenville was partly a social and intellectual extension of Charleston. But as was typical of the Southern backwoods, Greenville's smaller farms, fewer slaves, less wealth, more diversified farming, its provincial mountaineer independence, and its indignation toward the coast for discriminatory use of tax moneys had bred in these backwoods people a more actual democratic life than Charleston had and possibly a great deal more respect for the national union. Thus in one sense Greenville culture was in opposition to that of the low-country.[5]

By the 1820's this society began to acquire the rudiments of literary culture. Evidence appears first in the establishment of schools in 1819, a newspaper in 1826, and bookstores in 1827 and 1828.[6] E. R. Stokes opened a third bookshop in 1837 and frequently announced his titles in *The Greenville Mountaineer*.[7] Books of history and biography, such as Gibbons' *Rome*, Gillie's *History of Greece*, Hinton's *United States*, and Plutarch's *Lives*, head the lists. Standard English authors constantly appear, especially the poetical works of Shakespeare, Pope, and Goldsmith; the Romantic poets, Campbell, Scott, Moore, Burns, and Byron; and the English novelists, Fielding, Austen, Scott, and Dickens. *Poets of America* is listed in 1840. Quite a few obscure novels appear, but Irving, Cooper, and Simms are the only noted Americans listed. Books on religion and textbooks in oratory, the

[2] See Robert E. Spiller, *et al.*, ed., *Literary History of the United States*, 3 vols. (1948), I, 882, and Jay B. Hubbell, *The South in American Literature: 1670-1900* (1954), pp. 264-267, 268, 413.

[3] Hubbel, pp. 74, 183; *The Greenville Mountaineer*, April 25, 1829.

[4] Lillian A. Kibler, *Benjamin F. Perry: South Carolina Unionist* (1946), pp. 39-44.

[5] See the *Southern Patriot*, Aug. 1, 1851.

[6] S. S. Crittenden, *The Greenville Century Book*, p. 29; *Greenville Republican*, March 24, 1827, February 23, 1828.

[7] *Mountaineer*, September 29, 1837, March 2, 1838, September 27, 1838, January 4, 1839, July 19, 1839, December 11, 1840.

classics, agriculture, geography, and bookkeeping round out most of the lists. In the 1840's Stokes sold out to B. Dunham, who sold out to G. E. Elford in 1854, who in turn sold out to P. C. Jeter in 1857. Jeter advertised works by Simms, Poe, Whittier, Longfellow, and John Pendleton Kennedy, and put in a fifty-cent line of fiction.[8]

Much current periodical literature, including *DeBow's Review*, *Southern Review*, *Harper's Magazine*, and *The New York Mirror*, was accessible through the local newspaper offices. James B. D. DeBow, a native Charlestonian, had visited Poinsett in Greenville to get Poinsett's advice on founding the *Review* in New Orleans.[9]

As to libraries, Benjamin Franklin Perry, a distinguished local citizen, says that "In 1823 I do not think there was a citizen in the village who had more than 15 or 20 volumes of books in his house."[10] A few years later, at least one lawyer, Baylis Earle, had about 500 volumes, about half in law and half on miscellaneous subjects. Other lawyers—Waddy Thompson in particular, who succeeded Poinsett as minister to Mexico—must have had a fairly good collection of law books. Poinsett, a regular summer visitor from Charleston in the 1820's and 1830's, had a sizable library and B. F. Perry himself "was an eager buyer and reader of books" and is said to have had a collection of 1700 volumes in 1849.[11]

In 1826, the Ladies Library Society was founded; three years later it had twenty members and four hundred volumes. O. H. Wells, editor of the *Greenville Mountaineer*, urged patronage and encouraged wide reading as necessary to a free people. By December, 1838, and probably earlier, a men's group had organized a "Greenville Literary Society" and a reading room.[12]

At least some of these books and periodicals were probably

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[8]*Mountaineer*, December 4, 1846; *Southern Enterprise*, December 15, 1854, December 18, 1856, January 8, 1857.

[9]J. Fred Rippy, *Joel R. Poinsett: Versatile American* (1935), pp. 179, 214n; *Southern Patriot*, June 27, 1851.

[10]*Southern Enterprise*, August 30, 1871.

[11]Kibler, pp. 44, 203; Rippy, p. 221; Henry T. Thompson, *Waddy Thompson, Jr.* (1929), pp. 32-33. An unverified report estimates that Thompson's library contained 3,500 volumes. His biographer gives no figures but says that the library was housed in a separate building from Thompson's home, built in 1852, on Paris Mountain: "His library was one of the wonders of the day and attracted men like Bancroft, the great historian, who frequently visited Paris Mountain to consult it. In the library was a portrait gallery, which contained oil paintings of many distinguished Americans and a museum of curios which Thompson had collected . . . in Mexico."

[12]*Mountaineer*, April 25, 1829; December 28, 1838.

and B. F. Perry says that in 1824 there was much card playing and horse racing but very little reading.[13] Yet Perry read a great deal; his references to classical authors, to European history, and to English and American writers demonstrate a wide range. And we know that Poinsett, Waddy Thompson, Baylis Earle, and a few other persons in the area read and discussed books. But most likely this passion for books and learning was not very pervasive or wide-spread among the yeoman farmer population: Perry once wrote to Simms on learning of the latter's intention to come to Greenville to deliver a series of lectures that "we had very little literary taste in Greenville, and I did not think that he would meet with that success which his lectures merited. But that if he would bring with him a show of any kind, a circus, or a number of monkeys, I could insure him success."[14] Certainly popular taste then, as it is now, was against reading. Taste was, moreover, colored by a typical American Puritanism. Perry himself advised mainly the reading of "history, biography, travels, standard poetry and religious books" and discouraged novel reading.[15] The local newspaper stressed the same point of view in 1826 when it advised its readers: "Cultivate your mind by the perusal of those books which instruct while they amuse. Do not devote much of your time to novels; [they] vitiate the taste . . . . Most plays are of the same cast . . . ."[16]

Creative effort began in Greenville about 1824 with the organization of an informal debating club and a formal oratorical group called the Franklin Polemic Society.[17] Both groups encouraged reading and discussion. After the demise of these groups, a Lyceum, organized about 1840, stressed informal debates and invited outside speakers. Discussion topics between 1840 and 1850 included the moral influence of fiction, women's education, the compatibility of married life and literary pursuits, censorship, liberty of the press, the abolition of military schools in South Carolina, the wisdom of the executions of the mutineers aboard the *Somers*, advantages of an international copyright law, and the moral value of theatrical amusements. Lectures on topics in literature, religion, history,

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[13]Kibler, p. 41.
[14]B. F. Perry, *Reminicences* (1889), p. 156.
[15]B. F. Perry, *Biographical Sketches of Eminent American Statesmen. With Speeches, Addresses, and Letters* (1887), p. 355.
[16]*Republican*, September 23, 1826.
[17]Kibler, pp. 46-47.

philosophy, and politics were standard but irregular occurrences.[18] In May, 1838, the town turned out to hear a lecture at fifty cents a head, the proceeds of which went as charity to the Charleston victims of a devastating fire. Charles W. D'Oyley, local citizen and classical scholar, spoke appropriately on the fires that burned Troy and Moscow.[19]

These lectures and clubs for debate reflect vigorous intellectual life for a small backwoods town but not one of outstanding achievements. Meanwhile literary activity had begun. About 1824, John H. Hewitt of New York, a poet, song-writer, and amateur actor, came to Greenville to study law and started a short-lived literary magazine called *Ladies Literary Portfolio*. Hewitt and Perry and others contributed poems, stories, essays, and reviews. Hewitt's poem "The Rival Harps," published in three parts, received praise from a local reviewer who compared its style to that of Thomas Moore. The reviewer regretted that the *Portfolio* had to close after only a few numbers: "It was a little work that pleased our community, more from its *light* nature than from its solidity."[20] In 1826, Young and Timme founded the *Greenville Republican*, a weekly newspaper, but Hewitt was one of the leading contributers. He composed the "Jubilee Song" which was sung at Cowpens at the Jubilee Celebration of American Independence on July 4, 1826, and which was reprinted in the first number of the *Republican*; and he was the author of several other poems and possibly stories. After helping to get literature started in Greenville, Hewitt left town sometime in the spring of 1827 and moved to Baltimore where, among other activities, including musical composition, he became involved in a literary controversy with Edgar Allan Poe.[21]

After a year and a half, the *Republican* was superseded by the *Mountaineer*, founded by O. H. Wells in 1829. Both the *Republican* and the *Mountaineer* served as journals of opinion and as outlets for local essayists, short story writers, and poets. All the early editors stressed the "literary" quality of the paper by including extracts and poems from various popular journals,

[18]*Mountaineer*, June 24, 1842; July 8, 1842; October 21, 1842; October 28, 1842; December 9, 1842; December 16, 1842; February 10, 1843; March 1, 1844; February 7, 1845; July 6, 1849; June 10, 1837.

[19]*Ibid.*, May 11, 1838.

[20]*Enterprise and Mountaineer*, August 30, 1871; July 28, 1875; Kibler, pp. 49, 78-79; *Republican*, January 6, 1827.

[21]John H. Hewitt, *Shadows on the Wall* (1877), pp. 41, 43.

and each showed an eagerness to print essays on subjects like states rights, anti-feminism, medicine, the evils of slave trading, literature, law, and agriculture. For a few years in the 1820's and 1830's stories by local authors appeared anonymously. Usually sentimental or else satirical of manners, these stories are not very effectively developed. Their main value is their description of a small mountain town with a thriving social season of balls, courting, and passing tourists. As a group, the stories are generally inferior to the essays and poems and after the early years gradually disappear.[22]

Short poems take up much less space than news, essays, and stories, but except for the prose of B. F. Perry, these poems show more skillful craftsmanship, more individuality, and more of the playful interactions of personalities that we associate with a literary movement. Most of the poems are love poems or nature poems in the style of Moore, Campbell, and Byron; others are on conviviality or temperance, on religion, on literary or poetic themes, and on patriotism. Some are humorous.

A few poems capture faithfully the local scene. Several extol farming as the good life. Several picture the political conflict between the up-country and the low-country; one of them, "The Devil Getting His Breakfast Before Visiting Charleston," makes fun of the mullification frenzy affecting Charleston;[23] and a poem by "Bald Rock" boasts of the strength of the mountain people who would have to fight for the coastal men if war should come:

> The low country people, who live at their ease,
> Stuffed with turtle and wine, with porter and cheese,
> To climb a hillside would find it no fun,
> Where a lad of the mountains would skip with his gun.[24]

The poet thus chides Charlestonians for their war-mongering over the "test oath" and for their citified luxury. O. H. Well's first "New Year's Address" poem states proudly this up-country unionism in which "all for Union remain./ The patrons of the Mountaineer/ Inhale the purest atmosphere."[25]

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[22] See *The Arts in Greenville*, pp. 98-99.
[23] *Mountaineer*, May 21, 1830.
[24] *Ibid.*, March 8, 1834.
[25] *Ibid.*, December 29, 1833.

A poem by "TFS," "The Coquette," recalls the social gaiety of the village; "Go, Gentle Stranger, to the Mountains" and "The Mockingbird" describe the natural setting of the county.[26] At least four poems make use of one of the most spectacular phenomena of Nature in Greenville, Reedy River Water Falls, which editor William Yancy, who later became a "fire eater," pointed out was the spot in the community most frequently "resorted to" by lovers. In these four poems Reedy Falls comes close to generating a legendary poetic subject, a legend of youth and beauty presided over by a friendly angel of love.[27]

We know the names of a few of the early poets: John H. Hewitt, Thomas F. Smith, Warren R. Davis, Charles W. D'Oyley, and James M. Cureton; but chiefly we know only initials or pseudonyms. Smith, who signed his work "TFS", contributed about a dozen poems on various themes.[28] Warren Ransom Davis, a United States congressman, contributed at least five poems, chiefly on love.[29] Most of Hewitt's poems, signed "H," have merit and were included in his *Miscellaneous Poems* published in Baltimore in 1839[30] "JDC" 's "Go Gentle Stranger to the Mountains" is the best of three works by this poet and one of the finest poems of the period.[31] The most voluminous early contributor was "JMC," fourteen of whose forty poems appeared in 1838.

Of these early poets Warren R. Davis, the congressman from the district, was apparently the most outstanding and talented public figure, if not the most gifted poet. Besides his contributions in law, public service, and poetry, he was noted for his conversational ability and social graces. In the *History of Old Pendleton District* (1913) R. W. Simpson calls Davis "the most noted wit, and the most popular man in Pendleton" (144). B. F. Perry, who succeeded Davis as state representative for his region, agreed with this verdict. And after Davis' death Perry reports that as editor of *The Mountaineer* he published some of Davis' poetry and "collected . . . a great deal" more . . . "from the Sheriff of Pendleton District,

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[26]Ibid., March 18, 1835, February 14, 1835, July 25, 1829.
[27]*Republican*, April 14, 1827; *Mountaineer*, November 19, 1830, May 16, 1835, August 3, 1834.
[28]*Mountaineer*, March 28, 1835, August 12, 1835, July 11, 1835.
[29]*Ibid.*, May 4, 1833, May 9, 1835, May 15, 1835, May 25, 1835, June 13, 1835.
[30]*Republican*, March 10, 1827, March 17, 1827, March 12, 1827.
[31]*Mountaineer*, February 14, 1835.

Winchester Foster, "who was a very intimate friend of the Poet. Whilst lying on his sick bed . . . [Davis had] dictated to Mr. Foster . . . most of his fugitive pieces." Foster "wrote them down, and gave [Perry] . . . the manuscript." Perry later searched for this collection but "could not find it."[32] We therefore have only a few of these Davis poems, and they are not very good. We may hopefully believe that some of those that were lost were better than those that have survived.

