

The Proceedings and Papers
of the
**GREENVILLE COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY**
1990-1991



Cheryl C. Whisnani
Editor

Volume IX

The Greenville County Historical Society
Greenville, South Carolina
1991

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Each member of the Society receives a copy of the *Proceedings and Papers*. Additional copies of this volume are available to members and persons not members at \$10.00 per copy.

See page for other available publications of the Society.

All orders should be sent to the editor, P.O. Box 10472, Greenville, South Carolina 29603-0472.

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Foreword

This volume contains six papers which have been presented before the Greenville County Historical Society. Also included are three articles published in volumes of *The Proceedings and Papers* that are now out of print. Since the papers vary widely as to style and degree of documentation, the main editorial function has been to compile while conforming to standards of length established by the Board of Directors.

Recent projects involving research on portrait artist Thomas Stephen Powell (1827-1882) and an archeological dig of an historical Greenville site are the subjects of the first two papers. Following these articles are the three formerly published papers which help provide historical background for the periods covered. It is hoped that these reprints will help students, teachers and those interested in "Powell's Greenville" and the archeological artifacts found on Prospect Hill.

The final four papers published here deal with different aspects of Greenville County's history. These articles along with other volumes provide a repository of information about the growth of our community. The "editor" wishes to thank the contributing authors as well as the following Historical Society members for their assistance: Mr. Yancey Gilkerson, Miss Choice McCain, Mrs. Judy Stukenbrocker, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Todd, Mrs. Lee Watson and Mrs. Alex Whitley.

— C.C.W.

This Volume
Is
Dedicated to the Memory
of
Henry Bacon McKoy
1893-1991

Soldier — Builder — Civic Leader
Churchman — Author — Historian
in
Grateful Acknowledgment
of
His Many Services and Benefactions
to

The Greenville County
Historical Society

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

1989-1990

<i>President</i>	Miss Choice McCoin	235-7634
<i>1st Vice President: Membership</i>	Mr. Frank S. Poe	235-7692
<i>2nd Vice President: Programs</i>	The Rev. A. Charles Cannon	271-4030
<i>Secretary</i>	Mrs. John Conway (Frances)	288-5761
<i>Treasurer</i>	Mr. Stephen D. Mitchell	235-2865

1990-1991

<i>President</i>	Miss Choice McCoin	235-7634
<i>1st Vice President: Membership</i>	Mr. Leonard Todd	232-3148
<i>2nd Vice President: Programs</i>	The Rev. A. Charles Cannon	271-4030
<i>Secretary</i>	Mrs. John Conway (Frances)	288-5761
<i>Treasurer</i>	Mr. Stephen D. Mitchell	235-2865

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1991 Term

Mrs. Harold Gallivan III
Mrs. Joseph H. Earle, Jr.

1992 Term

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PAST PRESIDENTS

1962-1964	Marion M. Hewell
1964-1966	Romayne A. Barnes
1966-1968	Albert N. Sanders
1968-1970	Brown Mahon
1970-1972	Joseph H. Earle, Jr.
1972-1974	Andrew B. Marion
1974-1976	Robert R. Adams
1976-1978	A.V. Huff, Jr.
1978-1980	J. Glenwood Clayton
1980-1982	Sam R. Zimmerman, Jr.
1982-1984	William N. Cruikshank
1984-1986	Vance Drawdy
1986-1988	Lauriston Blythe
1988-1990	Choice McCoin

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY

(All meetings were held in the Parker Memorial Auditorium,
Greenville County Library, unless otherwise noted.)

1989-1991

Fall Meeting, October 8, 1989.

The President announced that the Board has approved grants from the Society to the Greenville County Library and the Peace Center for the Performing Arts.

Reverend A. Charles Cannon introduced the speaker, Betty Peace Stall (Mrs. Edward H. Stall) who presented her paper "With Grace and Style: School Integration in 1970." Mrs. Stall served as volunteer coordinator for the Citizen's Committee which was instrumental in the achievement of the peaceful integration of the Greenville County Public School system.

Winter Meeting, February 18, 1990.

Resolutions were presented honoring Dr. Albert N. Sanders and the late Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr.

DR. ALBERT N. SANDERS

WHEREAS, Albert N. Sanders, Ph.D., was one of the 16 Greenvilleans who, in 1961, formed the Greenville Historical Records Committee, forerunner of the Greenville County Historical Society; and

WHEREAS, Dr. Sanders was immediately elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Society and has since served in that capacity, initially by election and more recently *ex officio* as a past president of the Society; and

WHEREAS, Dr. Sanders served as editor of the *Proceedings and Papers* of the Society from 1962 through publication in 1984 of Volume VII of the *Proceedings and Papers*, and

WHEREAS, Dr. Sanders had undertaken for the Society the writing of a definitive history of Greenville County when his health forced him to relinquish that task and the editorship of the *Proceedings and Papers*.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the members of the

Greenville County Historical Society acknowledges with admiration and gratitude Dr. Sanders' devotion to the goals of the Society, his dedication to the principles of the professional historian and his long and distinguished service as editor of the *Proceedings and Papers*; further, that a copy of this resolution, suitably inscribed and framed, be presented to Dr. Sanders.

CLEMENT FURMAN HAYNSWORTH, JR.

WHEREAS, Clement Furman Haynsworth, Jr., an esteemed member and Director of the Greenville County Historical Society, died November 22, 1989; and

WHEREAS, Judge Haynsworth, a son of families prominent in South Carolina since the colonial era, carried on his family's tradition of accomplishment in the legal profession to reach a position of national distinction as Chief Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit; and

WHEREAS, Judge Haynsworth was a gentleman and scholar respected for his intelligence and learning and beloved for his ready wit and gracious manner; and

WHEREAS, his passing is a profound loss to the Greenville community and particularly to this Society;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Greenville County Historical Society on this 18th day of February 1990 at this Winter Meeting that:

This Society hereby records heartfelt regret upon the death of its distinguished member Clement Furman Haynsworth, Jr., and sympathy to his family; appreciation for his services and counsel to this Society; admiration and respect for him as a gentleman of the highest ethical standards and character; and recognition that his accomplishments merit a place of permanent prominence in the history of Greenville County.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution be made a part of the records of this Society and that a copy be delivered to Mrs. C.F. Haynsworth, Jr., as an expression of the affection and sympathy of the members of this Society for her and the Haynsworth family.

The Rev. A. Charles Cannon introduced Dr. Roger Stroup, Director of Collections for the South Carolina State Museum in Colum-

bia who presented an illustrated presentation of the Museum's various exhibitions.

Spring Meeting, May 6, 1990.

The membership voted unanimously to pass amended By-Laws and elect the following officers:

President:	Miss Choice McCoin
First Vice President:	Mr. Leonard Todd
Directors at Large:	Mrs. Phillip Whitley (Alex)
(3-year terms)	Mr. Yancey Gilkerson

Mrs. William D. Browning, Jr. (Kathy), presented a paper on the development of fire-fighting in Greenville, based on her husband's extensive research from 1840 to present.

Fall Meeting, October 21, 1990.

The Rev. A. Charles Cannon introduced Miss Cecil Penelope Forrester who presented a paper on the "Project" which discussed research into the disposition of property in antebellum downtown Greenville. This research was done in conjunction with an exhibit at the Greenville County Museum of Art involving artist Thomas Stephen Powell's 1851-1869 journals. A scale model of downtown Greenville during this period depicts two years of research by Miss Forrester, Mrs. D.W. McCuen and Mrs. Fred Ellis.

Winter Meeting, February 17, 1991.

Mr. Samuel Zimmerman presented a plaque to Mr. Vance Drawdy expressing appreciation by the Historical Society for his generous and enthusiastic assistance in legal matters.

The Rev. A. Charles Cannon introduced Rev. Elizabeth Lindsay Templeton, Executive Director of United Ministries who presented a paper on the history of that organization from its inception in June 1970 until the present.

Spring Meeting, April 14, 1991.

The following officers were unanimously approved.

Second Vice President:	Mr. E.D. Sloan
Secretary:	Mrs. John Conway (Frances)
Directors at Large:	Mrs. Harold F. Gallivan, III (Fielding)
(3-year terms)	Mrs. Mary Louise Bouchillon King

As a result of unanimous vote, the following changes in the By-Laws of the Society will take effect in the 1992 program year:

Article III, Section 1, is deleted in full to be replaced by a new Article III, Section 1, Eligibility. Any person or corporation who is interested in the history of Greenville County shall be eligible for membership in the Society.

Article III, Section 3 (classes of members), is deleted in full to be replaced by a new Article III, Section 3, to read:

New Article III, Section 3, Classes of Members. The classes of members of the Society shall be (1) Regular Members, (2) Family Members, as defined by Article VI, Section 3, (3) Teachers and Students (primary and secondary, in local schools), (4) Sustaining Members, (5) Patron Members, (6) Life Memberships, (7) Corporate Members, and (8) Emeritus Members, as defined in Article VI, Section 2 and 6 (amended February 8, 1981).

Article VI, Section 2, is deleted in full to be replaced by a new Article VI, Section 2, to read:

Section 2, Classes of members. The classes of members and the dues for each shall be:

	Individual	Family
Regular Membership	\$ 15.00	\$ 20.00
Teachers & Students	\$ 10.00	\$ 15.00
Sustaining	\$ 30.00	\$ 42.00
Patron Membership	\$ 75.00	\$100.00
Life Membership	\$150.00	\$200.00
Corporate Membership	\$100.00	
Emeritus Membership	1/2 regular membership	

Rev. A. Charles Cannon introduced Wesley Breedlove, a recognized authority on the archaeology of Greenville County, who spoke on the history of "Prospect Hill." Mr. Breedlove also presented artifacts found on Prospect Hill in downtown Greenville as the result of a recent dig.

THE PROJECT

Cecil Penelope Forrester

The project, comprised of locating all property, property owners and contents of property in downtown Greenville, was precipitated by the Greenville County Museum of Art's intent to exhibit the work of local and state portraits, and more specifically, the work of Thomas Stephen Powell. Powell was a portrait artist who lived in Greenville from the late 1840's until his death in 1882. The son of Thomas Powell of Bristol, England, and Mary Ann Atherford Powell of Kent County, England, Powell was born in London on 24 April 1827.