This vigorous poetic activity included much fun and several playful conflicts. One argument in verse involved the Town Council and some inebriated citizens who had fallen into a hole in the courthouse square. "Marmion" and "Stanley" quarrelled over the quality of "Marmion" 's verse and 'Stanley" 's qualifications as a critic. A "teetotaler" berated "TFS" for a poem on drowning his grief in wine, and "TFS" obliged by writing a temperance poem. A poem by "JMC" on the deceit of woman brought a stern protest from "Nora" that all women are not deceitful and that perhaps one day "JMC" will meet one of these true women. "JMC" gallantly apologized and hoped that "Nora" would also be spared from falling in love with a "false youth."[33]

A local Thespian Society flourished from 1836 to 1838, and among the plays put on were two works written by local playwrights. The citizenry took pride in these original productions, but neither the authors' names nor the plays have been preserved.[34]

During the secession controversy of the 1850's, two new weekly newspapers were founded, and literature in this village of about 1500 people took a more serious turn. Editorials and correspondence in B. F. Perry's *Southern Patriot*, founded in 1851, adopted a polemic tone. Poetry consistently furthered the Union cause and satirized the secessionists. "Peter Pleasant" 's "The Beasts—The Birds —The Bats," for instance, describes the "simpering smile and lowly brow" of the reformed secessionists and urges people not to trust these "treacherous men" again. And discarding names like "puppies, pigs, and rats,/ Let's know them henceforth as—The bats."[35]

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[32]Quoted from an unpublished paper by Susan Smith in possession of the author: "Warren R. Davis."

[33]*Republican*, November 11, 1826, August 8, 22, 1829; *Mountaineer*, March 2, 16, 1838.

[34]*Mountaineer*, March 5, 1836, June 4, 1836, January 2, 1837. See also Dorothy Richey, "Theater Arts," *The Arts in Greenville*, pp. 75-76.

[35]*Southern Patriot*, August 30, 1852.

In 1854 William P. Price founded the *Southern Enterprise* as an "acceptable family newspaper" to appeal to the ladies and the "mechanics." His editorial policy was sentimental in its stress on home and motherhood, on all that is "chaste and elegant," in urging women's rights but in denouncing tight corsets, and in avoiding all "revolutionary and destructive principles." Price put in a ladies' column, encouraged female poets to contribute, and tried in all ways to "blend the useful with the beautiful and the good." In upholding Southern rights, the *Enterprise* became a foe of Perry's *Southern Patriot*, regarded slavery as "right and proper," and gradually moved from Unionism to Secessionism.[36]

Three of the lady poets of the Enterprise were Laura Gwin, a ministers wife; "Ola Sta," a young girl; and "C. de Flori," whose "pen name" when turned around probably stands for Floride Calhoun; for B. F. Perry describes her, on the publication of some of her verses, as a "descendant of South Carolina's great statesman, John C. Calhoun."[37] The best and most prolific of these lady poets was Laura Gwin. In 1860 Mrs. Gwin collected her poems as *Miscellaneous Poems*, printed by G. E. Elford; and both John A Broadus of the Furman Theological Seminary and James Orr paid public tributes.[38] Mrs. Gwin's work, with its preoccupation with morbid and sentimental themes about the death of young girls, shows the influence of Edgar Allan Poe, but her emphasis is far more moralistic than Poe would have approved of. Nevertheless Mrs. Gwin is probably the most polished of nineteenth century Greenville poets.

One person, above all the others, Benjamin Franklin Perry, stands out as the leading spirit of Greenville antebellum culture and the fulfillment of its potentialities. Perry had one of the best libraries and was one of the most avid readers in the community. He was also the most prolific and substantial writer. He contributed stories and sketches to Hewitt's *Ladies Literary Portfolio* and to other magazines in the state. He contributed essays on political and moral subjects to the *Republican* and *Mountaineer*.[39] A year after Wells founded the *Mountaineer* in 1829, Perry took over as editor and

[36]*Southern Enterprise*, May 19, 1854, June 15, 1854, December 1, 1854, March 30, 1855, January 10, 1867, January 1, 1857.
[37]*Southern Enterprise*, June 9, 1869.
[38]*Southern Enterprise*, May 31, 1860.
[39]Kibler, pp. 49, 54-55, 78.

vigorously opposed nullification. In 1834 while a state senator he wrote a series of sketches of revolutionary incidents in the Greenville and Spartanburg area. In February, 1851, Perry and C. J. Elford formed the *Southern Patriot*, a weekly newspaper dedicated to "Agriculture, Arts, Commerce, Literature, Manufactures, Science, and Politics," but especially advocating unionism over states rights and nullification. Perry wrote longer editorials than he had written twenty years earlier in the *Mountaineer* and in them carefully developed his thoughts on political issues. He reviewed books, wrote sketches of state politicians, and described the founding of various mills in the community. Among his book reviews is an enthusiastic endorsement of Lyell's *Principles of Geology* and an equally strong repudiation of Calhoun's theory of concurrent majority as "impractical," "utterly fallacious," and as leading to anarchy.[46]

His letters to his wife, his diary or journal, his editorials and speeches, and his sketches of public men have much literary merit and show a sensitive and noble person with a keen mind. His *Reminiscences of Public Men* (1883) reveal clearly his political ideas. He was a liberal in advocating legal, penal, and educational reforms and internal improvements; he was a rationalist in appealing to common sense, moderation, and sanity in public affairs; he was Unionist in opposing nullification and secession as "madness and folly." Thus the book shows partiality to Unionists like James L. Pettigru, Joel R. Poinsett, Daniel E. Huger, Thomas S. Grimke, and William J. Grayson. Yet Perry was a Southerner in standing by the South even when he knew the South was wrong and in his refusal to cooperate with the Radicals during Reconstruction. He told Governor John H. Means just after South Carolina seceded in 1860—in what is perhaps the most famous remark ever made by a Greenvillian—that for thirty years he had been "trying to keep the state from committing so dreadful and suicidal a folly; but all my life-long efforts had proved unavailing, and 'they were now all going to the devil and I would go with them'" (p. 163).

Of Perry's miscellaneous papers and speeches, the most notable are a speech in Greenville in 1865 and one in 1882 at Reidsville Female Academy. The Greenville speech was occasioned by a meeting of Greenvillians to draw up resolutions to present to President Andrew Johnson asking for honorable return of the State

[46] *Southern Patriot*, June 2, 1851, November 20, 1951, December 11, 1851.

into the Union; in it Perry strongly indicts Southern politicians for their false leadership. He charges that secession was totally unjustifiable, a position which he had held all his life; and he berates Greenvillians for their wild extravagance in voting for secession, an act of "madness and folly": "Abandon at once," he says, "all notions of Secession, Nullification and Disunion, determined to live, and to teach your children to live, as true American citizens" (p. 239). The speech at Reidsville urges Southerners to educate the masses, develop industry, and practice habits of hard work to overcome the harsh effects of Reconstruction.

The moving of Furman University to Greenville in the 1850's brought new minds to town and augmented the native trend toward a more serious atmosphere with stress on ethics, scholarship, and literary productivity. Perry welcomed the arrival of Furman University in an editorial on January 27, 1853, for its bringing to Greenville students and men of learning and piety from other states and for its introducing a "liberalizing" influence into the area. The college and town enjoyed a close relation. The Adelphian Society of Furman students invited outside speakers; and Perry and Richard Furman III, a grandson of the "godfather" of Furman University, member of the board of trustees, and pastor for a while of the Baptist Church, seem to have attended several times. Once Perry heard Furman read a poem, "The Pleasures of Piety," and make an address: and Perry published in the *Patriot* at least one of Furman's poems, "Lines Written at the Base of Table Rock."[41] In 1859 Furman published *Poems*, a volume containing about twenty poems, of which "The Pleasures of Piety" is the longest and "Table Rock" is perhaps the best. Another poem, "The Death of Calhoun," praises Calhoun as one who loved the Union but who loved his state even more. Compared with the poets who had preceded him, and with his contemporary, Laura Gwin, Furman achieves a grander rhetorical style in imitation of Milton, displays wider learning, and shows a closer reading of English eighteenth century didactic poetry, but he has less humor and less lyric sprightliness than the others and is less graceful than Mrs. Gwin.

The arrival of three new faculty members of the newly organized Furman Theological Seminary in 1859–John A. Broadus, Basil Manly, Jr., and William Williams–to join President James

[41] *Southern Patriot*, June 20, 1851, July, 1851.

P. Boyce, brought still more learning, trained intelligence, and productive writing ability to Greenville.[42] Besides their youth, energy, zeal, and cosmopolitan refinements, these men brought a large fund of literary experience into the community and assisted Perry and other local men of culture in setting the intellectual tone and dominating the literary life of Greenville for eighteen years. Boyce and Manly had both edited religious journals and had contributed articles themselves. Manly had collaborated with his father in compiling a hymn book in 1850. Broadus already had published several articles and had shown an urge to write. Besides sermons, tracts, and editorial work, the so-called "Big Four" of the Seminary produced or began much substantial scholarship in Greenville, including Boyce's *A Brief Catechism of Bible Doctrine* (1872) and Broadus' famous *A Harmony of the Gospels*. After launching the press of the Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, which they helped organize in Greenville in 1863—and which today in Nashville still bears portions of their names as the Broadman Press—Broadus and Manly hoped to found an independent adult religious "Review," but their plans fell through for lack of funds. Boyce, Manly, and Williams were also interested in verse. Boyce translated French poems, Williams composed hymns, and Manly wrote the commencement hymn for the seminary, "Soldiers of Christ, in Truth Arrayed," in addition to doing other poems and humorous verse.

The interest of these men in literature and ideas and in making Greenville a lively intellectual forum is especially apparent in their participation in "The Greenville Literary Club," which they helped start in 1867. The only available records of this club, heretofore known only through casual references, are *The Southern Enterprise*, which was edited during the years of the club by George F. Townes, a club member who regularly announced and reported on the meetings, and a small book containing four years of the club "minutes," from 1871 to 1874, as kept by D. Townsend Smith, who was secretary during these years.[43]

In addition to the Seminary men, the club was composed of ministers, lawyers, business and professional persons, and other

[42]This paragraph is condensed from *The Arts in Greenville*, pp. 108-111.

[43]This valuable book of "The Literary Club of Greenville, South Carolina, 1871-1874," including the revised "Constitution" of 1873 and the "Roll of Members," is in the possession of Smith's daughter, Mrs. George A. Adams, 38 Mount Vista Avenue, Greenville.

faculty members of Furman University and the Greenville Female College. At least two of the members, C. J. Elford and William King Easley, had been members of the earlier "literary society" and "Lyceum" of the 1840's, which had had a similar plan of organization. John A. Broadus, seminary professor of homiletics and New Testament, was president in 1867; and G. G. Wells, lawyer, was secretary. James P. Boyce, seminary president and professor of Systematic Theology, was president of the club in 1869, and J. Birnie was vice-president. Basil Manly, Jr., seminary hymnologist and professor of Old Testament, was president in 1870. Ellison Capers, pastor of Christ Church, was president in 1871; Julius C. Smith was vice-president; and D. T. Smith, Furman professor of Greek and Hebrew, was secretary. Broadus was again president in 1872, Hamlin Beattie was vice-president, D. T. Smith was secretary, and J. C. Smith was treasurer. In 1873 C. H. Toy, professor at the Theological Seminary, was president, T. U. Cox was vice-president, and the two Smiths were secretary and treasurer. Charles Hallett Judson was president in 1874, Ellison Capers was vice-president, and the two Smiths were again secretary and treasurer.

Under the leadership of Broadus, one of the most productive of Greenville citizens, next to Perry, the club was founded early in 1867 and held monthly meetings in the homes of members. Each month a member read a paper and led in a discussion. The first meeting was held on March 21, 1867, in the home of John B. Patrick, teacher in the Furman Preparatory School and later principal of Greenville High School; E. T. Buist, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, read a paper on "The Press." On April 11, the second meeting was held at the home of William Thomas, pastor of the Baptist Church; and G. F. Townes read a paper on "Suffrage." A week later Townes printed an editorial praising the club for its "easy, familiar, conversational way" and for its attracting to its midst some of the most "able minds in the District." The May meeting was held at the home of Julius C. Smith, where J. W. Huncker, pastor of the Methodist Church, read a paper, the title of which is not recorded. In June the club held a special meeting to mourn the death of C. J. Elford, printer, publisher, operator of a bookstore, and Superintendent of the Sunday School at the Baptist Church. Club-president Broadus in a brief testimonial regretted that while the "dew of early youth"

was still on the "young Society" it was "already compelled to pause at the grave of a loved . . . member," . . . it's "first dead son." The "Minutes" show that honoring deceased members was a standard practice and involved setting aside a special "memorial" page in the "Minutes" book.

In June the club also inaugurated a program of seven weekly "Summer Lectures" at the Court House, and tickets went on sale at Elford's Bookstore. The lecturers for this first summer were A. M. Shipp, president of Wofford College, who spoke on "The Philosophy of History"; E. T. Buist, who spoke on "Education"; Broadus, on "The Poetry of Mrs. Browning"; Joseph LeCompte of the University of South Carolina faculty, on the "Flora of the Coal Period"; William Hans Campbell, lawyer and judge, on "Macbeth." James Clement Furman, president of Furman University, and J. H. Carlisle appeared on this series, but their lecture topics are not recorded. The scientific lecture by Joseph LeCompte was so well received that by "popular request" he remained a second night and lectured to a large crowd on "Petroleum." Broadus' lecture on Mrs. Browning's poetry was also well attended; Townes thought that it was a "scholarly coverage" of the topic.