He had one brother, William Robert, who served as a Captain in the Butler Guards, and graduated from the Citadel in 1851 as a Civil Engineer. He volunteered for service with the Confederacy in 1861, was promoted to 1st Lt. of the 2nd Regiment, SCV, in 1862, and was wounded at Gettysburg. His sisters were Mary A., Sarah Ann, and Eliza, who is remembered as a long-time school teacher who conducted her own privateschool, taught in the Episcopal Church school, and the city schools.

We do not know of Thomas Stephen Powell's education, for he does not mention it in his diary. He read widely, however, and had a great love of learning, as was evidenced within the pages of his journal. Powell made his living assisting his father who was a house painter. The younger Powell also painted signs, designed the first known city seal, and created banners for local Sons of Temperance and other organizations.

We came to know him and his family so well through the journal, that we referred to him as "Teaspoon," using the acronym "tsp" created by the initials of his name. The journals, kept faithfully by "Teaspoon" cover two time periods. The first began 1 January 1851, and continued through 31 December 1856, while the second, chronicles the period immediately following the Civil War, 1 January 1866-17 June 1869. We know, through references within the second journal, that he kept a diary throughout the late fifties and during the war period, but those journals have not yet surfaced.

Our fear is that these works were destroyed after Eliza's death. Charles David, local writer and cartoonist, wrote about cleaning out the Powell house after her death and, almost gleefully, of the bonfire he made of "Teaspoon's" possessions. Our hope is the diary will sur-

face from a private or archival collection when the exhibit is up or the other journal is published. It would certainly be interesting to read of "Teaspoon's" days as a prisoner of the Union Army.

The journal is interesting and Powell's view of Greenville's great and near-great is often provocative. We know that for some reason he had no use for Charles Elford, who for a period was a powerful figure around town. This is evidenced by his statements made when Elford died. Mr. Benjamin F. Stairley, "Teaspoon's" good friend came to the so-called "new shop" of the Powells at about 3 p.m. on 25 May 1867:

His conversation was chiefly about C.J. Elford, who he informed me died this morning at 5 o'clock. He spoke in the manner I commonly do; but could not but eulogize his fine house, fine furniture, etc. PEACE TO HIS ASHES! I know more of him than I cared to know, and have no tears to shed over his remains.

His opinions were not always negative, however, because he expressed great respect for Gen. Waddy Thompson, who sat on his (Thompson's) back piazza and talked with him; great affection for the Stairleys, the Stradleys, the Roes and the Watsons, all of whom were friends and visitors in the Powell home. He seemed also to have respect for Vardry McBee and others in that family. He speaks highly of the Butlers, who were dear friends, and the Crofts, for whom he did housepainting as well as personal work — such as preparing a cover for Miss Eliza Croft's scrapbook.

"Teaspoon" was an individualist and eccentric to say the least. He subscribed to the *American Phrenological Journal*, took a run — mostly out to the racetrack and back — several times each week (Greenville's first jogger?). He read a lot of philosophy, and was on and off in his relationship with the church, but he was not happy in his social position and often vented his frustration with that fact. He presents a picture of life in Greenville and the surrounding area that is not often available to us — that of the ordinary citizen. We do hope the journal will be published so that the rest of the community can benefit from his description and observations.

HOW THE PROJECT WAS ACCOMPLISHED

Mrs. Anne McCuen, who, in my opinion, is one of the most meticulous researchers in the upstate, and is certainly the most knowl-

edgeable in regard to land research, was my partner and mentor in researching the land. Mrs. Joyce Ellis, who is also quite diligent and inquisitive, transcribed the journals and read virtually every extant newspaper of the period. Mrs. Sylvia Marchant, Mrs. Brenda Hayes, Mrs. Paula Hysinger and Mrs. Terry Steck, have also spent thousands of hours of work on the research end of the project.

So, this was a team effort and I must say, the most enjoyable and challenging project in which I have personally been involved. Mrs. Ellis read newspapers, gleaning information from the very scant local information columns, marriage and death notices, and most importantly, the advertisements. Mrs. McCuen and I also took to the newspapers in order to solve some of our problems.

Business ads, estate notices and real estate ads gave us vital information, especially regarding the contents of particular pieces of property. An example is Dr. T.C. Austin's real estate ad in the *Greenville Mountaineer* on 14 October 1852:

The house is a 2-story wooden building with a basement story of brick, seven feet high, containing two large basement rooms with a fireplace. The house contains six large upright rooms with a fireplace in each, and a large pantry adjoining the dining room, lodging rooms, etc.; a two-story portico in front, a beautiful natural grove of near an acre around the house, a garden of half an acre; a handsome brick kitchen with two rooms, a fireplace in each; a well of the best water, a handsome office, stables, and all necessary outbuildings.

An ad by E.C. Remer, also in the *Mountaineer*, on 25 July 1845, places his "new Boot and Shoe Manufactory" in the brick building one door above Col. Dunham's store, next to the Tin Shop. This ad told us that Remer's shop was later occupied by Alex Greenfield and was sandwiched between the Dunham & Loveland Tin Shop, which was on the northernmost end of the property and the New York Auction Store which was located on the southern corner.

Mrs. McCuen and I were provided three maps: the Lemuel Alston plat, with which we are all familiar; the John Watson 1844 survey; and the 1830 John Barillon survey map which had been recopied by City Engineer W.D. Neves and K. Bleckley in October, 1922. The Alston Plat of Pleasantburg, California, 1797, gave us the numbers of his lots and the Barillon survey provided the numbers Vardry McBee

assigned to the lots when he enlarged on Alston's plan.

The chief difference in the two, other than the expansion, was that Alston numbered his lots 1-52, and McBee divided the village into four quadrants using the court house or public square as the center. The northwestern quadrant started at the public square (looking north up Main St.) and included Avenue, Washington, Buncombe, Coffee, and North streets to the north and Jackson, Laurens, Richardson and "the Avenue leading to the Female Academy" to the west.

The southwestern quadrant, land located below the public square and west of Main St., included Broad, Jackson and what is now River St. The northeastern quadrant was located north of the public square and east of Main St., consisting of property located on and to the north of present-day Court St., including Avenue, Washington, Coffee, North and Judge Alley to the north and Brown, Spring, McBee (Irvine) and Church streets. The southeastern quadrant was comprised of property on Broad, Jail (now Falls), First East Alley and Second East Alley.

Mrs. McCuen researched the property emanating from Alston, and I took the lots which originated with McBee. We ran the chains of title at least through 1860. For the most part, it was not difficult to take the property from Alston or McBee to the first grantee. The property locations and descriptions usually included the lot numbers, so the land was easily located. The problems consisted of those who seemingly never recorded the deed or the indexing of the deed books, which we found to be sadly lacking in many cases.

As many of you know, the Greenville RMC office has two indices: Grantor indexed, but (seller) and Grantee (buyer). Many conveyances are cross-indexed, but many are not. We sometimes found a piece of property in the Grantor index, but not in the Grantee volume. A real puzzle is created when you have a piece of property going into the hands of a buyer, but not out (at least according to the index), and you know very well that the property was conveyed to someone else.

For example, Vardry McBee sold lot 21NW to a man by the name of Philip Fulks in 1822, recorded in both the Grantor and Grantee indices. If you believed the further indexing, it would seem that Fulks still owns the property. This would be a little difficult, for in order to accomplish this feat, Fulks would be upwards of 200 years of age. McBee did not sell the adjacent lot, so you could not pick up an owner's name via a property description concerning that property.

What do you do? You have one of two choices: Either determine the owner today and work backwards 170 years or have a guardian angel sitting on your shoulder as you crank a microfilm reader looking for information regarding another piece of property. You stop to rest your arm and spy the name of the buyer within the Grantee index. Elizabeth Paul purchased the property from Fulks in 1832.

Another problem is a person who purchases a lot, duly records same and then dies, which places the lot in an estate. The land records relating to estates in Greenville County can be classed in two dimensions: bad and horrible! Sometimes the land just seems to pass down with no deed of record. If it is not willed and the administrator has a different surname than the decedent, you are very often challenged in attempting to determine the disposition.

Another difficulty is when the family squabbles or there are sufficient claims against a nestate to force the sale of the land, the Grantor deed will be indexed under the name of the Ordinary (Probate Judge), the Equity Commissioner (Master in Equity) or the Sheriff. Litigated land and mortgage defaulted property are also indexed under the name of the court official who actually conducted the sale of the lot, and not the name of the person who owned the land in question.

There were one or two pieces which we know were occupied by certain persons because deeds to the adjoining property place them on their respective lots. Recorded deeds for these parcels have yet to surface, however. A good example is Dr. Thomas Williams' lot on the lower end of Main St. His property is mentioned by Vardry McBee as he conveys lot 15SW to T.M. Cox. Try as we might, we have yet to discover a deed regarding this lot. We are still searching, however, and I feel confident the documents referring to this property will surface.

PROSPECT HILL: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE ON GREENVILLE'S BEGINNINGS

Wesley Breedlove

The present-day political unit of Greenville County, encompassing 789 square miles, was part of the ancient domain of the "Lower Townes" division of the Cherokee Indian polity. When contacted by English colonists during the late 1600's, all of their settlements were upon various major streams of the headwater basin of the Savannah River. Though living upon the upper Savannah, they controlled most of the South Carolina Piedmont eastward to the Broad River and south to the Fall Line.

Friendly relations with the Carolina colonists were maintained from the start and a thriving trade in peltries, chiefly deer skins, was started in 1711. In 1755, Governor James Glen negotiated a treaty with the Indians whereby two forts were erected in their country and they relinquished to Carolina a major portion of the Piedmont region. This area was opened up to settlement and a flood of Scotch-Irish immigrants moved down from the north during ensuing decades.

The Cherokees maintained for themselves that portion of northwestern South Carolina now comprising Oconee, Pickens, Anderson, and Greenville Counties. The boundary of part of this domain agrees roughly with the present eastern and southern boundaries of Greenville County. Though they had not lived in Greenville County for several centuries, they retained it as part of their support territory.