Meanwhile the club continued its monthly meetings. Despite a preponderance of theologians, ministers, and active church laymen in the group, the range of topics was wide. Science and technology were, strangely enough, the favorite subjects. Besides LeCompte's two scientific discussions, T. Q. Donaldson, lawyer, led a discussion in September, 1867, on "India Rubber" and "Gutta Percha" at the home of Mrs. Hoke, who, besides Mrs. F. F. Beattie, was, as far as we know, one of the only two women who entertained the group. In October, the subject was "Machinery" at the home of T. Cox. In July, 1868, the Rev. Mr. Potter spoke on "Volcanoes," and in August, 1868, John L. Lanneau, professor of mathematics at Furman, spoke on "Astronomy"; Townes reports that Manly, Broadus, G. S. Bryan, and C. H. Judson, president of Greenville Female College, kept this discussion going far into the evening. In January, 1849, William Williams of the seminary, spoke on "Homeopathy," or the treatment of diseases by drugs; and in May, 1869, J. M. Harris discussed "Tobacco: Its Use and Abuse." In the lecture series in 1868, C. H. Judson spoke on "The Evidences of a Pre-Adamite Race," and Townes reports that "Without committing himself," Judson "conceded that late discoveries give many

facts sustaining the probabilities of pre-Adamite races of men of a vast antiquity." Townes thought that Judson's lecture was in "fine style" and showed "high reasoning." Judson spoke on "Correlation of Forces" in January, 1872.

Next to scientific subjects, topics on politics, social studies, and ethics appealed to the group, such as "Suffrage," "Social Intercourse," "Divorce," "National Banks," "Requisites of Success," "Human Perfectibility," and "Inequalities of Life." Education, language, and oratory were also discussed. Broadus gave a speech on "Language: Its Origin" in March, 1868, and one on "The Art of Oratory" in September, 1870; C. H. Toy, new member of the seminary, spoke on "The English Language in Reference to Schools and Colleges" in April, 1869, and in February, 1871, he spoke on "The Bible in the Public Schools"; W. D. Thomas spoke on "Teaching and Teachers" in July, 1868; and D. T. Smith read an essay on January 23, 1872, on "Some Considerations Which Render the Study of Classics a *Desideratum*." Historical subjects came up for discussion several times. W. K. Easley, lawyer in partnership with G. G. Wells, spoke in November, 1868, on "Arabic Civilization"; Ellison Capers, later to become Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of South Carolina, spoke on "Maximilian" in July, 1867. The Christian religion was not usually treated directly but was more often discussed in relation to other topics, such as in G. F. Townes' "The Influence of Religion on Civil Government," which produced considerable disagreement; in Toy's "The Koran" and Boyce's "Mormonism," the latter of which Boyce worked up into a lecture for the 1869 series; and in Judson's lecture on the geological implications of the antiquity of man mentioned earlier.

Besides Judson, the summer lectures for 1868 included J. L. Reynolds of the University of South Carolina; J. P. Thomas, editor of the *Columbia Phoenix*, who spoke on "The Past and Future of South Carolina"; and N. R. Middleton of Charleston, who spoke on "Social Intercourse." In 1869 the lecturers were Boyce, Toy, J. L. Burrows of Richmond, Professor Rivers of the University of South Carolina, and Hicks of Charleston. Toy spoke on "The Koran," Boyce on "Mormonism," and Hicks on a "Plea for the Bible"; other topics are not recorded.

In December, 1868, the club set annual dues at $15.00 and made plans for opening a reading room, at the dedication of which

in February, 1869, at the Court House, J. P. Boyce read a paper on "Perfect Womanhood as Seen in Ideal Portraitures of Eve." The reading room was at first ostentatiously called the "Excelsior Reading Society," but was later spoken of as merely "The Greenville Reading Room." The "Minutes" show that one of the major items of business each month was the concern with keeping up with periodicals and books. A special "Committee on Periodicals" usually reported on acquisitions, losses, fines, and means of getting members to return borrowed items. Townes wrote in August, 1871, that the *Columbia Union* had praised the room as the best of its kind "this side of Baltimore."

After the lecture series in 1869, meetings began to grow irregular, and after March, 1870, meetings were temporarily suspended. In December, 1871, the group revived, and president-elect Broadus invited new members, spoke on the advantages to the community of the Reading Room, and announced that "The great lack of interest has been a . . . source of much concern to some of the friends of literature in our midst." The last meeting took place on December 23, 1874, at Whitsett's house, and the discussion topic was "Josh Billings' Reputation Fifty Years From Now." The demise of the club was perhaps due to changes in interest and leadership. One of its leaders, Manly, had left Greenville in 1870 to become president of Georgetown University. Broadus had spent a good part of 1870 and 1871 in Palestine. And other members, like Boyce, Capers, Easley, and Wells, were equally busy in civic, business, religious, and cultural activities. The town was too small to sustain a club of this sort for very long.[44]

Looking back on the days when this literary club was at the height of its influence, John William DeForest, local agent for the Freedman's Bureau, called this little Southern city the "Athens" of the up-country and the "envy" of neighboring towns. It had two colleges and a seminary, it had an active literary club, and it had a well-stocked reading room, to which, he says, he "was made welcome and allowed to draw as a member."[45] B. F. Perry was unusually proud of his town in these days. Even though he was

[44] In the notes of Smith's "Minutes," probably dating back to 1871 or 1872, appears a "List of those willing to make essays or read selections": Capers, J. F. Reynolds, D. D. J. Smith, D. T. Smith, Sam Mauldin, Rev. J. C. Hiden, W. M. Wheeler (photographer), Rev. J. F. Webster, Wells, and Rev. W. J. Dargan.

[45] *A Union Officer in Reconstruction* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1948), p. 47.

apparently not a member of the literary club, he contributed frequent letters to the newspapers, made speeches, wrote sketches, collected his private papers, and often reminisced. In September, 1871, he wrote in the *Enterprise* that Greenville is "quite a literary city, with its university, Theological Seminary, Female College, Academies, Schools, and learned professors. There are Literary Clubs, Public Libraries, and almost every one has a fine private library. Some of these private libraries contain three or four thousand volumes of well selected standard works. . . ."

By January, 1870, the *Enterprise* reported that another Greenville Female Library Society, something probably like a book study club, had been organized, and had 40 members and 250 volumes. Five years later under the name of the Ladies Circulating Library, this organization, if it is the same, had 400 volumes. Mrs. Perry was president in 1875, and the March meeting was held at Luther McBee's house and the May meeting at Mrs. Gwin's. In October 1876 a Ladies Series of Lectures, "intended to amuse," was inaugurated and had a short existence.

A new young poet named Lardoner Gibbon appeared on the scene in the 1860's and 1870's and introduced a more realistic style of writing than that of any of his predecessors or his contemporary lady poets. The *Enterprise* describes Gibbon on February 1, 1871, as a gentleman farmer who settled on the Saluda River in January, 1864, and as something of a "connoisseur" of the arts, not only a poet but a drawer of sketches and a horticultural experimenter. Most of Gibbon's surviving poetry is on agricultural topics and expresses much of the concern of the area about rebuilding after the losses of the Civil War. In a poem called "Internal Improvements" on January 20, 1869, Gibbon wrote:

> Now is the time to build . . . .
> We must progress with the age . . . .

And the age, he says, is building railroads, roads, and ships. The age is engaging in world-wide commerce. He urges the South, and Greenvillians especially, to seize the economic opportunities before them to bring a new South back into the main economic stream of the nation, and gain some of the wealth in the world by stressing transportation, trade, and industry:

> The gold has been transported from America to other nations—
> To handle the money here, would produce pleasant sensations.

European kingdoms manufacture our cotton—
This is as good as gold, it should not be forgotten.
The agriculturists of the country, must have their money—
Cash payments to the workmen, is to them milk and honey.

He thus calls for quick action in directing trade through Greenville County. An efficient railroad line from Georgia to Charlotte northeastward, he says,

. . . will not detract from Charleston, as some suppose—
It will make the mountain country blossom like a rose.

And farmers must see to it that they keep pace by improving their products.

In "A Voice from the Old Field" a few months later, April 7, 1869, he argues for "scientific cultivation" of farm lands, for improved fertilizing techniques like crop rotation, plowing more deeply under rich grasses so as to bring about a better yield without destroying the land. He urges use of animal manure and compost piles. Says the land in this poem:

Cast me not off, like an old shoe,
Patch and repair, and I am better than new.

Certainly, Gibbon says, with smart procedures there is a prosperous future in agriculture. And almost in contradiction to the preceding poem he advocates "thrifty farming" as most "conducive to health" and "wealth", as having "no grasping spirit for continental booty"; farming is the main support of the nation:

This beautiful world does not belong to governments or man,
It is a loan, and was so when it was first began.
To make the field a garden, is assisting creation,
To beautify the land is a moral obligation.

On July 7, 1869, in "Wheat" Gibbon addressed the "Commissioner of Agriculture" in Washington in an open verse epistle to boast that:

The wheat crop of Greenville County is good today.

Climate, hard work, and scientific methods, he says, have achieved this success; he himself, he adds, has cultivated "four kinds of wheat"—the non-bearded Tappahanock, the Red-Bearded Mediterranean, the Western North Carolina, and the South Carolina. The latter, he says, is by far the best because it will not sour when

transported. He thus urges the Commission to export this commodity rather than other strains from the North; otherwise, like Carthage, American civilization will one day suffer:

> This liberty I beg, the Department will pardon,
> I desire to assist in making Greenville a garden.

A later letter in verse, December 21, 1870, extols Southern "fruit culture" and urges the Agriculture Commission to take notice of the highly successful culture of such Southern fruit as peaches, apples, grapes, plums, figs, cherries, whortleberries, strawberries, pears, cantalopes, and watermelons and suggests exporting them. He concedes that our railroads are not now adequate but are becoming so. Certainly, he concludes, the world should recognize "Greenville Enterprise." He describes the soil, the farms, the climate, the water supply, and the hard-working people. He describes the rivers as potential power for mills and manufacturing and as navigable for transporting lumber, stone, and iron. All in all, he says, the Greenville area is an ideal site for farming and industry and deserves the attention of the government.

Not very successful as poetry, these verse epistles are yet in the realistic vein of such post-war poets as Sidney Lanier and show a wholesome outlook without rancor or self-pity about military defeat.

And this vigorous activity and wholesome outlook apparently continued in Greenville for still a short while longer. By 1877, however, times had begun to change. The departure of the Seminary to Louisville was a severe blow to the intellectual life of the community. *The Enterprise and Mountaineer* editorialized that it had learned "with sincere regret" of this move. The departure of the Seminary will "deprive our place in the wintertime of quite a number of [important] residents . . . . The Seminary created an atmosphere for good in the city and surrounding country, that no other institution can produce." The editorial conceded that it could "not adequately describe its feelings of loss in giving up those giants in Theology, Christian practice and Amplification of Bible teaching . . . Broadus, Toy and Whitsett."[46]

The loss of a high moral and religious tone, however, is less obvious than the loss of a high-minded and vigorous literary and intellectual leadership. James C. Furman, head of Furman Uni-

[46] *Enterprise and Mountaineer*, June 20, 1877.

versity, was not the equal of Boyce, Broadus, Manly, Williams, and Whitsett, nor of the aging Perry. Nor were the late-century newspaper editors, except perhaps S. S. Crittenden and A. B. Williams, up to the standards of O. H. Wells, B. F. Perry, and G. F. Townes of the preceding decades. Some poems appeared infrequently in the newspapers, some clubs existed, and lectures took place, but no new persons emerged to continue literary leadership above the minimum levels of literacy and social refinement, such as the commonplace book study club of today. Political problems, racism, economic growth, and an increasing withdrawal into self-pity and rancor, as indicated in editorials, prevented any new or exciting literary activity in the 1880's. Two new clubs—one for women and one for men, "The Thursday Club" and the "39 Club"—were organized in 1889 and 1897 and still continue, but meetings were, and apparently still are, secret and more social and bookish than literary. Lardoner Gibbon apparently lived to a ripe old age, but never developed as a poet when the atmosphere changed. A. L. Pickens, now of Charlotte, remembers that Gibbon "used to live outside the city, was remembered for his white suits, his tandem team, his 'dem-Yankee'-isms" and remembers that he wrote a readable "journal of an Amazon expedition."[47] But without the intellectual tone or leadership of the earlier years, he remained poetically silent.

In 1903 when S. S. Crittendon wrote *The Century Book*, he still thought of Greenville as in its "golden age," the cultural hey-day, of his youth in the mid-century. But evidence is clear that there had been a falling off. No doubt the war and ensuing poverty had something indirectly to do with the changes, but the departure of the Seminary and the failure of the town to produce a native successor to Perry or to attract and hold at Furman any gifted and productive men like Broadus and Manly seems a more responsible answer. An incipient "Athens" thus turned into "Sparta"; responsible cultural leadership turned its energies to industry and commerce; hope and faith in letters turned to hatred and bitterness. A start toward literary maturity, as revealed in the mid-century newspapers, clubs, books, libraries, poems, essays—a start which under more favorable conditions might have produced an equal of Simms or Timrod—was snuffed out and forgotten in the "New South" urgency of industrial growth.

[47] Letter in possession of the author.

RICHARD PEARIS, BOLD PIONEER

MRS. BEVERLY THOMPSON WHITMIRE

If Richard Pearis were here today, he would be astonished that a placque, with his name on it, could be placed in Greenville.[1] When he left, he fled for his life, and was hurried along by the pursuing South Carolina militia. Behind him was only desolation and destruction. Whatever he had here had been burned upon orders of Major Andrew Williamson, commanding the militia gathered to protect the inhabitants from the Cherokee Indians. The Indians had shortly before that time killed approximately sixty white persons, living along the Cherokee borders, from Ninety Six to the North Carolina line. Since the Indians had been aroused to bloodshed by the British and had been aided by a number of white people who sympathized with the royal cause, feeling was running high against all Tories.