Misbehavior on the part of traders, misunderstandings, and outright treachery by Gov. William Henry Lyttleton, provoked the Cherokee War of 1763. The lower townes were destroyed and the Indians sued for peace. Trade was re-established, the townes were rebuilt, but not on the same scale as before for many Indians had moved away to their brethren in the Middle and Upper townes of North Carolina and Tennessee.

In their weakened position, the Lower Cherokee now were fair prey for designing whites who made forays across the boundary into Indian lands. One of these was Richard Pearis, who moved in without permission and took up residence on the present site of Greenville sometime between 1766 and 1768. An educated Irishman who had married a Cherokee woman, he established a trading post, grist and saw mills at Reedy River Falls.

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Through his wife and son, Pearis laid claim to a vast tract of wilderness which included the present site of Prospect Hill, but he was loyal to the British and lost his whole enterprise during the American Revolution. Since the Cherokees also sided with the British and were again defeated, they relinquished most of the remainder of their territory, including Greenville County.

With the conclusion of the Revolution in 1783, the county of Greenville was established and much of the land was granted to soldiers for payment due them by the state. In 1784 Col. Thomas Brandon of Union County became the first official owner of the Prospect Hill locality. Later in 1788 he sold his land to Lemuel James Alston who constructed an imposing two-story mansion on top of what is now Prospect Hill.

For its time and place on the expanding frontier, the house known as Prospect Hill was noteworthy. In 1806, Edward Hooker of Connecticut, a journal keeping visitor, recorded in his journal:

Arrived at Co. Alston's about 12:00. His seat is without exception the most beautiful that I have ever seen in South Carolina. The mansion is on a commanding eminence which he calls Prospect Hill. Fronts the village of Greenville from which it is distant just six hundred yards; and to which there is a spacious and beautiful avenue leading, formed by two rows of handsome sycamore trees planted twenty-four feet apart--the avenue being 15 rods wide. In like manner another handsome avenue formed by cutting a passage through the woods, leads from the north front of the house to the mountain road, about a quarter of a mile in length. The cultivated grounds lie partly on the borders of Reedy River, south and west of the house.

In a February 4, 1934, article in the *Greenville News*, Mrs. Hattie M. Finlay described the house thusly:

The plan of the old house is of interest for its uniqueness. It was built of logs covered with weatherboarding, which was the mode of construction at that time. The circular driveway led by a flight of stone steps to a square porch with two narrow wings beneath canopied windows. The upper porch corresponded to the middle portion of the lower one.

A wide door opened into a square reception hall done in papering with coaching scenes, imported from England, directly back of the hallway was the large drawing room with three exposures and a wide fireplace facing the door; a window on either side of the fireplace looked westward toward the long chain of the Blue Ridge.

The north and south sides had three windows each. The dining room opened to the right of the drawing room through doors that folded back like a sheaf. Two bedrooms occupied the front corners of the house.

A winding stair led from the lefthand side of the lower hall to the upper one. There were four rooms upstairs, with two steps leading down to the two front ones.

The brick basement, the store of which we have noted, had gained a story above ground and contained the kitchen, from which the food was brought to the dining room immediately above.

The iron bannisters of the front steps and the nails with which the boards were fastened on, were made by hand in the shop of Peter Cauble. The heavy timbers of the house were fastened together with wooden pegs.

Within site of his thriving plantation, Alston laid out a plat for a village he called "Pleasantburg." Development of this village was slow, and after losing his Congressional seat, he sold all his holdings (including a sawmill, grist mill and ironworks) and moved to Alabama. Vardry McBee of Lincolnton, N.C., purchased the house as an investment, and rented it to Edmund Waddell who operated it as a hotel.

In 1836, Vardry McBee moved to Greenville, made Prospect Hill his residence, and took an active interest in the educational, religious and social life of Greenville. He donated land for churches and helped bring Furman University to Greenville in 1850. Later he was instrumental in bringing the Columbia and Greenville Railroad Line to the county.

In 1869, four years after Vardry McBee's death, his son Alexander sold Prospect Hill to John Westfield and later it became the property

of Westfield's daughter, Mrs. Mark A. Morgan. In 1888 Central School was erected on the grounds immediately south of the historic old house, and the structure then saw service as auxiliary class rooms. Around the turn of the century it stood unoccupied for a while and local superstition held that it was so haunted that people couldn't reside there.

The historic structure was demolished when old Central School was remodeled to form Greenville High School around 1920. In 1938 it became Greenville Junior High School which closed in 1965. When Sterling High School burned in September 1967, it housed the student body and faculty until 1970 and after that was demolished. Recently, a monument had been erected in a small park on the site.

In a compacted urban environment, sites are built on time and again and evidence of earlier usage often is destroyed. Like most people, I had assumed that school construction had erased all evidence of Alston's old home. But I knew that possibly something was left and therefore had an interest in the archaeological potential of the locality.

The Greenville Water Commission had acquired the property and construction had started on their new headquarters building. I was unaware of this turn of events and took no action to investigate the site beforehand. The hole for the new building was largely dug when the situation was brought to my attention.

On the evening of September 13, 1990, I received a telephone call from Chris Schwarz, a reporter at the *Greenville News*. He had gotten wind of a rumor circulating that some kind of axe and pot had been found on the site. I was referred to him by Mrs. Anne McCuen, Chairman of the Greenville County Historic Preservation Commission, as the person to authenticate the finds.

He also alerted me to the construction operation and I determined that I must have a look to see if anything of archaeological interest was exposed. I made a quick visit to the site to see just what had been done and if historic remains were revealed. On arrival, I found a huge gaping hole that already had been cut, with more work needed in its western quarter. Briefly, I walked around the southeast corner area and observed a few sherds of 19th century china lying on the surface of the ground near the southern edge of the excavation.

Late that evening, the reporter and I located the finds and before my eyes was one of the finest prehistoric Indian grooved stone axe

heads I had ever seen from the up-country. This type of axe was used for wood cutting during what archaeologists call the Savannah River phase of the Late Archaic Period, ca. 3,000-1,000 B.C. The "pot" was a lead glazed stoneware ink bottle made in England ca. 1870's. Both artifacts had been uncovered fairly close together in the south-eastern corner area of the construction pit.

A few days later, I inspected the floor of the construction pit, first, searching for evidence of a filled-in well hole, but none was observed. Then, exposed in the south wall of the hole my eyes discerned a discolored area of soil that I recognized immediately as a filled-in pit feature, dissected open to view by excavation of the construction pit. Sherds of china and glass pulled from its face dated from the early 1800's.

I called Mr. Merv Muller of the Water Commission on Monday morning and informed him of the find, requesting permission to salvage the feature and was given three days. The South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology informed me that the matter was in my hands entirely, as they couldn't help. Other contacts for help also proved fruitless, so on Tuesday I called Anne McCuen with the Greenville County Historic Preservation Commission, who agreed to meet me at the site.

She arranged for a grant to replace necessary equipment which had been stolen and offered her services as my assistant. I spent the rest of the day rounding up needed tools and supplies, constructing a screen that evening to sieve the soil. We met in our work clothes at the site Wednesday morning and set to work, but this was the last of the three days.

The top portion of the fill proved to be very compact and difficult to dig and a mattock was used to break up the soil, all of which was screened by Mrs. McCuen. Artifacts were produced immediately and the Water Commission agreed to a few more days of work, but were very concerned about holding up their contractors. Contact was made with Dr. Bryan Siegel, Anthropologist at Furman University, and he gladly agreed to assist with the dig. He and Anne ably assisted me that day and we completed the initial cut into the face of the pit feature. Numerous other volunteers gave valuable assistance during the remainder of the dig.

The feature proved to be the remains of the cellar of a small out-building or dependency, dating from the time of Lemuel Alston's mansion house, Prospect Hill. Apparently, it was a food storage

facility, serving as the refrigerator of the day. Foodstuffs were kept cool by storing them below ground in a stone walled and dirt floored structure like this.

All historic artifacts recovered from five different strata of the pit fill, date from the late 1700's or very early 1800's and fall within the time of Mr. Lemuel Alston. Broken sherds of thin window pane glass and mirror glass were recovered, with the latter identified by remnants of adhering silvering. Only a few sherds of bottle glass, one deep cobalt blue, were present. Also one sherd from the rim of a beautifully hand engraved crystal wine glass was found. Probably made in England, only a gentleman of Mr. Alston's status would have had such stemware here on the primitive frontier of that time.

Portions of a white glazed Liverpool Ware pitcher as well as green shell edged plates were found. These were manufactured in England, the latter in the famous Staffordshire Pottery District. A porcelain saucer, probably German, and portions of a porcelain Chinese Export punch bowl were also high status items found.

Non-ferrous artifacts such as a metal eye hook button, a brass pendulum and brass keyhole plates from chests and doors were found. One keyhole plate shows that an enormous sized key was used. An interesting specimen was a hand-wrought box-like container fashioned from sheet lead, cut and bent into shape.

Numerous hand forged iron artifacts include nails, spikes, strap hinges for shutters and doors, wagon wheel hubs, various tools, and a plowshare. The plowshare is the largest artifact recovered and is a very interesting device because it is the oldest one known from this region. Records show that Mr. Alston operated an ironworks near Reedy River Falls and these were probably produced there.

Also recovered from two strata were about one dozen pie shaped bricks with an outer curving edge. They were of a very low fired laterite (red clay) soil and crumbly to the touch. Such bricks would be used in constructing a column, but there were no brick columns, so their use remains a mystery.

Also exposed were sherds of decorated ceramic ware dating from Vardry McBee's time (ca. 1836-1864). East of the cellar was found part of the basement of the Central School with related artifacts. In addition, parts of the walls of the school built about 1888 were discovered.

Recovered from all main levels of fill in the cellar hole were ten prehistoric flaked stone points and flakes produced when tools were chipped out. These had been gathered up with the soil from elsewhere on the site and dumped in the hole. All specimens recovered date from various phases of an early Indian culture which lasted over eight thousand years from about 9,500-1,000 B.C.

During this time known as the Archaic Period, Indians lived in small bands and were primarily hunter-gatherers. Camping on hill-tops and knolls, these clan based bands of people hunted local game and gathered vegetal products from the deciduous forest. The flaked points were used not only to tip their weapons but served as knives for cutting and butchering as well.

These Archaic Period Indians did not use the bow and arrow, but hunted with a spear-like dart hurled at their prey by a two foot long spear thrower. This device had a hand grip on one end and a hook on the other to engage the butt end of the dart. The effect was to make the arm two feet longer and give more thrusting power.

Time and again over long periods these Indians would camp on eminances which their ancestors also had used, though centuries might pass between visits. Each time lost and discarded toolse and waste products from their manufacture would be left behind. Finding these tools buried in different levels of occupation, buried one atop the other, at sites in alluvial stream bottom lands, reveals the chronological order of these styles.

Gradually, over very long periods, the favored style of fashioning these tools would change. One style of point might last centuries or several thousand years before changing into a new style. Radiocarbon dating of rare organic remains associated with the artifacts give relative dates.

These people didn't use pottery either, cooking instead by placing heated stones into leather and basketry containers of broth. Theirs was a mobile existence and heavy pots are hard to transport. Only essential tools of the chase and for gathering/processing vegetable foods were in order. With wintertime base camps in sheltered coves and stream valleys, upland locations were utilized while foraging during summer and fall seasons.

A Palmer point, ca. 9,000 B.C. from early in this period was recovered from the site. A complete Stanly point, ca. 7,500 B.C., also was found. This style is somewhat rare in the inner Piedmont region.

Two Morrow Mountain points, ca. 7,000-4,000 B.C.; four Guilford points, ca. 5,000 B.C.; and a Savannah River point, ca. 3,000-1,000 B.C., complete the inventory of stone tools. The grooved stone axe mentioned earlier dates from the period of this last point.

The Archaic Period ended about three thousand years ago, when the bow and arrow, pottery, and the beginnings of agriculture were developed. The Indians became more sedentary and this new lifeway is termed the Woodland Period. Whether these early Indians were direct ancestors of the Cherokees found here during the 17th century is unclear. Definitely, the Cherokees had such ancestors wherever they originated.

These artifacts, both prehistoric and historic, are part of our long cultural heritage and belong to all of us. Hopefully, they will be shared through public display and interpretation. Then, the labors of all who assisted with the Prospect Hill dig will be rewarded.

Editor's Note

The following papers were previously printed in The Proceedings and Papers' Volumes I, II and III which are now out of print. "A Nineteenth Century Diary of Greenville, South Carolina" by Laura Smith Ebaugh has been reprinted from the 1965-1968 edition on pages 52-66.

Due to printing costs, the next two articles are abbreviated versions of the originals. "Literary Culture in Mid-Nineteenth Century Greenville" by Alfred S. Reid can be found on pages 55-74 of the 1962-1964 Proceedings and Papers. "The Bench and Bar of Greenville in Ante-Bellum Days" by Joseph H. Earle, Jr. was printed in the 1964-1965 edition on pages 35-54.

A NINETEENTH CENTURY DIARY OF GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA¹

Laura Smith Ebaugh

[This pageant of five scenes or tableaux is a play within a play. The action takes place in the framework of a Ladies Aid Society Benefit of 1900 which stages a diary of the nineteenth century history of the town. The narrator,² a lady of Greenville of 1900, is the major figure, using a synopsis of the era as the framework to introduce quotations from contemporary figures to give validity to the description. The five tableaux are largely conjectural but they illustrate the dress, furnishings, and music of the time portrayed. In the original production on January 16, 1966, the participants were, insofar as possible, descendants of either the characters portrayed or of contemporary leaders. The production staff included Miss Laura Smith Ebaugh, chairman; Miss Katherine Jones, historical consultant; Robert C. Job, director; Sam J. Francis, managing director, and Mrs. Clifford S. Hackett, costume and music consultant. The tableaux chairmen were: Scene I, Mrs. H.C. Schroder; Scene II, Mrs. Josie B. Weeks; Scene III, Mrs. Alester G. Furman III, Scene IV, Mrs. T.V. Farrow, and Scene V, Miss Elizabeth Mahon. A set of colored slides of the pageant, made and presented by A.D. Asbury, are on file with the Society and may be used by special permission.

In the script which follows, names of persons appearing in the cast are given to make a permanent record of a memorable meeting of the Society. It is hoped that groups interested in local history will produce the pageant again and again as a meaningful glimpse of the history and culture of the period.]

Time: January, 1900

Place: Greenville, South Carolina

Event: A Presentation by the Ladies Aid Society

SCENE I

Greenville, 1760-1815

NARRATOR: Welcome to our Ladies Aid Society Benefit! As we enter the twentieth century, we thought that it would be interesting to review Greenville's past hundred years and enjoy together some of the people and occasions of the century just closed. Therefore, the Ladies Aid Society presents our "Nineteenth Century Diary of Greenville."

We have certainly come a long way from the eighteenth century Indian trading post on the Reedy River to our industrial city of 1900. We have had a great deal of pleasure preparing our program from

old letters, diaries, records, etc., and we hope that you will enjoy it as we have.

To begin our story we must go back to the mid-eighteenth century when our present Greenville County, lying between the Saluda River and the Old Indian Boundary belonged to the Cherokee Nation. This land attracted Indian traders and pioneers before the Revolution. In the eighteenth century James Adair, Indian trader, described it in its primeval beauty as follows:

The face of this region of romance interspersed with forests and plains . . . [is] more beautiful than the Alps [and its] virgin soil not inferior to that of Texas. . . . The woodlands carpeted with grass and wild pea vine growing as high as a horse's back, and wild flowers of every hew were admired by earlier traders and adventurous pioneers. . . . The trees stood so wide apart that a deer or a buffalo could be seen at a long distance.³

By the latter part of the eighteenth century, Richard Pearis, another Indian trader, came into this territory, established his trading post on Reedy River Falls, and acquired a vast plantation from the Indians. He was loyal to England and fought the patriots in the Revolution. After he was defeated by them at the Battle of the Cane Brake on December 22, 1775, he was forced to flee.

Following the Revolution, his land and that of other Tories was confiscated and was given and sold to the loyal patriots. Some of his land on the Reedy River was granted to Colonel Thomas Brandon who in May 1788 sold it to Lemuel Alston from North Carolina. Alston acquired more land, built a large colonial house at the top of the present McBee Avenue, and laid out a land plat for selling lots north of the Reedy River to the present Washington Street. He called this Pleasantburg. When a commission was appointed to select a site for Greenville's much needed Court House, Alston offered the central square of his development to the commissioners. They accepted, and a small log Court House was built in the center of the square.

By 1806 the village had developed around the Court House and was described by Edward Hooker, a Connecticut Yankee and Yale classmate of John C. Calhoun whom he had visited before coming to Greenville. In his *Diary* he said:

Arrived at Colonel Alston's home about 12. His seat is without exception the most beautiful I have seen in South Carolina — The Mansion is on a commanding hill which he calls Prospect Hill. It fronts the village which is quite pretty and rural, the street covered with grass and handsome trees growing here and there, but there is a want of good houses. . . . There were only about six houses and some out buildings — not a seat of much business.⁴

By 1815 Alston decided to move to Alabama having been defeated by Elias Earle for Congress, so he sold his 11,028 acres to the prosperous merchant from Lincolnton, North Carolina, Vardry McBee. In the picture we shall now see Mr. McBee and Mr. Alston signing the deed with Mrs. Alston and Mr. and Mrs. Earle looking on. With this property Vardry McBee became, with George Washington Earle and Jeremiah Cleveland, one of the three largest landowners in Greenville.

Let us now look at this group of early Greenville leaders.

The curtain opens)

TABLEAU: Vardry McBee signing the Purchase Deed for Lemuel Alston's Property

Cast:⁵

Vardry McBee — Luther M. McBee

Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Alston — Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Beattie

Mr. and Mrs. Elias Earle — Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Earle, Jr.

NARRATOR: There was the forty-year-old McBee who was destined to develop Greenville into a prosperous town. Although his Lincolnton friends discouraged him, he did not hesitate in his purchase as he foresaw a future for Greenville they could not see. His character and philosophy are revealed in the following letters which he wrote in later life to his son Pinckney who was away from home. He wrote on April 16, 1857:

If I was a young man I would say silently to myself, according to my capacity, no man that went before me shall surpass me . . . [Again,] — If I had had books and advisers when I was young, I would have distinguished myself long before I was known, even with-

out scarcely any education. You have sufficient faculties, provided that you will cultivate a pleasant and untiring perseverance.⁶

(The curtain closes)

NARRATOR: For twenty years Mr. McBee directed his Greenville empire from Lincolnton, riding over often to see how things were going. He established the first chain stores in the "up-country" having a series of stores in the neighboring towns in which he sold goods manufactured or grown in the area. He built a grist mill and a paper mill on the Reedy River and brought artisans to the town to help in his projects. Among these were John Adams, J.W. Cagle, Eben Gower, and John Logan. He gave land in 1819 for the establishment of the male and female academies. Later he gave land for the Episcopal, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Methodist Churches, and still later he contributed land on which Furman University and the Theological Seminary were built. He was devoted to his wife, the former Jane Alexander, to his children, and to his long-time friends, the Croft Brothers, Elias Earle, William Thompson, George F. Townes and others. He lived longer and contributed more to that early period than any other man.

SCENE II

The Village Grows, 1815-1829

NARRATOR: From 1815 to 1825 Greenville grew to resemble the eighteenth century English village depicted in a painting by Joshua Tucker and described by Robert Mills in his famous *Statistics* in 1826 as follows:

The village is regularly laid out in squares. It is a resort of much company in the summer and several respectable wealthy families have located themselves here. The public buildings are a handsome brick court house, an Episcopal Church, and two neat buildings for the male and female academies. The private houses are neat, some large and some handsome. Two of the former governors of the state had summer retreats here — Governors Alston and Middleton. Judge Thompson's home commands a beautiful view of the village. The number of houses is about 70 and the population 500.⁷

The "respectable" low country people fraternized with upcountry people and enjoyed with them walks and picnics on the Reedy

River Falls; shared their teas, receptions, and other entertainments, but the most enjoyable occasions for the young were the balls given at the new Mansion House. In the next tableau we see some of these young people dancing the quadrille while the chaperones look on. Among them, if you look carefully, is Benjamin Franklin Perry dancing with his future wife, Miss Elizabeth McCall of Charleston. Near him may be Luther McBee dancing with her sister whom he later married. Let us watch them as they dance.