Usually, when a marker is dedicated, it honors some person who rendered a remarkable service to his country or community. This we cannot claim for Richard Pearis. He was a scamp, to put it mildly, but an attractive, persuasive and therefore powerful one. He must have had great charm. He was brave and bold. He had many friends and a good many foes, in high places, in local and regional circles.

He was, however, the first person who recognized the water-power potential of Reedy River. He began the settlement which was to be developed later by Lemuel J. Alston and Vardry McBee, and to grow into the city of which we are all proud today. And it is fitting that a marker be placed to him on the banks of the Reedy River, honoring the man who was our first resident. As we think of Richard Pearis, we must remember to judge him in the light of the times in which he lived. When we do this there grows a grudging

[1]This paper was delivered before the Greenville County Historical Society and guests at the dedication of a placque honoring Greenville's first settler, at the Citizens and Southern Bank of South Carolina, near the site of the settlement. Several sentences in the paper make references to this event.

admiration for this man, who, fearing no one, lived an adventurous life.[2]

This man was born in Ireland, there seems no doubt, and came to this country when he was ten years old. He was born in 1725, which date is determined by counting back from his death date, at sixty-nine years of age, in 1794. His father, George Pearis bought land in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, from a Richard Morgan, possibly from the same family as the famous hero Daniel Morgan. Richard Morgan had been assigned the land by Baron Hans Yost Heidt, the pioneer of the Shenandoah Valley, who had settled there in 1731, on a grant of 100,000 acres, upon condition that he bring in 100 families in two years.

When George died in 1752, he willed three plantations. He had already provided two plantations to his married children. So, he was a man of some wealth, a devout Presbyterian, and Richard Pearis must have grown up knowing no want, albeit the country was new and life on the borders of Virginia in those days was far from luxurious, according to the present standards. Richard's mother was named Sarah. Judging from the number of petticoats and bonnets listed in the inventory of her estate, she must have been quite a lady. She lived only one year after her husband's death.

Richard's brothers were George Pearis, Jr., and Robert Pearis, and he had a sister, Christian Neely, hence the Neely name in South Carolina, where her sons came to make their home. Robert Pearis lived near Greenville, as is shown on an old plat depicting the road from his place to Richard's plantation. During the American Revolution, Robert was a political prisoner in Charleston, but seems never to have taken an active part against the patriots. His will is filed in Charleston, and makes racy reading, in that he didn't

[2]It is impossible for me in a few minutes to cover the results of five years of research unto the life, loves, travels, battles, intrigues, triumphs, and defeats of this man. Anything I tell you, you can count on being true. The facts have been gathered from manuscripts and public records, and I have believed nothing I have read from books until other sources also said it was true. Someone has said "Historians are like sheep, jumping over a stile, when one makes a mistake, the others follow." I was determined not to do this.

This research has involved searching libraries, archives, historical society records, and other sources in many states, and in Nassau in the Bahamas. British Records Office materials, claims made against the British Government by Loyalists who lost property in the Revolution, and other sources, have been studied. All of our history has been written largely from the American viewpoint. I have tried to also get an idea of the British side. Since Richard Pearis was Indian Agent for both Virginia and Maryland, much Cherokee data has also been included.

like his wife too well, says in no uncertain terms, and tells why he leaves her very little of his property.

Richard Pearis, our pioneer, had a white wife, Rhoda. Don't let anyone tell you he lived here with an Indian wife. It just isn't so. He did have an Indian "side" wife, as they were known in those days, as did George Galphin, John Stuart, Alexander Cameron, and just about any prominent white man you can name, who was a trader, or an Indian agent. Children of these white men were greatly valued by the Cherokees. They almost always lived in the Indian nation with their mothers, as did George Pearis, half-Cherokee son of Richard Pearis, who was evidently named for his grandfather George Pearis.

Richard Pearis had a legitimate son, Richard, Jr. His daughters were Elizabeth and Sarah. Sarah married John Cunningham, brother of General Robert Cunningham, Patrick Cunningham, and David Cunningham, all of whom were Tories in the American Revolution. General Robert Cunningham was banished and ended his days, blind, but with wealth and position, in Nassau. Bloody Bill Cunningham was not General Robert Cunningham's brother, but probably his second cousin. There is no recorded instance of General Robert Cunningham doing anything cruel or dishonorable. Bloody Bill did have a brother, Andrew, who lived in upper Greenville County and married Margaret Cunningham, sister of General Robert Cunningham.

John Cunningham and his wife Sarah Pearis, Richard's daughter, lived on in Charleston after the war. He became a wealthy merchant and a Presbyterian leader.

Patrick Cunningham, General Robert's brother, of the famous seizure of ammunition on its way to the Cherokees in 1775, was a political prisoner in Charleston at the same time General Robert was arrested and held there by the American leaders. Patrick was banished, but after two years in East Florida, was allowed to return, and his property amerced at twelve percent. In the Census of 1790 he had forty-six slaves, being the largest slave holder in Edgefield County. He was several times elected to the South Carolina Legislature from the Edgefield District following the Revolution.

Before coming to the falls of Reedy River, Richard Pearis served in the French and Indian War, on the side of the British. He

was usually the leader of a group of Cherokees, especially against the Shawnees, who were bitter enemies of the Cherokee.

Richard and his Cherokees helped guard the Virginia and Pennsylvania frontiers, after the defeat of General Braddock, which exposed the whole border to the Indian raids. The Virginia authorities paid five pounds each for scalps the Cherokees took from the Shawnees, so Richard Pearis must have been witness, if he did not take part in many a "scalping party." He was with Colonel Andrew Lewis in the fateful 1756 expedition against the Shawnees on the Ohio. He and his Indians, saved the company from extinction when the food gave out, and the men were obliged to eat their belts, shoe strings, and shot pouches to keep from starving.

At one time Richard Pearis commanded a company at Fort Cumberland, Md., and was the only man there who could speak the Cherokee language. Of course, he continued his already established private trade with the Indians. He threw the Maryland Assembly "into a tizzy" by putting in expense accounts for the women "cooks and nurses" in camp. There were such other little things to which the Maryland Assembly objected, such as claiming pay for his men during June, when the company was not formed until July.

Pearis served under General John Forbes when that general, accompanied by George Washington, retook Fort Duquesne, where Pittsburgh is now located. Pearis bragged he was the first man to enter the fort, and that he was commended and promised reward. If so, it was a dubious honor, since the French had burned the fort and marched off the day before.

In Virginia, he had bought much land, inherited some, and had grants for more from Lord Fairfax. He had disposed of or mortgaged practically all of it before leaving. Nearly all of these transfers were made in 1763, five years before he came to South Carolina. He had also done some trading on the Holston River and had been thwarted in buying the Long Island of the Holston, from the Indians.

Pearis left his home near Winchester, Va., and came to South Carolina about 1768. This date is established by the power of attorney he gave Thomas Hite, son of old Baron Yost Heidt, the pioneer, and by the dates of the land transfers he and his wife Rhoda made in Virginia. These transfers extended up until that time. Also, Pearis himself said he migrated that year.

Arriving in South Carolina, Richard Pearis seemed to have selected the Reedy River Falls as a desirable site for his proposed trading and milling operations. Shortly after he bought land from the Indians in a round about if not tricky way.[3] On December 21, 1773, Oconostotah, Willimauwah, and Ewe, three head men of the Cherokee nation, deeded to George Pearis, Indian son of Richard Pearis, 150,000 acres of Cherokee land. Within four months George Pearis became a naturalized English citizen under an English law that permitted natural sons of Englishmen to become citizens. As an English citizen George Pearis could deed the land to his father an Englishman, an act not allowed Cherokee George Pearis as an Indian. The second deed is dated April 27, 1774.[4]

In the second deed Cherokee George Pearis reserved 50,000 acres for himself and his heirs. He also stipulated that the deed should not interfere with a bargain formerly made between his father, Richard Pearis, and Jacob Hite of Virginia. The land, as surveyed, extended from the south fork of the Saluda River to the Indian path on the North Carolina line, over to the Tyger and Enoree Rivers and back to the Saluda on the south. At all points the markers showed the initials "RP," indicating that the land was intended for Richard Pearis when the survey was made. George Pearis paid the Indians 100 pounds and Richard Pearis paid George 500 pounds for two-thirds of the same land four months later.

Each of the Cherokees signing the deed used a distinctive mark for his signature. There is no doubt that the sale was authentic and that the Indians were not tricked into the sale. The deed was read to them and explained, before they signed it. It was sworn to before a Justice of the Peace, and witnessed by a group of honorable white citizens, completely disproving Alexander Cameron's

[3]This data is derived from two deeds located in Charleston by my sister. Until the discovery of these deeds, the greater portion of the published knowledge of Pearis came from his claims against the British. Little was known of how he obtained his land here. These deeds show he purchased the land. It was not a grant from the king, else it would be listed with other Royal Land Grants to South Carolinians. It has been claimed by some writers that he was given land by the Cherokees and later had a grant from the king. The evidence does not support this.

[4]Some years before, Alexander Cameron, Deputy Indian Agent under John Stuart, had dealings with the Indians regarding a piece of land twelve miles square in the Saluda River valley, which it was proposed would be deeded to Cameron through his Indian son. John Stuart balked the scheme. Pearis may have refined the idea concerned in this incident.

claim that Pearis got the Indians drunk and induced them to sign the deed. However, it violated a proclamation of the King that the Indians could sell no land except to the English Government.

Both deeds were filed in Charleston in the summer of 1782. That city was occupied by the British at the time, so Richard Pearis must have filed them.

The agreement between Richard Pearis and Jacob Hite, mentioned above, reserved a piece of land twelve miles square for Jacob Hite. The square had been laid out for Pearis by the Cherokees and included the Pearis trading post. There is a story that Richard Pearis and Jacob Hite were fined in the court at Ninety Six for dealing with the Indians. Records show the prosecution was authorized by the South Carolina General Assembly, upon the urging of John Stuart, but there the *Journal* ends and the records at Ninety Six were burned. In any case, Jacob Hite did not occupy the property purchased from Richard Pearis. Jacob Hite came to the Greenville area in December 1775, and lived in a house on Enoree River. Six months later he, his wife (Frances Madison Beale Hite, an aunt of President James Madison), and his son Jacob O'Bannon Hite were killed by Indians or Tories or both.[5] His daughter Eleanor was kidnapped and taken into the Cherokee country. In his claims made after the Revolution to the British government for his losses in support of the crown, Pearis claimed that Jacob Hite still owed him 2500 pounds for the Reedy River property. He also claimed that Col. Wade Hampton owed him 135 pounds and that others owed him large sums.

However, the Pearis claims must be taken with a grain of salt, unless facts found elsewhere prove them true. Of course, it was something like the present-day person who goes into court to redress

[5]Why Jacob Hite brought his family to the wilds of the Indian country here, leaving much property behind, including a huge plantation, three gold mines, many fine horses, and other property, will never be explained. It could have been a part of the restless movement which took settlers from place to place in those days, in search of greater riches. Prospect of a trading post among the Indians may have been a factor. Seeking land which was not "worn out" often lured people to a new and uncultivated section. Whatever the reason, Jacob ended his days without the trading post, which Richard Pearis had sold him but never delivered. His South Carolina property was taken by the state, though he was a staunch patriot, as were others in his family. He brought much money here, if his sales of property in Virginia are any indication. It is unlikely that he did not pay for the property he was to have from Richard Pearis, unless the money was withheld because the property was never delivered to him.

a wrong and makes every possible claim to win a point. Richard Pearis was trying to get money from the British, and he did, a little over one-third of the 15,000 pounds he claimed. This claim was filed in England, but heard in Nova Scotia in 1786, with Richard Pearis present. No investigation could be made here by the British. The Revolution was over, and the Tories had been driven out. Jacob Hite was dead and Richard Pearis knew it because he was in Greenville after Jacob was killed.

In fact Jacob Hite's death, at least partially led to the Pearis property being destroyed here. The Indian raids took place July 1, 1776. The Pearis place was burned between July 18 and July 22, or a little over two weeks later. Richard Pearis claimed he was in jail in Charleston when the Reedy River property was burned. He made a pitiful plea to the South Carolina Assembly for reimbursement. His story is likely another myth. This is why:

Andrew Williamson was camped at Barker's Creek on July 19, 1776. From there Francis Salvadore, who wrote for him since Williamson was illiterate, sent a letter to William Henry Drayton, in Charleston, saying the night before Robert Cunningham and Pearis had come to the camp and that Robert Cunningham had offered his services against the Cherokee, which had been refused. Four days later, on July 22, Andrew Williamson sent another letter to Drayton saying that LeRoy Hammond, and the troops under him, had been dispatched to destroy the Pearis place, as it was a rendezvous for Indians and Schopolites, who were raiding the white settlements; and that on Monday Williamson's spies had reported the place was burned. LeRoy Hammond was to join Col. John Thomas and Ezekiel Polk, at the Pearis place, and they were all to march into the Indian nation from that point, while Williamson went by another route. Whether LeRoy Hammond or John Thomas reached the Reedy River Falls first and burnt the Pearis place, has not been determined. Richard Pearis claimed Col. Thomas destroyed it, beat his wife and daughters and sent them off in a wagon without food. That must be another myth, for Col. Thomas was a member of the South Carolina legislature at the time, and afterwards was Land Commissioner for Greenville District, and there is nothing in his record which would indicate a tendency toward such behavior.