(The curtain opens)

TABEAU: A Ball at the New Mansion House, 1829

Cast:

Chaperones: Mr. and Mrs. Lauriston H. Blythe, Mrs. Hayne P. Glover, Jr.

Quadrille Dancers from The School of Ballet, Mrs. Doris S. McClellan, Director

Anne McClellan Blackwell	Raymond Hunt
Julie Carter	Edgar Henderson
Beth Kendrick	Dan Marks
Bunny Tims	Terry Tankersley

(As the dancing ends, the curtain closes)

SCENE III

*Greenville Becomes "The Athens of the
Up-Country," 1831-1860*

NARRATOR: By 1836 this Benjamin Perry whom we saw dancing had become a recognized writer and politician of great influence in Greenville. The following letters reveal his thinking as he writes to Miss Elizabeth McCall, the young lady who became his wife. On November 4, 1836, he wrote:

Greenville, though dreary and lonely has peculiar charms for me at this time. Almost everything I see reminds me of you. It was in the drawing room of the Mansion House that I first made your acquaintance — the very spot where you stood is now in my mind's eye. How many pleasant evenings we spent there. It was in that room that I first heard your guitar and the still sweeter music of your song. But no place fills my heart with more delightful emotions than the Reedy

River Falls. It was on that high cliff of a lovely moonlight night that I first felt that I loved you.⁴

On January 14, 1837, he wrote his "Lizzy" about the growth of Greenville where she was to live after their wedding:

Greenville is rapidly improving — there are new houses being erected constantly [an aside — the F.F. Beattie House, the Lowndes and Butler Homes on the outskirts] — new stores opening — and general prosperity seems to environ it — I do assure you it has for several years past been my firm conviction that the upper country would ultimately contain almost all the wealth and respectability of the lower country in summer and autumn. Let the Great Western Railroad be finished to the mountains, who will stay in the lower country during the summer when they can so easily fly to a healthy region and breathe the fresh invigorating mountain atmosphere, drink good water and have cool nights.⁵

Two weeks later he wrote, "Greenville has been quite gay for several days past; balls, parties and the theatre. I have been to none. . . ."⁶

On February 13, 1837, he wrote this prophetic letter:

I have spent much time in reading and in consultation with my clients. I took a walk through the town with my friend Colonel Townes and examined and admired the wonderful change that the region of Carolina was destined to undergo in a few years. The time is not far distant when it will present all the improvements of the New England states — Greenville must become a manufacturing district — water power, health, cheapness of labor and the mineral productions of our country will force us to become a manufacturing people. When this does happen — wealth must come to us from all parts. Investments of capital will be made in our cotton factories, from manufacturing companies, etc., from the North, the lower country and Southwest.⁷

Perry expressed his political opinions freely in *The Republican* and *The Mountaineer*, Greenville newspapers, and gave vigorous support to literature and education and supported the Female Library

Society organized in 1829. A rivalry, however, between the up-country and the low-country in this period is evidenced in this little rhyme published in *The Mountaineer*, March 8, 1834:

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 lad of the Mountains would skip with his gun.¹²

By 1850 Greenville's population had increased to 1,305 and the town had an intellectual flavor which was heightened and changed by the coming of Furman University. Here is a description recorded in the diary of Stephen Powell who was evidently a well-known young man "of parts," twenty-seven years of age at the time the diary was written. He was an artist, musician, scholar, taxidermist and sculptor. He also did cabinet work and helped his father paint "the depot" and oil the pews of Christ Church, and did sign painting. Here is his description of his day on Friday, July 4, 1851, when he wrote:

Before breakfast and after, I worked on an india ink picture — dressed and prepared to go to the barbecue. I repaired to the grove back of Dr. A.R. Irwin's and saw the meat cooking. Then came up to the stand where I heard Captain J. Westly Brooks read Washington's Farewell Address. Major B.F. Perry read a long address, after which the audience was addressed by General Waddy Thompson in a lengthy speech. They were invited to partake of the barbecue and I being tired and warm returned home — ate dinner and spent the afternoon working on my india ink picture and talking politics with Miss Redfern.¹³

Several other entries of years 1851 and 1852 are interesting:

[September 14] Went to Sunday School (Christ Church) where William Pamalee and Mr. Irwin's little son were my only scholars.

[September 11] After eating I went down to Major Perry's office where I painted the alphabet — after dinner I painted labels on several pigeon boxes for his law papers.

[September 25] Accompanied Eliza and Mary to the Ladies Fair [at McBee Hall].

[July 12, 1852] In Mr. Bursey's Book Shop was introduced by William Watson to Mr. William H. Scarborough of Columbia (the artist) who came to this place last Friday. I accompanied him and Mr. Fitz Wilson to the room of the latter, where after a brief conversation Mr. S. left and Mr. F. made a sketch of me in oil. By that time the Mansion House gong sounded.¹⁴

On September 29, 1852, he attended the dedication of the new Christ Church.

The tone of the community gradually changed after this period. The railroad came in 1853 and brought more businessmen, as well as many more gay summer visitors from the coast. Furman University opened in 1851, the Female College in 1855, the Baptist Theological Seminary in 1859. The faculties and students introduced a conflicting somberness of tone. A gap developed between the interests of the summer visitors and the new leaders, which hurt the unity of the earlier period. James C. Furman arrived on the local scene as chairman of the Furman faculty. He, with others, unified the Greenville secessionists and Greenville County representatives voted unanimously for the Ordinance of Secession in 1860. The Baptist College's strong intellectual leadership was guided for many years by James C. Furman.

Now let us stop and see him with his wife entertaining one of the brilliant young professors of the recently established Theological Seminary, Dr. Basil Manly, Jr., with his wife and children. The children entertain their parents with a song. The time is 1860, the place is the drawing room of Dr. Furman's beautiful home, Cherrydale on the north side of the village of Greenville. Here sit the noted Baptist leaders enjoying a quiet afternoon together.

(The curtain opens)

TABLEAU: Dr. and Mrs. James C. Furman entertain Dr. and Mrs. Basil Manly, Jr., at a Tea.¹⁵

Cast:

Dr. and Mrs. Furman — Mr. and Mrs. Alester G. Furman III

Dr. and Mrs. Basil Manly, Jr. — Dr. and Mrs. Basil Manly IV

Song: Felicia Furman, Jean Manly, Mary Manly

(As the children finish this song, the curtain closes)

NARRATOR: To see Dr. Furman in better perspective let us read some of his letters.¹⁶ On May 8, 1850, he wrote his sister Maria from Greenville where he was seeking a new home for Furman University:

I find that the people here have done nothing to secure the location of the Institute here. All with whom I have conversed seem to think that Greenville has such decided advantages of location that it must have the preference. They are not much in the habit of giving to religious objects; and the subscribers to Railroad stock have put their money spending feelings to severe test. I shall remain till after Sunday and having given a public address on the subject will on Monday ascertain what they may be willing to do for the project.

Affectionate Brother,
James C. Furman

Furman's "public address" must have been effective as the money was secured by June 4, 1852. He wrote the following from Greenville to his son Charles:

Mr. Jones (Mr. E.C. of Charleston) the architect reached this place on Tuesday. We only want the plan now to commence with our University building. Stone is hauled to the spot for the foundation and kiln of brick (some England states — Greenville must become a manufacturing 200,000) is just burnt. I believe they have made a beginning in Spartanburg on Wofford College. We have the advantage of them in having commenced with the work of instruction.

On June 18, 1852, he wrote in part — to his sister Maria.

The cornerstone of the new Episcopal Church [Christ Church] was laid a few weeks ago, and the walls are going up. I wish the Baptists of the state would show the same wisdom which the Episcopalians of the low country do in putting up attractive buildings in important places in the up country. The Episcopalians allege the increase of their congregation as the reason for putting up their new building; though it is notorious here that their old building had plenty of vacant seats. Our building which is larger than theirs scarcely contains our congregation. We have had to put down a double row of chairs on the aisles. If any means were

such as to allow my subscribing liberally, I would urge upon our people the erection of another building. Something has been said about repairing and enlarging our present one but some of our people (the ladies particularly) are unwilling to do anything in the way of repairing it, as it would be likely to postpone our getting a new house.

Your affectionate brother,
J.C.F.

Mr. Furman's desire for a new Baptist Church was realized when the First Baptist Church building was built on the present site on McBee Avenue not long after this was written.

The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary opened in Greenville in 1859 and remained until 1877. In 1859 John Albert Broadus, Basil Manly, Jr., and William Williams arrived in Greenville — young, energetic and productive scholars, who by their teaching, preaching, and interesting and informal conversations assisted Perry in setting the intellectual tone and dominating the literary life of Greenville for eighteen years. Broadus and Manly had both edited religious journals and had contributed articles themselves. Manly had collaborated with his father, Basil, Sr., in compiling a hymn book.¹¹

SCENE IV

War and Reconstruction, 1860-1880

NARRATOR: War came in 1861 and rudely interrupted the normal life of Greenville. Greenville County with a population of 25,000 sent some 2,000 soldiers into battle. Furman closed — Manly and Broadus served as chaplains and continued writing Baptist literature, while Furman kept the Baptist education ideas alive in Greenville.

The war was a very personal affair. The men went away to fight, leaving their wives to carry on the best they could. Although much food was raised on the farms, such things as salt, sugar, coffee and tea were scarce and expensive. The troops were poorly clad and hospital supplies were needed for the wounded. The Ladies Aid Society helped in every way they could. They gathered in each other's homes and sewed and talked about their loved ones away from home and served as volunteer nurses in the "Soldiers Rest" they had established for the convalescent soldiers from the front. Let us look at them as they work.