As the result of Richard Pearis' plea for compensation for his losses, the South Carolina legislature voted him 700 pounds until further investigation could be made, and the Treasurer's book

shows it was paid. Only a short time later Pearis was found to be recruiting for the British, and fled for his life. After the war he did not inform the British of the payment by South Carolina of the 700 pounds, and claimed compensation for everything that he and Jacob Hite had owned in Greenville District. Several years later the South Carolina legislature passed an act making those who destroyed the Reedy River property not liable for damages, and granted 6,000 acres of land to the heirs of Jacob Hite, in repayment for seizure of the Hite property. This was after South Carolina had in 1784 granted title to Col. Thomas Brandon to the land on which Citizens and Southern Bank Building on Camperdown Way is now situated and also titles to many others, the locations being designated by the distance from Richard Pearis' place. The state had not bothered to legally seize the property of Richard Pearis, or if so, there is no record, and none of the deeds indicate that this was done.

Some have claimed that Richard Pearis sent the Indians to kill the Hites and Hamptons, and David Fanning did write about wiping out the Whigs and rendezvousing at the Pearis place. But the Hites and Hamptons were his lifelong friends from Virginia. True, Richard Pearis had been arrested in December, 1775, and held in jail in Charleston, as a political prisoner, until July, 1776, and was probably bitter toward all Whigs. True also that the Hamptons and Hites were staunch Whigs. But Pearis would have had to be a fiend to have done this, and all records point to the Hites being high in his regard.

Richard Pearis, in his claim to the British Government, a copy of which is filed in the New York Public Library, said his property in what is now Greenville included: a dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, stables, dairy, smith's shop, tools, wagons, carts, plows and harrows, household furniture, Negro houses, a large grist mill which cost 100 pounds to build, a large Indian store with a "proper assortment of goods" just arrived from Charleston, twelve slaves, 47 English horses, 200 cattle, 250 hogs, 14 sheep and goats. He claimed to have cleared 100 acres of land on the Reedy River, where he possessed 10,000 acres. Either his arithmetic or the original deeds were a little off. The original deed was for 150,000 acres. In the second deed George Pearis reserved 50,000 for himself. Richard Pearis said he sold 30,000 acres to Jacob Hite and that he had left 17,200 on the three rivers, the Reedy, the Enoree, and the

Saluda. But Richard says George kept 100,000 for himself.[6] There is a possibility that Richard Pearis and also Jacob Hite had other land in what is now Greenville and Pickens Counties, as reference is made to other land in some old records in the South Carolina Archives. These contain a statement from Col. George Hite, son of Jacob and a Revolutionary War hero, who lost an arm in that conflict, which indicates that his father purchased land from a John Nevill, and that Pearis made several purchases from the Cherokees.

The services of Pearis to the British had better be skipped. He says he was with Col. Thomas Browne, known as the "Butcher of Augusta"; that he served with Bloody Bill Cunningham and that he swept a clean swath, 100 miles wide, from the Savannah River to the North Carolina line, after the fall of Charleston. In Florida, in Georgia, and at Charleston, he had served under General Augustine Prevost. When Charleston fell in 1780, and the state was almost prostrate, Pearis was sent to Ninety Six to receive the surrender of General Andrew Williamson and General Andrew Pickens. Later, of course, General Pickens returned to serve with the American side. There has been wide disagreement as to whether or not General Williamson aided the British, or the Americans, while the British held Charleston. However, General Williamson continued to live on his plantation, near Charleston, after the war, and died in Charleston and his funeral was held there. The papers described him as having rendered valuable service to the state against the Indians.

At the fall of Augusta, June 5, 1781, when the Americans were again strong enough to oppose the British, Richard Pearis was captured by the Americans, together with Thomas Browne. General Pickens saved Pearis' life by putting him in a boat and sending him down the river, away from the angry soldiers who would have killed him.

The witnesses to the deeds transferring the Greenville land from the Cherokee nation to half-Cherokee George Pearis and from George to Richard Pearis reveal some of the white settlers who were

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[6]Cherokee George Pearis was a scout for the British in the Revolution. Evidently his property was taken also by the state. In 1809 George Pearis gave power of attorney to Charles Goodwin, a lawyer, of Edgefield, who had married General Andrew Williamson's daughter. At the time George Pearis said he was removing from the state. Recently received information points to Cherokee George's descendants still living in Oklahoma.

in the vicinity at that time: John Prince, Thomas Prince, Henry Prince, George Salmon, Abraham Hite, William Hite, Joshua Pettit, John Leon, Samuel Bathleon, James Beale, Anthony Hampton and his sons Henry and Wade Hampton.

Anthony Hampton, founder of the well-known South Carolina family, and Richard Pearis at the time of the French and Indian War guarded the borders between Virginia and the Indian country. Evidently the two men migrated to South Carolina about the same time and the Hampton family lived near Wood's Fort between the Middle and South Tyger Rivers. Anthony and some members of his family were massacred in the Indian raids of July, 1776.

Anthony Hampton's son, Edward, married a daughter of Baylis Earle. Edward escaped the massacre, but was killed by Bloody Bill Cunningham and his band in 1781. Whether or not Richard Pearis was with Cunningham at that time is not known.

We all know the story of Wade Hampton, and his sons and grandsons and their service to South Carolina in the Revolution, the Civil War, and the Reconstruction days. Henry Hampton had a plantation on Mush Creek of Tyger River. His will is filed in Greenville County.

Henry Hampton, Anthony's son, and an attorney, witnessed the deed from George Pearis to Richard Pearis. The story is told that in arguing a case in Newberry, he stated that all Germans believed in witchcraft and had horseshoes nailed over their doors. The Germans who inhabited the Dutch Fork were so indignant that Henry Hampton could not get lodging on his way home.

The Prince family lived at what was known as Prince's Fort on the Tyger River. John Prince who witnessed both of the Pearis deeds, was a member of the South Carolina General Assembly in 1776. Prince family records are in Spartanburg, Abbeville, Union and Greenville counties, and of course in Charleston, where everything was filed before courthouses were established in this section. Frank and Thomas Prince were officers in the South Carolina militia during the Revolution. Much land was granted various members of the family for their services.

George Salmon, who witnessed the deed from George Pearis to Richard Pearis, had a wife named Elizabeth and lived in upper Greenville County. He gave land for the church at the mouth of Reedy River, and was deputy surveyor for Greenville District. He

made many of the surveys for land granted by the state in 1784, as recognition for war service, when Col. John Thomas was Commissioner of Locations below the ancient Indian boundary line, which included present Greenville County and other land. Ezekiel Salmon, executor of his estate, was bonded for $20,000, a large sum in those days.

William Caine, another witness of the Pearis deed, married a daughter of Patrick Cunningham, General Robert Cunningham's brother. The Caine will is filed in Abbeville.

Joshua Pettit had land in Greenville and his will is recorded in Spartanburg County.

As far as I have been able to discover, all of these witnesses to the Pearis deeds were patriots. Certainly they were also brave pioneers. They came here either before Richard Pearis arrived, or some may have come with him. Progenitors of many South Carolina families migrated from the Winchester, Virginia, area. In Virginia, some were neighbors of Richard Pearis and came to South Carolina about the same time. Those who were Tories went to Nassau after the Revolution, as did Richard Pearis. From Winchester came the Bowmans, Beales (descendants of Mrs. Jacob Hite and her first husband Tavener Beale), the Neelys, the Cunninghams, the Stovers and many other families who settled in the Greenville area or lower down the state, in Abbeville and other counties. So, Richard Pearis, in addition to settling here himself, attracted others, and in so doing, rendered a service.

Richard Pearis died in Nassau in 1794, not in great poverty on the island of Abaco, as has been recorded, but in Nassau, in comparative affluence. When one walks down Bay Street in Nassau today, he passes the fifteen lots Pearis owned at the time of his death. And along the waterfront, near a fort, is the former plantation of General Robert Cunningham and the lake which until this day bears his name. General Cunningham left this plantation to his daughter, Margaret, who married Richard Pearis, Jr. General Cunningham's will is filed in Nassau and he and members of his family are buried in Western Cemetery there. Wills of both Richard Pearis and his son Richard Pearis, Jr., are indexed in the Crown Records Office in Nassau, but the originals, the pages on which they were recorded in books, and the films of both wills are missing from the files. So, let's let the bones of Richard Pearis rest in peace, recorded as the first white settler on the site of the city of Greenville.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, SOUTHERN NATIONALIST

"A Study in Background"

Romayne A. Barnes

The night of February 16, 1861, found the provincial inland capital of Alabama ablaze with unaccustomed light and excitement. A picturesque little town perched above the bend of the Alabama River, Montgomery in that day branched out from one central artery, Main Street, that ran a half mile upward from the banks of the river to the white columned and classic Georgian capitol building. This pleasant unassuming town was not old. It had existed for only forty years. It had been the cotton state's seat of government just the past fourteen years. Yet now it had a new part to play. Virtually overnight it had become a world capital in which men were saying and doing things that would affect American History for generations to come. And on this February night one hundred and two years ago, with the scent of an early spring already in the air, cheering throngs packed Fountain Square in front of the Exchange Hotel. Shortly before, the train from Atlanta had puffed in at dusk to the little station. The principal occupant, an erect, well groomed man, with a reserved, rather severe manner, with a square jaw, high cheek bones and thin flexible lips had acknowledged with dignity the welcome from a waiting official delegation. Then he mounted a carriage to be driven down the long torch-lit avenue, decked as though for a fair, to the hotel. Within minutes after his arrival here the newcomer appeared on the hotel balcony to face the cheering crowds below. He was not alone. Standing at his side was a short, rather undistinguished looking individual whose upraised arm brought a sudden silence to the applauding multitude. This latter man was no stranger to Alabama and southern political gatherings. In over twenty years the magic of his golden voice had brought to William Lowndes Yancey the sobriquet of "The Fire Brand of Secession." A passionate, intense person, he had labored mightily to create a new nation and tonight he would reach the pinnacle in his almost ended career of eloquence. Turning and pointing to the tall, determined-looking man at his side Mr. Yancey presented him to the expectant throng below in a historic phrase of singular dignity and beauty, "The man and the hour have met."

And so on the balcony of a country hotel in a little southern

city Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, member of Congress and twice United States Senator from that state, Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Franklin Pierce, Colonel of the First Mississippi Rifles during the war with Mexico, graduate of West Point, and now Major General of the Mississippi State Volunteers, met his hour; an hour that grew out of everything a proud and independent society had been striving for through thirty years of a cold war atmosphere since nullification in an attempt to ward off unwelcome change; an hour that would reach high noon two days later in the Grecian portico of the Capitol Building of Alabama when he, the Southern Nationalist, would be inaugurated Provisional President of the Confederate States of America.

It may be of interest to digress here for a moment and note the Greenville connection of two of the most prominent participants in this Montgomery drama of over a century ago. The prayer at the Inaugurational Ceremony for Jefferson Davis was made by Doctor Basil Manly, Sr., whose own life and that of his descendents are closely entwined with the history of Greenville. Dr. Manly, prior to his going to Alabama to become President of the University of Alabama in the 1850's, had served pastorates in South Carolina and played a part in the founding of Furman University. He was instrumental in the establishment of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary which was located in Greenville in 1857, and became the first President of its Board of Trustees. His eldest son and namesake, Basil Manly, Jr., was one of the original four professors. Also to me Basil, Jr., is of especial interest since he purchased and owned the so-called "Coleman Place," the main house of which became the Tindal home on Crescent Avenue, now the site of the Shafter Merritt home. The handsomely landscaped grounds extended over that whole area from Augusta to the stadium, and the lot on which I now live was cut from the Manly estate and sold by Basil, Jr., to his fellow professor William Williams for his home site. Dr. Manly Sr. spent the last several years of his life in Greenville, and is buried in the family lot in Springwood Cemetery. Over the grave a monument bears his name with the dates of birth and death, and the places of his life's labors. Underneath, carved in Greek, is the simple addition, "Servant of Jesus Christ."

William L. Yancey, Davis' companion on the Montgomery hotel balcony scene had spent part of his younger years in Greenville, married a Greenville girl, the fifth daughter of George Washington

Earle, and had the distinction of being the defendant in the most famous murder trial in the history of our county—the so-called "Yancey Trial."

It is an interesting paradox that for many today Jefferson Davis looms in history as the typical "Southern Aristocrat," an appropriate successor in founding a new nation to the Virginians and South Carolinians who played so great a role in establishing the American Republic. The truth, however, is that in his birth and background he was as much a frontiersman as his counterpart, Abraham Lincoln. Both were born in Kentucky within one hundred miles of each other. On June 3, 1808, in a rude "double pin log" house in Cristian, now Todd County, Kentucky, Jefferson Davis became the tenth child of Samuel and Jane Davis. Their earlier nine children had all been given names from the Bible, but this boy was named for the current President of the United States and given the middle name of Finis, in the belief, or perhaps the hope, that he would be the last offspring, which he was. Only three generations away from an immigrant Welshman who signed his name with an "X," Little Jeff had for a father a Georgia Revolutionary veteran who, having married a South Carolina girl, pulled up stakes and set out for the Kentucky wilderness. Before the boy was old enough to remember, his restless father moved his entire family 600 miles overland to Louisiana and then on to southwest Mississippi below Natchez. This homeplace was a farm, not a plantation. Samuel Davis had slaves but he was his own overseer, working along side them in the fields. In a region where the leading men were Episcopalians and Liberalists he was a Baptist and a Democrat.

Young Jefferson Davis received a better education than fell to the lot of most boys in that undeveloped southwest portion of the New South. First the neighborhood log school house, then to a Catholic Academy 700 miles away in Kentucky, back to the log school in Mississippi, and next again to Kentucky to enter Transylvania University, one of the outstanding institutions of its day with a faculty that ranked with Harvard or Yale. Later when he was serving his first term as United States Senator, Davis would be one of six students of Transylvania holding seats in the U. S. Senate at the time. While here his father, Samuel, died and the seventeen-year-old Jefferson came under the sponsorship of a forty-year-old brother Joseph. This proved the most fortunate and influential event of young Jeff's early life. Joseph Davis, 24 years his senior,

was just reaching the peak of his own success as a planter with large estates near Vicksburg. This masterful and intelligent brother would soon be the richest man in Mississippi and in many ways its leading citizen. Having become the success his father never was, Joseph now developed vast ambitions for his younger brother. He obtained for Jefferson an appointment to West Point. It was signed by John C. Calhoun, President Monroe's Secretary of War, whose mantle as spokesman for the cause of the South would, a quarter of a century later, fall four-square on Jefferson Davis' shoulders.