(The curtain opens)

TABLEAU: The Ladies Aid Society Sews for the Soldiers

Cast:

Mrs. Jane Tweed Butler — Mrs. W.S. Mullins

Mrs. Harvey Cleveland — Mrs. Harriet James

Mrs. Caroline Gilman — Mrs. Gayle Glover Huguenin

Mrs. Caroline Mauldin — Mrs. Helen Powe

Mrs. W.F. Perry — Mrs. Dorothy McBee Jones

Song: *Tenting Tonight*, sung by a Confederate Soldier

Soloist: James E. Grant

Accompanist: Miss Anne Feltner

(As the song is finished the curtains close)

NARRATOR: There we saw a group of them sewing together. They well represent the spirit of the time as they listened to *Tenting Tonight* sung by a furloughed soldier.

Mrs. Caroline Howard Gilman, refugee from Charleston, who spent part of the war years in Greenville, wrote her family in the North during the siege of Charleston a description of this work of this Greenville Ladies Aid Society:

Greenville, S.C.

March 27, 1863

My Dear Children:

The incident of the past month has been a call from one of the surgeons on the Coast, for our Ladies Aid Society, for flags and rosettes for his department, the flags to be nailed to fences and trees from a battlefield to a hospital, to designate the road, and the rosettes to be attached to the arms of those who are to carry the wounded. I volunteered at the directors meeting to have twenty flags made, and Lou gave the material. All that were required were completed and sent seaward in thirty-six hours.

The Confederate authorities also called on us to have a hundred sheets made for a receiving hospital

in Greenville for convalescent soldiers from other hospitals in case nearer ones should be wanted after a fight. In a week the ladies had everything ready. . . .

One year since we came to Greenville and not subjugated.

Your loving Mother,
C.G.¹⁸

No, they were "not subjugated" but they were constantly worried by local problems and the news from the front. Here are excerpts from one of Greenville's privates, J.W. Garrison,¹⁹ who was located first on James Island and was killed in the Battle of Atlanta:

From Legare's Point

[January 27, 1862] — They say the army in the West is suffering for the want of clothes. The army on the coast is well clothed at this time — I haven't been paid in four months — I will be paid off in a few days — \$48.

From James Island

[May 1863] — I am glad to hear that the wheat looks so well. I hope there will be no storms to blow it down.

[July 2, 1863] — I was glad to hear from you. — I am sorry the crop is so grassy. I wish I could work it. The Yankees thought they would come over last week, but they were most all black Yankees. We killed a good many and took 14 Negro prisoners.

[August 1863] — I thank you for sending the box. The apples and peaches are the finest I have seen this year. The bombardment is still going on. You ask if I need any clothes or not — I need a shirt and a pair of stockings. I would not bother you, but some of the company drew shirts today and they were so short they would hardly reach the waist band of the pants. Ma take care of yourself.

[September 1863] — I will send you all the money I can so that you can hire some of your work done. Keep up a good heart.

Salt was one of the scarce commodities as it was needed not only for cooking, but for curing meat. On December 15, 1862, Mr. C.T. Westfield wrote Mr. Garrison, father of the soldier, that he could sell him two sacks of coast salt which he "had received from Columbia at \$64 a sack." On December 16, 1863, Mr. Garrison wrote his son:

Mr. Westfield let us have a sack and a half of salt. Last week was very cold and was a fine time for killing the hogs. The stock is doing very well for this time of year. We have begun feeding the cows.

[By May 1864 — Private Garrison's father had joined the army and he wrote his mother] Pa says he wants the boys to be sure and plant the peas and pumpkins and have the Negroes cut the wheat up and give a bushel of wheat a piece a day. If you can get the chance, send us a box of cabbage, potatoes, and butter and such little things of that kind. When the sugar cane gets ripe have it made into molasses.

[Finally on August 2, 1864 — From near Atlanta Private Garrison wrote] We see a pretty tough time out here, but I hope it will end soon. . . . There is not ten minutes but that a ball whizzes by but I have not been touched by any yet. [Shortly thereafter he was killed by one of the "buzzing balls."]

Finally, the fighting ceased and the men depleted materially, spiritually, and physically returned home to rebuild their homes and businesses. However, Greenvillians had not lost their literary interests and culture, for in 1867 the Freedman's Bureau Representative, John William De Forest, spoke highly of the people, their courtesies and intellectuality, and said Greenville could be called "The Athens of the Up Country."²⁰

During this post-war period, a community loyalty developed through shared suffering and hardships which remains today. With fortitude and strength the community began a period of industrialization from which it has become the great Textile Center it is today.

A new railroad came to Greenville in 1872 and by 1880 Greenville had grown to be a city of 8,000 and could boast of 144 stores, 17 barrooms, a National Bank, and four large textile plants. Elaborate Victorian houses were being built by the different leaders, but the soberness of the past decades was reflected in the contents of the box

placed in the cornerstone of Benjamin F. Perry's beautiful Victorian home, Sans Souci, built in 1877. In a small tin box in the right-hand cornerstone was placed a fifty-cent piece made in 1877, a dime and two slips of paper. On one was written the names and dates of birth of the members of Governor Perry's family, and on the other side was written, "As for me and my family, we will serve the Lord." On the second piece of paper was written, "Wade Hampton, Governor of South Carolina."²¹

Although prosperity was gradually returning to Greenville between 1880 and 1890, the businessmen trained in the period of austerity kept very careful records of every penny spent and thought carefully before investing their hard earned cash. This spirit is shown in the 1883-1891 account book of Mr. W.C. Cleveland, one of Greenville's largest landowners. The book is still in the possession of his family.

In the book he recorded his daily expenditures, some of which were the 25¢ he gave the church, 10¢ he gave his daughter Hattie, 90¢ for tobacco, 15¢ for alcohol, board for his family \$40.00, rent \$7.00, cutting wood 25¢. In 1883 he spent \$2,374.73. In 1884 he spent \$3,757.00 and also took his wife and brother Vannoy on a trip to Saratoga on which he spent \$973.00, but gave no account of it in his book. This book and others like it which we have, are economic history of the period and reveal clearly the life pattern of that time.

SCENE V

The Spanish-American War Interrupts the Industrial Life of Greenville, 1880-1900

NARRATOR: As prosperity returned, it created a strong community spirit for future development; so when the Spanish-American War began, Greenville citizens urged the Federal Government to locate a camp in their town. The temperate climate, adequate water supply and electric power, and the large land areas satisfied the U.S. Army needs, so Camp Wetherill did come to Greenville in 1898 bringing with it problems, business, and many soldiers to be entertained. Greenvillians met the challenge as best they could.

The men tried to meet the business challenge of the camps while the ladies did their part by entertaining the soldiers in their homes and by helping the men from New York and New Jersey appreciate Southern ways. Our last picture shows some of these ladies singing with the soldiers at one of their parties in 1898. We may even join in their songs.

(The curtains opens)

TABLEAU: Greenvilleans entertain soldiers — Spanish-American War.

Cast:

Mrs. Lennox Flow — David McManaway

Mrs. Howard Newton, Jr. — Jim Owings

Mrs. Ben K. Norwood, Jr. — Milton Shockley

Everett Caplin

(As the singing ends, the curtain closes)

NARRATOR: So our 1900 diary ends. We hope you have enjoyed these glimpses into our past.

FOOTNOTES

¹This pageant was published in pamphlet form in 1966 and copyrighted by Miss Ebaugh and the Society. Miss Ebaugh has granted permission for its printing here somewhat adapted to fit the demands of the medium. *Editor*.

²In the January 16, 1966, production this part was played by Miss Laura Smith Ebaugh. She was costumed as a "typical club woman" of 1900 complete with hat and plumes.

³As quoted in John H. Logan's *History of the Upper Country of South Carolina* (Charleston: S.C. Courtenay and Co., 1859), I, 7-27, *passim*.

⁴Edward Hooker, *Diary, 1805-1809*, in American Historical Association, *Report* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1896), I.

⁵The cast of the January 16, 1966, production is given in this and the following tableaux.

⁶Excerpts from unpublished letters of Vardry McBee in the possession of Mrs. B.T. Whitmire, Greenville, S.C.

⁷Robert Mills, *Statistics of South Carolina* (Charleston, 1826), pp. 572-573. A copy of the Tucker paintings hangs in the Greenville Art Museum.

⁸Benjamin Franklin Perry, *Letters of Governor Benjamin Franklin Perry to His Wife*, edited by Hext M. Perry (Charleston, 1889), p. 4.

⁹*Ibid.*, p. 5.

¹⁰*Ibid.*, p. 26.

¹¹*Ibid.*, p. 35.

¹²As quoted by Alfred S. Reid, in *The Arts in Greenville, 1800-1960* (Greenville: Furman University, 1960), p. 99.

¹³Excerpt from Steven Powell's unpublished "Diary, 1851-1855," in possession of Mrs. Leila Henderson, Greenville, S.C.

¹⁴*Ibid.*

¹⁵In the January 16, 1966, production, the furniture in the tableau included a Pembroke table which belonged to James C. Furman and a silver pitcher which belonged to Basil Manly, Jr.

¹⁶The following excerpts are from the James C. Furman letters in the archives of Furman University, Greenville, S.C.

¹³Alfred S. Reid, *op. cit.*, p. 108.

¹⁴*Atlantic Monthly* (April 1926), 505-506.

¹⁵Excerpts from the unpublished letters of W.G. Garrison, 1861-1864, in the possession of Mrs. Dwight Johnson, Greenville, S.C.

¹⁶John William DeForest, *A Union Officer in the Reconstruction* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1948), p. 47.

¹⁷This box was discovered and opened by Dr. Bennett Eugene Geer when Sans Souci was demolished in the late 1920's. The quotation is from a postcard written at that time by Mrs. B.E. Geer and presently in the possession of her daughter, Mrs. J.C. Keys, Jr., Greenville, S.C.

LITERARY CULTURE IN MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY GREENVILLE

Alfred S. Reid

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 Freedmen's Bureau.¹ 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 1826.²

In 1825 Greenville had a population of about 500. Its principal activities were farming, law, tourism, and trade with drovers.³ 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.⁴

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 1828.⁵ E. R. Stokes opened a third bookshop in 1837 and frequently announced his titles in *The Greenville Mountaineer*.⁶ Books of history and biography, such as Gibbons' *Rome*, Gillie's *History of Greece*, Hinton's *United States*, and Plutarch's *Lives*, head the list. 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 classics, agriculture, geography, and bookkeeping round out most of the lists.

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 Joel R. Poinsett in Greenville to get his advice on founding the *Review* in New Orleans.⁷

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."⁸ 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 1849.⁹

In 1826 the Ladies Library Society was founded; three years later it had twenty members and 400 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.¹⁰

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.¹¹ 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, philosophy, and politics were standard but irregular occurrences.¹² 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.¹²

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."¹³ In 1826, Young and Timme founded the *Greenville Republican*, a weekly newspaper, but Hewitt was one of the leading contributors. 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.¹⁴

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, 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.

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."¹⁶

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.¹⁷

Three of the lady poets of the *Enterprise* were Laura Gwin, a minister's 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."¹⁸ 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 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*.¹⁹ A year after Wells founded the *Mountaineer* in 1829, Perry took over as editor and 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 *Moun-*

taineer 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.²⁰

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 Greenville — 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."

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 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." 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 Adelpian 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."²¹

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 P. Boyce, brought still more learning, trained intelligence, and productive writing ability to Greenville.²² 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 hymnbook 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."

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."

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.

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, lan-

guage, 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 Portraits of Eve."

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.²⁴

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."²³ B.F. Perry was unusually proud of his town in these days. Even though he was 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. . . ."

FOOTNOTES

¹See 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.

²Hubbel, pp. 74, 183; *The Greenville Mountaineer*, April 25, 1829.

³Lillian A. Kibler, *Benjamin F. Perry: South Carolina Unionist* (1946), pp. 39-44.

⁴See the *Southern Patriot*, Aug. 1, 1851.

⁵S.S. Crittenden, *The Greenville Century Book*, p. 29; *Greenville Republican*, March 24, 1827, February 23, 1828.

⁶*Mountaineer*, September 29, 1837; March 2, 1838; September 27, 1838; January 4, 1839; July 19, 1839; December 11, 1840.

⁷S. Fred Rippy, *Joel R. Poinsett: Versatile American* (1935), pp. 179, 214n; *Southern Patriot*, June 27, 1851.

⁸*Southern Enterprise*, August 30, 1871.

⁹Kibler, 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."

¹⁰*Mountaineer*, April 25, 1829; December 28, 1838.

¹¹Kibler, pp. 46-47.

¹²*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.

¹¹*Ibid.*, May 11, 1838.

¹²*Enterprise and Mountaineer*, August 30, 1871; July 28, 1875; Kibler, pp. 49, 78-79; *Republican*, January 6, 1827.

¹³John H. Hewitt, *Shadows on the Wall* (1877), pp. 41, 43.

¹⁴*Southern Patriot*, August 30, 1852.

¹⁵*Southern Enterprise*, May 19, 1854; June 15, 1854; December 1, 1854; March 30, 1855; January 10, 1867; January 1, 1857.

¹⁶*Southern Enterprise*, June 9, 1869.

¹⁷Kibler, pp. 49, 54-55, 78.

¹⁸*Southern Patriot*, June 2, 1851; November 20, 1851; December 11, 1851.

¹⁹*Ibid.*, June 20, 1851; July 1851.

²⁰This paragraph is condensed from *The Arts in Greenville*, pp. 108-111.

²¹This 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.

²²In 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, & Rev. W.J. Dargan.

²³*A Union Officer in Reconstruction* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1948), p. 47.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF GREENVILLE IN ANTE-BELLUM DAYS

Joseph H. Earle, Jr.

Even in pre-Revolutionary days, the "Back-country" of South Carolina had numerous white settlers, and what is now Greenville County had a few such settlers besides Richard Pearis. As these frontiersmen increased in numbers, they needed some sort of government if they were to have any measure of security. As a result of the campaigns against the Cherokees during the Revolutionary War, that part of the state now comprising Greenville, Anderson, Oconee, and Pickens counties was made part of the Ninety-Six District until 1784. When the court located at Ninety-Six was unable to cope with problems of law enforcement in this wild country,¹ commissioners were appointed to divide the large district into counties.² The county courts, found unsatisfactory, were abolished in 1799 and replaced by a system of circuit courts.³

As is well known, the village of Greenville was first laid out in 1797 as "Pleasantburg" on the property of Lemuel J. Alston. Alston was a man of wealth and political influence and may have influenced the decision of the commissioners who had been appointed to select a court house site to locate it on the eastern side of Reedy River near the Richard Pearis mill site on the Alston property. The court house, a two-story building of log construction, was erected in 1797 on the city square where Main and Court Streets now intersect; and the gaol, three stories high and also of logs, was a block to the east, in the middle of Court Street near the present intersection of Court and Falls.⁴

A Connecticut yankee, Edward Hooker, visited the village of Greenville Courthouse in 1806 and noted in his diary that "the courts sit but twice a year and often finish this session in two or three days," and that there was "Only one attorney, and law business dull." Who this one attorney was, Hooker does not say, but Alston himself was a lawyer and "commenced practice in Greenville."⁵ Alston was State Senator from Greenville, a member of the state convention which ratified the United States Constitution, and a signer for South Carolina of the ratification document. Alston defeated the incumbent Congressman, Col. Elias Earle, in the 1806 election, served two terms, but was defeated in 1810 by the same Elias Earle. Tradition has it that this defeat so disappointed Alston that he sold his estate to Vardry McBee and left Greenville.⁶

A native of Virginia, Waddy Thompson moved first to Georgia and then to Pickensville to enter upon the practice of law when Pickensville was "the seat of justice for Pendleton and Greenville Counties." Thompson was a member of the legislature from Pendleton and was later elected Solicitor of the Western District of the State. This post he held until 1805, when he was elected Chancellor, or more precisely, Judge of the Court of Equity.⁸ Thompson served in the office until 1828, when he retired under some pressure from the legislature, which was involved in a temperance campaign directed principally at the judiciary.⁹

Contemporary with Chancellor Thompson was a law judge, Richard Gantt. As a judge, he was criticized as being too lenient with the criminals and was once told that he made himself the "advocate of rascality."¹⁰ Judge Gantt seems to have been honest, witty, and eccentric. A contemporary said of him that "he was the most benevolent and kindhearted man I ever knew, but as fickle and whimsical as he was kind and benevolent."¹¹ He disliked being bothered with small cases: in a controversy over \$16.00, he is said to have remarked that a judge should always carry some change with him so that he could pay off such cases and get rid of them.

By the year 1823 when young Benjamin Franklin Perry arrived on the local scene, Greenville had grown to a rude frontier village of about five hundred souls. Perry wrote that when the young men of the village were not fighting in the streets, they, together with some of the old ones, spent their time playing cards and drinking on the streets and in the stores. During Court week and on Sales days, the country boys and girls all came to town and there was horse racing, fighting, carousing, and general pandemonium through all the hours of the night. The village had only one sofa, one carriage, two pianos, and few silver spoons.¹²

Soon, however, there were signs of change and growth. By 1824, according to Robert Mills' description of the town, there was a new court house (the Record Building), several handsome residences, and two notable hostleries: one, the famous Mansion House Hotel which Colonel William Toney had just built on the site where the Poinsett now stands and the other probably Crittenden's Hotel across the street.¹³ There were two physicians — Dr. Richard Harrison and Dr. William Robinson — and three lawyers — Tandy Walker, William Choice, and Baylis J. Earle.¹⁴

Tandy Walker was admitted to practice of law in Columbia in 1819¹⁵ but soon became a "very early settler" in Greenville.¹⁶ As a

young bachelor attorney, he lived at Crittenden's Hotel in company with Dr. Robinson and Baylis Earle,¹⁷ but later married the daughter of Colonel William Toney.¹⁸ He apparently retired from law practice about 1830, when Perry purchased his library. This "pleasant, kind, and amiable . . . fluent speaker and popular in his manner"¹⁹ was a trustee of the Female Academy,²⁰ and he served several terms in the South Carolina House of Representatives.²¹

William Choice was born in Greenville District in 1796 and was probably, at the time of his death in 1877, the oldest native-born citizen of the District. He studied law under a Mr. Tillinghast and was admitted to the bar in 1819. He formed a partnership with Baylis J. Earle, who was then Solicitor of the Western Circuit, and when Earle was elected to the circuit bench, he became a partner of David L. Wardlaw of Abbeville. Subsequently, Choice was elected the first Commissioner in Equity for Greenville District²² and held this office for many years.

The third of the lawyers practicing in Greenville in 1824 was Baylis John Earle, who was born on January 24, 1795, the eldest son of Congressman Samuel Earle of Pendleton and Harriet Harrison. After graduating from the South Carolina College in 1811 and reading law under Solicitor John Taylor, he was admitted to the bar in 1816 and began practice in Greenville as a partner of William Choice. He was elected Solicitor of the Western Circuit. Earle was elected a Circuit Judge in 1830 and served until 1843, when he resigned following a paralytic stroke. He died in the spring of the following year, never having married.²³

Benjamin Franklin Perry, Greenville's best-known citizen of the nineteenth century, was born on November 20, 1805, at his family's homestead in what is now Oconee County. Perry's father and his brother had emigrated from Massachusetts to Charleston, South Carolina, shortly after the Revolutionary War to join a mercantile firm, which persuaded them to try storekeeping in the back country. After trying several locations they established themselves on Choestow Creek in Pendleton District.

Perry lived on his father's farm until he was sixteen and then went to Asheville, North Carolina, to study languages at the Asheville Academy. In his studies there he did well enough, but having heard of the high reputation then held by the Male Academy in the village of Greenville, he entered that institution and Greenville thereafter was his lifelong home.

Perry did not attend college, but in 1824 he entered the office of Baylis J. Earle to begin a three-year course in the study of law. During this period, he joined debating and oratorical societies and began his career of political journalism by writing articles for the new weekly newspaper, the *Greenville Republican*. In the fall of 1826 he journeyed to Columbia to take his bar examination. He was examined twice, once in law and once in equity, and did not miss a question.