Davis was a mediocre student at the Point, graduating twenty-third out of a class of thirty-three. The now Lieutenant Davis spent the seven years from 1828 to 1835 serving at frontier posts in Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri. He had liked West Point, liked the regular army even better and would have continued a military career except for falling in love with his commanding officer's daughter. Colonel Zachary Taylor, "Old Rough and Ready," a future President of the United States, had no quarrel with his young lieutenant as an officer, but for unknown reasons would have no part of him as a son-in-law. Davis resigned from the army despite its future for him, taking his bride to an 800-acre plantation back in Mississippi provided for Jefferson by his indulgent brother. The newlywed couple were settled in his new life only three months when Knox Taylor Davis died of a malaria fever which almost carried off her husband also. Although he would marry a second time and happily, Jefferson never fully recovered from the tragedy of this first and intense love affair. His wife's death brought to an end this phase of Davis' life and started him on a new course.

It is well to pause here to consider briefly several important and lasting influences these initial twenty-seven years had on Davis' character and career. A first of these was the effect of West Point and his years of army service upon him. They planted the seeds of his lifelong preoccupation with military matters and a belief that the civil phrase, "Commander-in-Chief" of the Confederacy, meant just that for the Southern President as far as the far-flung battlefronts and military strategy were concerned. His attitude toward the army was respectful, almost worshipful. And in a more subtle fashion this early military training, without a doubt, strengthened a natural rigidity of will and thought thus firming Davis' mind into fixed habits. He loved routine, definite organization, authority and obedience, rank and position. Throughout his life

Davis would always be more concerned with the formalities of life than with its flexibilities. Thinking and living by rule greatly handicapped him as a politician and a statesman. A second result of this period was its permanent effect on his physical nature. A severe attack of pneumonia during his army tour in Wisconsin left him with a facial neuralgia which would plague him the rest of his life, incapacitating him completely at times and practically blinding him in one eye. In addition, he would never fully recover from the malaria fever at the time of his wife's death. During the war his "inner enemy," a nervous dyspepsia, would send him home from his office, in the words of the second Mrs. Davis, "a mere mass of throbbing nerves and perfectly exhausted." This frail health and lack of a normal nervous system tended to make him unusually irritable and tense, especially in a time of crisis or decision. His able Secretary of War, James A. Seldon, declared that "the President was the most difficult man to get along with he had ever seen." And thirdly, there was the influence on Davis in later years of his lack of geographical heritage in these young formative years. Until this time, the year 1835, he had led a wandering existence without developing that loyalty to a particular state or region which was supposed to be the birth right of the traditional Southerner. Robert E. Lee's ancestors, for over two hundred years, had been the sons not only of Virginia, but for the most part of a particular county, Westmoreland. Not such long established loyalties, ideas, or certain political or social standards surrounded the early years of Jefferson Davis. He was not a Georgian, a Kentuckian, a South Carolinian, probably not even a Mississippian. This latter state in 1835 was only eighteen years old and therefore had no special character of its own for him to tie to. Thus, the future President Davis would represent a new phenomenon in American progress; he was a Southerner, a citizen of that great region south of the Potomac and the Ohio, and not primarily the citizen of any one commonwealth. Unfamiliar with any long-established community in his sensitive years, and thus destitute of local patriotism, he would become the champion of the Southern Nationalism which gained ascendency in the thirty years preceding the Civil War. And this championship of Southern Nationalism over the cause of States Rights brought from the very start a disunity in the civil and administrative policies of the Confederacy which Davis as President could never heal or resolve.

Following the tragic death in 1835 of his beloved young bride-wife the solitary widower turned scholar-planter. For the next decade he lived the life of almost a hermit. All ambition for outside life vanished. Jefferson lived with brother Joseph at the latter's vast plantation and farmed his own farm there. The farming operations prospered and the young planter developed a model slave community therein. Intellectually, these recluse ten years proved the most fruitful of Jefferson Davis' life. All the time not given to the plantation was consumed in reading and study by the two brothers together. Both became avid students of political history and philosophy and omnivorous readers in the field of constitutional government. The future Confederacy President would emerge from this ten year seclusion as well informed, as well educated and certainly as intellectually developed as any public figure of his day.

Before Jefferson emerged from his retreat into the world of men, arms, and politics, again his remarkable brother Joseph would procure for him one more item from the horn of plenty. Joseph had a close friend, W. B. Howell of Natchez, son of an eight-term governor of New Jersey. The elder Davis was an intimate of the Howell house, their first son was named for him and their seventeen-year-old daughter Varina called him Uncle Joe. This lovely young girl, born to the purple, was invited to the Davis plantation house for Christmas holidays, and Joseph proved a success in matchmaking as in other endeavors. Varina's first impression of the brother Jefferson in a letter to her Virginia-born mother is illuminating, "Would you believe it, he is refined and cultivated, and yet he is a Democrat!" The prospective bridegroom's initial reaction to his future bride is equally illuminating as to his nature. In answer to Joseph's enthusiastic comment regarding the young visitor, "By Jove, Jefferson, she is beautiful as Venus," the serious-minded brother replied, "She is beautiful and she has a fine mind." After a six weeks courtship they were engaged and a year later, in February 1845, they were married. Davis was thirty-six, Varina half that. This second marriage proved to be Jefferson Davis' greatest single stroke of personal good fortune. He would be blessed the balance of his life with a wife designed by nature to help a public personage. A handsome, even striking looking woman, rather than pretty, Varina Howell Davis had fine dark eyes and a good figure. She and her husband set each other off well and among friends they were a pleasing, interesting couple. Mrs. Davis highly cultivated her na-

tive intelligence, had a low tolerance for fools and bores, and possessed a deep and knowledgeable interest in national affairs. She was forthright and forceful, an energetic woman of strong character, and in her great admiring love for Jefferson Davis there was nothing of the clinging vine. Though eighteen years his junior, Varina Davis was truly the helpmate of her husband in the finest sense of the word and never consciously failed him. Where she unknowingly failed him was in never turning her analytical gaze on the man she regarded as perfect, almost god-like. She saw Jefferson Davis, without reservation, precisely and as largely as he saw himself. No background study of her husband's career could minimize the powerful influence she exercised behind the official scene. He was her cause and the Confederate cause became hers also because it was his.

With this marriage Davis emerged from his cloistered shell in more ways than one. In the same year he stumped the state and was elected to Congress as a representative-at-large from Mississippi. To those who observed him in his race it was obvious that the new congressman was on his way to a brilliant career. The Mexican War the next year gave the first big push to his promising career. Resigning his seat in Congress he came home to head, as Colonel Davis, a volunteer regiment: The Mississippi Rifles. They were the crack outfit of his former father-in-law, General Zachary Taylor's army, fighting bravely at Monterey and saving the day at Buena Vista where Davis formed them in a "V" that broke the back of a Mexican calvary charge thus winning the battle. When he returned home on crutches (he was wounded in the foot) he was feted all the way and at victory banquets in New Orleans, Vicksburg, and elsewhere heard himself proclaimed a military genius and the hero of the South.

This adventure in Mexico had twin effects on Jefferson Davis' career. It made him the most popular man in Mississippi and provided a firm base for the next stage in his political career. And at the same time it strengthened the former West Pointer's natural passion for military glory and convinced him that his real talents lay in this field. Years later a Confederate newspaper, critical of President Davis' constant interference in army matters and his endless bickerings with his generals, alluded to the form in which he had disposed his men at the battle of Beuna Vista and said, "If the Confederacy perishes, it will have died of a V." Recognition came fast. Within sixty days the Governor appointed him to the United States Senate.

This role as popular hero and junior Senator from Mississippi gave him, for the first time, a national reputation but not a commanding position in his Democratic party. Davis fought to the last the admission of California as a free state, and joined with William Lowndes Yancey of Alabama and Robert Barnwell Rhett of South Carolina to call the Nashville Convention of 1850 to brandish to the North the threat of Southern Secession. Today we do not recall how close the nation came to secession and civil war in 1850. Seventy-two-year-old Henry Clay returned to the Senate from retirement of offer his famous compromise of 1850 to avert the crisis. With the support of Daniel Webster, and over the opposition of the dying Calhoun, the compromise was adopted by both houses of Congress and the civil war was postponed another decade. The southern sentiment abruptly changed with the passage of the compromise. There was rejoicing throughout the South that disunion and war had been avoided. The secessionists became unpopular. No one found this to be more true than Jefferson Davis. He resigned from the Senate to go home to Mississippi and run for governor against a detested opponent who advocated Unionism and the compromise while condemning the recent Convention. The voters repudiated Davis and secession. It was a sad moment for the forty-three-year-old hero of Beuna Vista, recently the darling of the Delta. He was politically destroyed, or at least he thought so, on the altar of secession. At any rate he was through. He went home to his plantation on the lower Mississippi to plant cotton.

But then history intervened again, as history always seemed to do for him. This time it was New Hampshire-born Franklin Pierce, newly-elected Democratic President, who reached all the way down to the banks of the lower Mississippi to choose Jefferson Davis as his Secretary of War. They had been fellow officers in Mexico and friends in Congress. Whatever his reasons Pierce chose well. As Secretary of War no appointee ever served the nation better in peace time than this West Pointer from the deep South. Yet the man who returned to public life in 1853 was different from the man who had left it in 1851. Somewhat chastened by his rebuke at the hands of the voters he was no longer the impetuous champion of secession. Rather he believed now that whatever was to be gained for the cause of Southern Right might best be accomplished within the Union. Thus he assumed his new position with concentration

on the national welfare rather than on sectional defense. Jefferson Davis' tenure in the War Secretaryship was perhaps the peak of his career; certainly no chapter of his life was more to his taste. His health, delicate both before and after, was during this period remarkably robust. It was a tragedy for the Confederacy that, as far as Davis is concerned, his service to its cause could not have come a decade earlier in his lifetime. For Davis rose to dominate the cabinet of the Pierce Administration, directing its destinies both in domestic affairs and in foreign relations.

Unfortunately, in 1854, at the urgent request of Senator Stephen A. Douglas, he persuaded the President to back the measure known in history as the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. Thus in one stroke, he would unwittingly play a major role in opening a Pandora's Box for the South in the passage of this bill. In basic effect it struck down the Missouri Compromise and the great Compromise of 1850, thus setting the slavery agitation at large again. Out of this measure the Republican Party was born and the holocaust of the Civil War was insured. Davis longed for the forum of the United States Senate once again. Now a national figure in his own right he was gladly sent back by Mississippi in 1857 to serve a second time in that body under the incoming President Buchanan's administration. But ill health struck him now with full force. For the first year and a half of his term he was almost inoperative. He came close to losing his eyesight and from this time on would be a chronic dyspeptic. Never again would he function at the peak of his physical and nervous powers. From his forum in the Senate Jefferson Davis was the acknowledged successor to John C. Calhoun, spokesman for the South. He championed the protection of slavery in the new territories and, following the Dred Scott decision, Davis engaged in a duel to the death with Stephen Douglas up to the divided Democratic Convention of 1860. Passive during the days after Lincoln's election he resigned for the third time from the halls of the National Congress upon the secession of Mississippi from the Union.

In contrast to many of his fellow Southerners who were leaving Washington excitedly, the Davises left in a spirit of grief and regret. In his farewell address to the Senate, one of his most noted efforts, his mood was similar to the sadness in which Calhoun, ten years before, at the time of the Clay Compromise, had made his final speech to the same body. Upon his return to the state Davis was immediately appointed commander-in-chief of the Mississippi

Volunteers. He was happy at the prospect and went home to "Brierfield" to await the raising of his Army. He was content to let his fellow Southern political leaders formulate the new government at Montgomery. He considered his highest talents to be military and he had the position he wanted in the new order of things.

Once again history intervened for Jefferson Davis. He and Varina were in their garden pruning rose bushes on an early February afternoon when a messenger with the fateful telegram from Montgomery arrived. Davis read it. In that moment of painful silence he seemed stricken. His face took on a look of calamity. He told his wife he had been summoned to lead the Confederacy, not in the field, but as its President. He spoke of it, Mrs. Davis said, "as a man might speak of a sentence of death." Yet he wasted no time. He packed and left the next day. While Jefferson Davis pruned his roses in Mississippi and dreamed of perhaps another Monterey or Beuna Vista, delegates from the six states that had already left the Federal Union were meeting in Montgomery to create and staff a government for the new Confederate States of America. The thirty-seven delegates charged with this large assignment discharged it with speed and competence. Within four days a provisional constitution had been drafted and adopted. This document was primarily the work of one man, probably the most brilliant and contradictory of all the Southern Statesmen, Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia. Just an even five feet tall, weighing only 90 pounds and having the body of a fourteen year old boy, he and his colleagues produced a constitution different in little respect from the United States Constitution whose jurisdiction they had just renounced. The protection of slavery was implicit, the sovereign and independent character of each state was emphasized, the President's term of office was limited to a single six year term. Oddly nothing was said or provided for the charter of this new nation about the right of secession.

On the morning of February 9, the convention assembled to elect a President and Vice-President for the infant Confederacy. Each state would have one vote and it was agreed that the choice of a President should be unanimous. By unspoken agreement the delegates shied away from the extreme secessionists or firebrands. The Georgia delegation led by their great triumvirate of Stephens, the able Robert Toombs and the controversial Howell Cobb, dominated the small group of less than forty convention delegates. And there is good evidence that except for conflicting impressions as to which

of her favorite sons should be presented for the highest office, Georgia would have given the new nation its President. Instead a compromise candidate was sought and, by the time the confusion about Georgia cleared away, a man who, alone of all the Southern secession leaders was not even present at the convention, was unanimously elected on the first ballot. Alexander Stephens who had fought to keep Georgia in the Union up to the very last was elected Vice-President.

And so the man and hour for the future fate of the Southern Confederacy were joined at high noon on Monday, February 16, 1861, on the portico of the Alabama Capitol in the heart of the slave country. In unsought honor Jefferson Davis, a tired man in delicate health and already passed the zenith of his powers, yet standing tall in late winter sunshine, took oath to carry out an almost impossible task for the next four years. Students of his life conclude that the answers to much of the success or failure of this mission are found in a detailed study of his earlier background and training. This we have endeavored to do at some length this afternoon. To continue such detail into the period of his Confederate Presidency would require almost a day by day history of the Civil War itself. However, with some picture before us of this idealistic and humorless statesman on whom the South had pinned her hopes and future, it will be well to make some evaluations of his discharge of such obligations. First, let us do justice to certain fine qualities possessed by Jefferson Davis. The purity and elevation of his character have never been questioned. Unyielding integrity and a deep sense of moral courage were native to him. He shared a religious devoutness with his wife throughout their lifetime. A proud, austere man, his mind brilliant if not original, he had the approach of a statesman to public problems. His loyalty, once given, was held to firmly and fastly. A man of indomitable will, who though he had not sought the Presidency, was resolved to give it the last ounce of his devotion. The main task of the newly inaugurated President, as he well knew, was not to manage the detailed military operations of the Confederacy; it was to create a new nation. But this main task tended always to fall into the background of his mind. Nevertheless, it was his main task and his title to the name of statesman depended on whether he performed it well. His dedication to Southern Nationalism was complete. Infirm of health, tortured by neuralgia and insomnia,

sensitive to hurts that a less finely organized man would have taken in his stride, he toiled with superhuman intensity and as a well trained executive in office showed an efficiency in dispatching business that his great rival in Washington never approached. The South must always remember with special gratitude his magnificent cooperation with Robert E. Lee. Unfortunately, such service was not enough. Jefferson Davis failed to mold a Southern Nation; regardless of the military defeats which insured this failure, he failed even to make the contribution to that end which might have been expected. In major part the fault lay in his misconception of his true role. We have seen the build up of his ambition for military fame. With the war a fact his faith in his own military genius grew so intense that he believed himself the equal of any southern general. His wife records his heartfelt yet absurb cry in an hour of desperate southern peril, "if I could take one wing and Lee the other, I think we could, between us, wrest a victory from these people." Jefferson Davis knew in his heart that his main task was a civil task and not the management of the military affairs of the confederacy, but he could never quite give himself up to it.

The frequent interference by President Davis with tactical as well as strategic military operations, his numerous expressions of personal pride and his irritability in dealing with commanders, his bitter quarrels with Generals Beauregard, Joseph E. Johnston and others, his extreme favoritism toward incompetent Generals Braxton Bragg, John B. Hood, and Commissary-General Northrop —all these acts did the Confederacy a double harm. They both seriously hampered the military effort and they took the President's mind from pressing civil problems. The results of Davis' misapplication of energy and attention soon became evident. For him, as for Lincoln, a critical election came midway in the war. Lincoln was able to hold his ground in the 1862 Northern election and kept control of Congress; had he not done so, the North might well have lost the war. But Davis, repudiated in the Confederate Congressional elections of 1863 saw the legislative branch taken over by a hostile majority. Perhaps even the strongest and most tactful of Presidents could not have rallied a United South after the defeats of Vicksburg and Gettysburg in the summer of 1863. Nevertheless, Jefferson Davis, a favorite of fortune since early

youth, who had developed the sympathetic common touch so necessary to political success, combined at this late date a remarkable capacity for making foes, with a remarkable incapacity for mobilizing friends. The roster of his opponents became terrifying: former political allies and fellow officers including such prominent figures as Rhett, Yancey, Beauregard, Joseph E. Johnston, Zeb Vance of North Carolina, his own Vice-President Alexander H. Stephens and Governor Joe Brown of Georgia to name just a few. Some of them denounced Davis more savagely than they did the enemy government in Washington. Both Charleston papers, the *Mercury* and the *Examiner* were strongly anti-administration; the Richmond *Examiner* breathed criticism right at his front door. But despite these attacks from within his own camp, Jefferson Davis must be admired and given great credit for his courage in pushing through the violently opposed Conscription Bill in the spring of 1862. This act of Davis unquestionably maintained the Confederate Armies in the field and primarily brought about the military victories which made 1862 the high water mark of Southern fortunes. It was probably President Davis' greatest moment; yet for it he was treated as a combination of Benedict Arnold, Brutus and Judas Iscariot by a majority of the state governments of the South.

Douglas Freeman, the Virginia historian, says Washington, the maker of the Nation, and Lincoln, its preserver, were alike endowed with two magic gifts: utter self abnegation and utter patience, gifts closely linked—for the man who thinks of self-interest cannot be patient. The lack of these elements in Davis' temper is strongly revealed in his relations with the Confederate Congress and his cabinet. He vetoed no fewer than thirty-nine acts of Congress, ample proof of the friction between its leaders and himself. As for cabinet relations, Davis made twice as many changes in his official family as did Lincoln. The Confederate President had six Secretaries of War alone. He consented to the departure of the ablest of these, James A. Seldon, under fire in a controversy for which Davis' jealousy of his own dignity and want of tact were chiefly responsible. But historian Allen Nevins, in his Page Barbour Lectures at the University of Virginia developed the thesis that the principal deficiency of President Davis as a nation-maker lay in his want of passion. The great nation-builders must, he says, possess some of the qualities of seer and poet, as strong Nationalists like Masaryk and Churchill had. Such men could profoundly stir

and inspire the hearts of their people. In his four years at Washington, Lincoln touched again and again the highest emotions of his countrymen—when did Davis, for all his devotion to a great cause, do such? He had a reputation for eloquence, but it was an eloquence cold, chiseled and intellectual. We recall and quote from the White House in Richmond no equivalent to the Gettysburg Address, the Second Inaugural, or Mr. Lincoln's letter to Mrs. Bixby on the loss of her five sons.

Such thoughts and words of Lincoln or of Churchill come only from a vision, a generosity and an insight which were not within the devoted and heroic Davis. Mr. Nevins makes the conclusion that the South could not have had grander generals than Lee and Jackson, but that it might have had a greater civil leadership. But was this necessarily true? Dr. Frank Owsley of Vanderbilt University, acknowledged contemporary authority on the Confederacy, believes that the South failed not because of overwhelming Northern strength, not because of the blockade, not because of Jefferson Davis, but because of internal weakness. "The seeds of death were implanted in the Confederacy at birth," he writes, "and these seeds were States Rights." The story of the lack of support from the Southern state governments for the war effort of the Richmond Confederate Administration is an intriguing one. It merits a future paper of its own. Certainly it was a burdensome cross for any leader or nation to carry in a struggle for final victory.

Jefferson Davis—Southern Nationalist or Confederate Scapegoat? Even today, a century later, no one can say for sure. But of all the answers probably Bruce Catton gives us as good a one as any. He writes, "Jefferson Davis emerged from prison to become the embodiment of the Lost Cause, standing alone in the haunted sunset where the Confederate horizon ended. He had done the best he could in an impossible job, and if it is easy to show where he made grievous mistakes, it is difficult to show where any other man, given the materials available, could have done much better. He had great courage, integrity, devotion to his cause but like Old Testament Sisera the stars in their courses marched against him."

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 the 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 acccept new members, who shall be presented to the Society at the regular meeting next succeeding their acceptance.

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 maintain the membership roll, and shall also record and keep the minutes of all meetings of the Society and the Board of Directors.

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 no-

tices of meetings, and shall be responsible for all necessary printing and duplicating.

Section 6. *The Treasurer.* The Treasurer 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.

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. *Board of Directors.* The Board of Directors shall be composed of the officers and the chairmen of the standing committees. It shall meet upon the call of the President, or at such times as it shall by resolution 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.

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

The annual dues of the Society shall be Two Dollars, payable on or before the first day of July in each year.

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; and

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

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—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 the 29th day of April, 1962.

46
52
60
60
13
232 ← Membership distribution

1-Review
5-Fed Committee
5-Development CA
15-Library
1-Miss DuBose USC
46-Greenville County Schools
18-Coll Alum
10-Mrs Church for membership
MEMBERSHIP LIST
GREENVILLE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
December 31, 1964

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

*Adams, Mrs. George A., 38 Mount Vista (239-2058)
Allison, Dr. H. M., 400 Cleveland Street (233-8951)
Allison, Mrs. H. M. (Elizabeth W.), 400 Cleveland Street (233-8951)
*Apperson, Mrs. G. P. (Mary McAlister), North Parker Road, Route 7 (235-1607)
*Arrington, Mrs. John W., Jr. (Cornelia) LIFE MEMBER 10 Clarendon Ave., [redacted] (S)
[redacted] Overbrook Road (232-0124)
[redacted] (232-1944)
[redacted] (235-3707)
[redacted]
*Beattie, Mrs. F. F. (Janell A.), 638 E. Washington Street (232-6458)
*Beattie, Mrs. Marshall (Ruth), Jack Tar Poinsett Hotel (233-6211)
[redacted]
Black, Mrs. Hoke B. (Ruth), 213 McDaniel Avenue (232-3058)
*Bomar, Mrs. J. Earl, 113 Elm Street (235-2362)
[redacted]
*Boylston, Mrs. L. D. (Frances K.), 2815 Augusta Road
Bozeman, Bill B., 218 Sweetbriar Road (244-2246)
Bozeman, Mrs. Bill B., 218 Sweetbriar Road (244-2246)
*Bradley, W. S., 110 W. Earle Street (232-6814)
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*Burnett, Mrs. Jesse M., Jr., 213 Camille Avenue (235-3382)
*Burnett, Mrs. W. M. (Jessie S.), 216 E. Park Avenue (232-1372)
[redacted]
Burts, Mrs. R. C., 111 Mt. Vista Avenue (233-3323)
[redacted] 59 Woodvale
Carpenter, Mrs. J. Lewis, Sr., (Myrtle P.), 412 Pettigru Street (233-2285)
[redacted]ndler, Arthur S., 45 Holmes Drive (244-4431)
[redacted]dler, Mrs. Arthur S. (Mary E.), 45 Holmes Drive (244-4431)
[redacted]man, Mrs. Judson (Zena H.), Apt. 4D, Lewis Village (235-7120)
Clarke, Mrs. Raymond T., 212 Waccamaw Avenue (235-3997)
*Cleveland, J. R., 40 Rockwood Drive (277-2313)
*Cleveland, Mrs. J. R., 40 Rockwood Drive (277-2313)
*Cleveland, Mrs. W. C., Sr., 18 Lewis Village (232-3025)
*Clinkscales, Mrs. C. C. (Bertie H.), 111 Aberdeen Drive (244-3087)
Cochran, Daniel West, Route 5, Paris Mountain (232-4057)
*Cofer, Mrs. Alice Riddle, 10 Longview Terrace (235-1212)
*Coleman, Mrs. S. L. (Caroline S.), Fairview Road, Fountain Inn, S. C. (862-2421)
[redacted] (Mrs. L. R.), 514 Pettigru Street (235-8154)
[redacted] 114 Williams Street
*Craig, Kirk R., 17 Sherwood Court Apts. (233-5790)
*Craig, Mrs. Kirk R. (Margaret N.), 17 Sherwood Court Apts. (233-5790)
*Crawford, Mrs. Mary Foster, Edgefield Road, Greenwood, S. C.
*Crigler, M. Bothwell, 828 Parkins Mill Road (233-3064)
*Crigler, Mrs. M. Bothwell (Virginia P.), 828 Parkins Mill Road (233-3064)

*[illegible], Mrs. Henry T. (Sara [illegible]) [illegible] Crescent Avenue ([illegible])
*Cunningham, Mrs. Marie C., 27 Walnut—Overbrook (233-1726)
*[illegible], Mrs. R. N., Sr., [illegible] ([illegible]) (Evelyn Park)
Davis, Dixon D., 610 McDaniel Avenue ([illegible])
Davis, Mrs. Dixon D., 610 McDaniel Avenue (232-0028)
*Davis, Mrs. T. G. (Jean McPherson), 425 Crescent Avenue (233-6781)
*Dawsey, Mrs. C. B. (Agnes Stone), 310 W. Earle Street (239-6245)
*Drake, Mrs. H. Beaumonde, 201 W. Prentiss Avenue (233-6155)
Dunson, John G., 120 Penn Street (233-2525)
Dunson, Mrs. John G., 120 Penn Street (233-2525)
*Dysart, Mrs. J. O. (Agnes B.), 20 W. Earle Street (232-7210)
*Earle, Joe H., Jr., 357 Riverside Drive (233-4271)
*Earle, Mrs. Joe H., Jr. (Choice S.), 357 Riverside Drive (233-4271)
*Earle, Mrs., M. D., 319 Grove Road (232-8834)
*Earle, Mrs. O. P. (Minnie Gwinn E.), 18 Pinckney Street (232-6367)
[illegible], Miss Katherine, 107 Manly Street (232-1092)
[illegible], Miss Mary Alta, 107 Manly Street (232-1092)
*Ebaugh, Miss Laura Smith, 311 [illegible]
Ellis, Mrs. Fred W. (Joyce), Route 7, Crestwood Drive, Paris Mountain, (233-1423)
Flynn, Miss Jean M., 210 W. Main Street, Taylors, S. C.
*Foster, Guy B., Box 10145, Federal Station (232-1746)
*Funderburk, Sapp, P. O. Box 1449, 47 Camperdown Way (233-6535)
*Funderburk, Mrs. Sapp (Frances Norwood), 417 Belmont (233-6535)
*Furman, Alester G., III, 40 W. Avondale Drive (232-8866)
*Furman, Mrs. Alester G., III (Mary Simms Oliphant), 40 W. Avondale Drive (232-8866)
Furman, Dr. Thomas C., 226 Riverside Drive (235-8770)
Furman, Mrs. Thomas C. (Dorothy), 226 Riverside Drive (235-8770)
Galloway, Miss Jean, P. O. Box 2048 (233-3636)
[illegible], J. B. S., 314 Randall Street (233-5597)
*Garrett, Mrs. Evelyn, P. O. Box 3976
*Garrison, Charles H., 802 McDaniel Avenue (235-1303)
*Garrison, Mrs. Charles H., 802 McDaniel Avenue (235-1303)
*Gilreath, John H., Route 7, 2401 Poinsett Highway (239-4815)
*Gilreath, Mrs. John H. (Fannie A.), Route 7, 2401 Poinsett Highway, (239-4815)
*Goodwin, Mrs. Rose W., 123 W. Earle Street (232-1498)
*Gower, T. Charles, 110 Perry Avenue (233-7663)
*Gower, Mrs. T. Charles (Kathryn), 110 Perry Avenue (233-7663)
*Goodlett, Mrs. Claude (Mildred W.), Box 73, Travelers Rest, S. C. (834-3714)
Grant, James E., 38 Timberlake Drive (244-3670)
Grimball, Dr. George M., 114 Lake Crest Drive (239-8662)
Grimball, Mrs. George M., 114 Lake Crest Drive (239-8662)
*Hard, Miss Elizabeth N., 803 Arlington Avenue (235-1026)
*Hardy, Mrs. Hattie D., 10 Williams Street (232-3589)
Haynsworth, Judge Clement F., Jr., 415 Crescent Avenue (232-9534)
Haynsworth, Mrs. Clement F., Jr. (Dorothy M.), 415 Crescent Avenue (232-9534)
*Haynsworth, Mrs. Madeline B., 17 Clarendon Avenue (232-1397)
*Howell, Marion M., Altamont Road, Route 5, Paris Mountain (235-1732)
*Howell, Mrs. Marion M. (Clara), Altamont Road, Route 5, Paris Mountain (235-1732)
*Holland, Mrs. Wade H., Hillandale Circle (233-9876)
Hollis, Dr. L. P., P. O. Box 2402 (233-8766)
*Holmes, Miss Harriette, 106 Perry Avenue (233-7711)
*Houston, Mrs R. E. (Harriet H.), 411 E. Washington Street (235-4456)
Howland, A. D., 62 Fernwood Lane (233-7872)

Huff, Frank, Jr., 109 Grove Road (235-3834)
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*Jervey, Dr. Jack W., Route 7, Box 326, Jervey Road (232-8820)
*Jervey, Mrs. Jack W. (Allie W.), Route 7, Box 326, Jervey Road (232-8820)
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Jones, Mrs. Mildred Orr, 6 Clarendon Avenue (232-2887)
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*Keys, J. C., Jr., 117 Capers Street (232-3309)
Kilgore, Dr. Donald G., Jr., 129 Rockingham Road (277-5115)
Kilgore, Mrs. Donald G., Jr., 129 Rockingham Road (277-5115)
Lamar, Howard H., 20 McPherson Lane (239-7866)
Lamar, Mrs. Howard H., 20 McPherson Lane (239-7866)
*Lashley, Mrs. Harold T. (Delores C.), 713 Crescent Avenue (233-9853)
Lindsay, Mrs. E. J., 210 Aberdeen Drive (235-2312)
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*Little, James B., 32 Heatherway (235-5606)
Lowndes, Wm. D., Route 3, Easley, S. C. (233-3280)
Lowndes, Mrs. Wm. D. (Anna H.), Route 3, Easley, S. C. (233-3280)
Magill, Arthur, Her Majesty, Mauldin, S. C. (233-8897)
Mahon, Brown, 308 McDaniel Avenue (232-4254)
*Marion, Andrew B., 4 Trails End (232-7905)
*Marion, Mrs. Andrew B. (Evelyn C.), 4 Trails End (232-7905)
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
*McBee, Luther M., 203 Augusta Street, P. O. Box 4, Easley, S. C. (859-9528)
*McBee, Mrs. Luther M., 203 Augusta Street, P. O. Box 4, Easley, S. C. (859-9528)
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*McCoin, Miss Choice, 102 Brookside Way (235-7634)
*McCullough, Mrs. C. Fred, 200 Fairview Avenue (235-2602)
[illegible]
*McPherson, Ralph, 204 Elsie Avenue (235-5513)
*McPherson, Mrs. Ralph, 204 Elsie Avenue (235-5513)
*Mitchell, Stephen D., 104 Atwood Street (232-2865)
Moore, James P., 421 McIver (235-3058)
Moore, Mrs. James P., 421 McIver (235-3058)
Moore, Otis P., 1 Capers Street (239-6213)
Moore, Mrs. Otis P., 1 Capers Street (239-6213)
[illegible]
*Nickerson, Mrs. Edwin B., 18 Selwyn Drive (244-3975)
*Norris, Mrs. G. Furman (Elsie Haynsworth), 315 Crescent Avenue (233-8429)
*Norris, Miss Virginia, N. Parker Road, Route 7 (233-8280)
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
*Parks, Miss Maribel, 507 Arlington Avenue (233-1242)
*Patterson, Mrs. C. W. (Louise M.), 14 Means Street (233-0170)
*Patton, Ernest, Jervey Road (232-9356)
*Patton, Mrs. Ernest (Peggy), Jervey Road (232-9356)
*Peace, Roger, 201 Crescent Avenue (233-8742)
*Peace, Mrs. Roger (Etca W.), 201 Crescent Avenue (233-8742)
Pearce, Dixon F., 207 McIver Street (232-9814)
Pearce, Mrs. Dixon F. (Isbell B.), 207 McIver Street (232-9814)
*[illegible] 1001 E. Washington Street (232-4859)

(Grace Witt)
Bordman, Mrs H.L.
100 Merchant St.
Green

Poe, William N., 151 Buist Avenue (232-2037)
Poe, Mrs. William N., 151 Buist Avenue (232-2037)
*Potter, Mrs. W. T. (Virginia Allen), 702 E. Washington Street (232-2749)
*Prevost, Christie C., 10 Brookside Way (235-0077)
*Prevost, Mrs. Christie C. (Jean D.), 10 Brookside Way (235-0077)
*Prevost, Mrs. Marshall, 1 Washington Place (232-1564)
Pyron, Mrs. A. H., Calhoun Towers (232-7780)
*Reeves, Mrs. T. B. (Julia Smythe), 120 Tindal Avenue (233-3263)
*Robertson, Miss Christina, 6 Ashley Avenue (239-4091)
*Robertson, Mrs. Ruth Anne, 6 Ashley Avenue (239-4091)
*Robertson, Mrs. Joseph L. (Teresa), 118 Mulberry Street (232-0703)
*Rogers, Mrs. Ross, 100 Ladson (233-0476)
Sease, Mrs. I. C. (Marguerite B.), 8 Asbury Avenue (235-1282)
*Seyle, Miss Agnes, 14 Lawton Avenue (233-0663)
*Seyle, Miss Mary A., 14 Lawton Avenue (233-0663)
Shockley, Mrs. Callie B., 325 W. Main Street, Taylors, S. C. (244-1825)
Shuler, J. B., Jr., 43 Kirkwood Lane (232-5480)
Shuler, Mrs. J. B., Jr. (Martha M.), 43 Kirkwood Lane (232-5480)
*Sloan, E. D., 109 Pine Forest Drive (232-4338)
*Sloan, Mrs. E. D. (Caroline Y.), 109 Pine Forest Drive (232-4338)
*Smith, Mrs. W. Lindsay (Margaret Reynolds), 200 Lavinia Avenue (232-2305)
Stow, Charles E., 16 Carmel Street (235-8516)
Sullivan, Claude T., 317 E. Faris Road (235-7316)
Sullivan, Mrs. Claude T. (Lamira), 317 E. Faris Road (235-7316)
Thackston, Mrs. W. King (Sadie W.), Route 3, Buncombe Road (246-1703)
Thomas, Charles E., 200 Fairview Avenue, Alta Vista
Thomason, B. O., Jr., 4 Montrose Drive (232-0752)
Thomason, Mrs. B. O., Jr., 4 Montrose Drive (232-0752)
Thornton, Benjamin C., 103 Lawyers Building (233-6164)
Thruston, Miss Edyth L., 506 Augusta Street (233-0924)
Welborn, John F., Jr., 2801 Augusta Road (233-7224)
*Welborn, Mrs. John F., Jr. (Dorothy S.), 2801 Augusta Road (233-7224)
Welborn, W. Jack, 1001 Parkins Mill Road (239-4764)
Welborn, Mrs. W. Jack (Graham A.), 1001 Parkins Mill Road (239-4764)
*Wells, Eugene E., 139 E. Tallulah Drive (233-9996)
Wells, Mrs. Eugene E. (Elizabeth D.), 139 E. Tallulah Drive (233-9996)
Westervelt, Mrs. Melville C. (Sarah Conyers), 1906 Augusta Road (235-2253)

Powell, W. S. (Josie M)
222 Pinckney 239-2953

Winterbottom, Bert A., 203 Shannon Drive
Winterbottom, Mrs. Bert A. (Jerna), 203 Shannon Drive
[redacted] (239-5006)
[redacted] Road (239-5006)
Woods, Mrs. Perry, 206 McPherson Lane (232-6909)

OTHER CHARTER MEMBERS OF THE GREENVILLE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

*Andrea, Leonardo, 4204 Divine Street, Columbia, S. C.
*Bass, Robert D., Department of English, Limestone College, Gaffney, S. C.
*Bass, Virginia W., Gaffney, S. C.
*Bradley, Mrs. W. S., 110 W. Earle Street (232-6814)
*Cannon, A. C., Jr., Union, S. C.
*Dawsey, C. B., 310 W. Earle Street
*Dillard, John M., 104 Jones Avenue
*Dillard, Mrs. John M., 104 Jones Avenue
*Haskell, Mrs. Margaret Howle, 42 University Ridge Apts.
*Hunter, Sam M., 301 E. Hillcrest Drive
*Hunter, Mrs. Sam M., 301 E. Hillcrest Drive
*Little, Mrs. James B., 32 Heather Way
*McPherson, Bruce, Roper Mountain
*McPherson, Mrs. Bruce, Roper Mountain
*Perry, Mrs. Hext M. (Mary James), 1001 E. Washington Street
*Ramage, Dr. R. C., Green Valley Drive
*Ramage, Mrs. R. C., Green Valley Drive
*Rogers, Ross, 100 Ladson Street
*Sheils, Mrs. Harold J., 9 Tomassee Avenue
*Thornton, Mrs. Benjamin C. (Sara J.), 427 McIver
*Westervelt, Melville C., 1906 Augusta Road
*Whitmire, J. T., 115 W. Earle Street
*Whitmire, Mrs. J. T., 115 W. Earle Street
*Williams, Sumner, High Rocks, Cedar Mountain, N. C.

Odell, Mrs. A.T. - 701 McDaniel Ave.
Pamplin, Mrs. R. Burnette, 12 Lothian St.
Blackwell, Dr. Gordon W., 312 Chantilly Dr.
Mahon, Miss Elizabeth, 101 W. Prentiss Ave.
Pearce, Mr + Mrs B. H., Jr., 119 Boyd Blvd
Doddridge, Mrs. D. S. (Helen J.) 35 Essex Court
~~Wert~~ Stone, Wirt, 31 Boyd Boulevard
Gallivan, James F, 1403 S.C. National Bank Bldg -
O'Neal, Mrs. Belton, 406 Summit Drive

1965 GCHS - Mail a/c ——— 5.00

March 24	postage		.07	4.93
25	Envelope —		.10	4.83
	Postage —		.10	4.73
29 -	postage —		.10	4.63
30 -	Envelopes		2.50	2.13
	Postage —		5.48	-3.35
	Sales —	6.00	—	1.65
April 1 -	Postage -		7.50	-5.85
	Sales	2.50	—	-3.35
3	Sales	2.50	—	- .85
7	Sales	5.00	—	4.15
8	Postage	[illegible]	3.50	0.65
10	Sales	5.00	—	5.65
28	Postage	—	4.00	1.65
May 7 -	Sales	2.50	—	4.15
	Postage	—	1.00	3.15
8 -	Sales	2.50	—	5.65
Sept 10 -	Postage	—	1.00	4.65
	Barnes Sales	12.50	—	17.15
1966 Feb 6 -	Sales (Rec)	2.50	—	19.65
		45.00	25.35	19.65
	Account receivable (Bal)			2.50
				22.15

Jelen

2	Mrs. H. T. Crigler	5.00
2	Mrs. Charles Gowen	5.00
1	Mrs W. S. Farrell —	2.50
	Mrs J. H Greenball Jr. —	2.50
1	Mrs Henry Garly Green —	2.50
2	Dr. Harry S. Mustard Beaufort, S.C. —	5.00
2	Mr [illegible]	5.00
1	Mr J. A Chestan	2.50
5	Mr. [illegible]	12.50
1	Mrs J. C. Rose, Sr.	2.50
1	[illegible]	2.50
1	Mildred Merrill	2.50
1	Mrs. Carlyle Bryant —	2.50