He was admitted to the bar on January 10, 1827, and immediately "published his card" in the *Greenville Republican*. In a few years Perry had the largest criminal practice in Greenville and Pickens counties. As his practice prospered he rode the circuit with such friends as Judge Earle and Judge Gantt, later bought a horse for the purpose, and wrote that the "life of a lawyer is an easy and indolent one."²⁴

By the time Perry began to practice law there were two more lawyers practicing in Greenville — William J. Gantt, son of Judge Richard Gantt, and Waddy Thompson, Jr., son of the Chancellor. Gantt was a "carefree village sport rather than a serious rival . . . but Waddy Thompson . . . was a very talented lawyer and a skillful politician as well."²⁵ He was born in Pickensville, South Carolina, on January 8, 1798, but his parents moved to Greenville while he was still an infant. He entered South Carolina College at the age of thirteen and graduated in 1814. After college, he studied law at Edgefield in the office of Judge Joseph Gist with his own schoolmate, George McDuffie.

He was admitted to the bar in 1819 and practiced in Edgefield for five years before returning to Greenville to make his home. He was elected to the State Legislature from Greenville in 1826 and served until 1830 but refused to stand for re-election in that year because he felt that his nullification views were at variance with those of his constituents.²⁶ He then was elected Solicitor of the Western Circuit when Judge Earle was elevated to the bench.²⁷

In the 1820's a political storm was brewing in the state. South Carolina and the Southeast suffered a severe economic depression which was probably due largely to emigrations to the Southwest and the consequent overproduction of cotton, but which most of the people attributed to the protective tariff. Congress passed acts increasing the tariff in 1822, 1824, and 1828. The 1828 "Tariff of Abomination" aroused the state under its political leader and near-idol, John Caldwell Calhoun, to vigorous counter action. Calhoun propounded his famous theories of nullification and interposition.

As a member of the State House of Representatives in 1828, Waddy Thompson introduced a resolution providing that if Congress at its next session did not repeal the tariff acts, South Carolina should call a convention to nullify them.²⁸ However, Greenville did not favor nullification, and soon after, Calhoun's doctrines were made public, Benjamin F. Perry began writing editorials against them in the *Mountaineer*, which had superseded the *Republican* in 1829. Perry formally took over the editorial department of the *Mountaineer* in 1820, changing the name to the *Greenville Mountaineer*, and became the leader of the Unionist forces in the up-country.²⁹

The nullification controversy reached its height in the years from 1830 to 1832, and the nullifiers waged a strong campaign for a state convention to consider an ordinance of nullification. When the Greenville members of the state House of Representatives — Waddy Thompson, Tandy Walker, and Dr. William Butler — proved to be sympathetic to nullification, they were replaced in 1830 by three strong Unionists. In 1832 the Union Party in Greenville, under Perry's leadership, won an even greater victory in the race for the assembly.

However, the state as a whole elected a General Assembly that was two-thirds in favor of the nullification and the legislature quickly passed the call for a convention, to be held on the third Monday in November 1832. In the contest for convention delegates, the Union Party of Greenville nominated Perry, Silas R. Whitten, Thomas P. Brockman, and Henry Middleton of Charleston, a former summer resident. The nullification party offered Judge Baylis J. Earle, Dr. William Butler, William Thruston, and Colonel Benjamin Arnold.

The Unionists won the Greenville race by about four to one and Perry headed the ticket, defeating Judge Earle, highest candidate of the Nullifiers, by 1055 votes to 381. But the nullifiers were in complete control of the convention and the Ordinance of Nullification. The tariff acts of 1828 and 1832 were declared null and void and all civil and military officials of the state, except members of the legislature, were required to take an oath to enforce the ordinance. The tariff was enacted, to take effect on February 1, 1833.

President Andrew Jackson promptly announced that the laws of the United States Army, if necessary, and the South Carolina legislature in defiance authorized the Governor to enlist volunteers for the defense of the state. The state became an armed camp, and Waddy Thompson became a brigadier general in the militia. The nullifiers, however, received no support from other Southern states. When a compro-

mise tariff of 1833 was passed by Congress, a second convention held in March, 1833, repealed the Ordinance of Nullification and for the moment the storm blew over.³⁰ Prophetically, Perry wrote in his Journal,

I sincerely believe that there is a disposition to dissolve the Union and form a Southern Confederacy. It will show itself more plainly in the course of a few years. The leading nullifiers have been induced to stop for the present because they saw that the other States would not go with them.³¹

In the heat of the nullification controversy, Perry had several personal clashes with his political enemies, most of which he later regretted. As late as 1830, the code of honor still demanded the defense and vindication of a gentleman's honor should it be impugned in any way. Although Perry later admitted that he knew nothing about the etiquette of duellists and had scarcely fired a pistol in his life, he delivered challenges to Waddy Thompson and to Dr. Frederick W. Symmes, editor of the *Pendleton Messenger*, in answer to supposed attacks upon his veracity.

While none of these incipient duels were ever fought, the most serious affair occurred when the Nullifiers sent to Greenville a bright young man, Turner Bynum, to start a Greenville newspaper in opposition to the *Mountaineer*. Bynum's *Southern Sentinel* on August 4, 1832, carried a scurrilous editorial which contained personal attacks on Perry. Perry challenged Bynum immediately, and it was arranged that the duel should be fought August 16 on an island in the Tugaloo River. Perry published his farewell to the people of Greenville, in which he said of the Nullifiers,

Too cowardly to meet me themselves in the field of honor they have procured Turner Bynum, a desperate adventurer without home or reputation, a Swiss who will fight for anyone. Waddy Thompson, a false hearted demagogue, a man whose chivalry has hitherto been wasted in words, is behind the curtain, principle [sic] actor in the Tragedy. . . .³²

Perry and Bynum met at dawn on August 16 and Bynum fired first, nicking the frills in Perry's shirt but missing his flesh. Perry immediately returned the fire, hitting Bynum in the abdomen just above the hip. Bynum died the following day. This was to Perry the most painful experience of his life, but he placed the blame on public opinion which at that time sanctioned dueling.³³

In 1835 Perry as a Unionist and his fellow townsman, Waddy Thompson, as a Nullifier ran for Congress. Early in the campaign, Perry sustained a severe leg injury in a sulky accident and was unable to do any active campaigning. On the other hand, Thompson campaigned vigorously but avoided party politics and any personal attacks on Perry, recommended peace and harmony, and had the active support of John C. Calhoun. When the returns came in, Thompson had won by more than 700 votes, although Greenville had supported Perry by an overwhelming margin.³⁴

Thompson served in Congress from 1835 until 1841, and during his tenure achieved fame for his speeches in favor of Texan independence from Mexico. In the following election John C. Calhoun actively took the stump against Thompson while Perry supported his former opponent. Thompson was re-elected by a large majority and after serving his second term, he was invited by President William Henry Harrison to become United States Ambassador to Mexico.³⁵

When Thompson was appointed Minister to Mexico in 1842, his potential usefulness in the position was hampered, since he could not speak Spanish and was known as a strong proponent of Texas independence and the annexation of Texas to the United States. He quickly learned Spanish, however, and delivered his first speech to the Mexican cabinet in that language. Despite this, he received a cool reception but soon became friendly with Santa Anna, the head of the Mexican government.

Thompson worked unsuccessfully to arrange that the United States would buy California from Mexico and to make peaceable arrangements with that country in regard to Texas. On the other hand, he did succeed in persuading Santa Anna to release three hundred Texan prisoners, one of whom was a personal friend, Samuel A. Maverick, later a Senator from Texas. He also persuaded the Mexican leader not to exclude citizens of the United States from entering California. Thompson resigned his post in the spring of 1844 and returned to Greenville, where he was honored by a spectacular dinner presided over by Perry as the master of ceremonies.³⁶

During the years 1835 to 1850, Perry's life was quiet, happy, and prosperous. In 1837 he married Elizabeth Frances McCall of Charleston, and a year later they moved into a house he had built on Main Street between Court and Broad. They had twelve or thirteen slaves, and by 1847 their union was blessed with two sons and two daughters. His law practice grew and he was employed in most of the im-

portant civil and criminal cases on the western circuit. Having been elected to the state House of Representatives without opposition in 1836, he served as a member of that body until 1842 and subsequently served in the State Senate from 1844 until the eve of the Civil War.

On the floor of the legislature he fought for changes in the structure of state government which would give more power to the people; he advocated election of the governor and presidential electors by the people rather than the legislature, and he fought against the parish system which gave undue representation in the State Senate to the lower part of the state. He also urged the establishment of a state penitentiary and the codification of the common law. While he was unable to accomplish these reforms during his legislative career, they were adopted when Perry was Provisional Governor of the state.³⁷

About the year 1834, William Lowndes Yancey came to Greenville to study law under Benjamin F. Perry and to assume the editorship of the *Mountaineer*. In the light of Yancey's later career as the leader of secessionist forces in Alabama and the South generally, it is remarkable that as a youth in Greenville he was a strong Unionist. In 1835, Yancey married Sarah Caroline Earle, a daughter of George Washington Earle and his wife, Elizabeth Robinson Earle, who was a daughter of Colonel Elias Earle, the ex-Congressman.

After his marriage, Yancey resigned from the *Mountaineer* and settled down on a farm inherited by his wife. He bought cotton lands in Alabama and spent his winters there but returned to Greenville in the summer. Early in September 1838, Yancey rode out to a militia muster at which the candidates for Congress were speaking, and in conversing with a group of men he made some disparaging remark about Candidate Waddy Thompson which was overheard and resented by young Elias Earle, Thompson's nephew. Young Earle called Yancey a liar, Yancey replied by boxing his ears, and young Earle then struck Yancey with his riding whip.

Earle was restrained by some men in the crowd, and Yancey attempted to end the matter by telling Elias that he would rather give him his cherished saddle-horse, Salvador, than have a personal difficulty with him. All those present, including Waddy Thompson, were satisfied, and the next day Yancey went to Elias' father, Dr. Robinson Earle, to express his regret. Dr. Earle, however, renewed the quarrel on the porch of Crittenden's Hotel, and calling Yancey a liar, rushed at him with part of the handle of a grain cradle. Yancey retreated and warned Earle to guard himself, but reaching the edge of the porch

with the ground three feet below him, he pulled out his pistol and fired, hitting Dr. Earle in the left side and mortally wounding him.

Yancey was tried in the circuit court at Greenville and was defended by Perry, who was assisted by Armistead Burt and David L. Wardlaw, both of Abbeville. Perry attempted to show that although Yancey was in the habit of carrying a gun, he had drawn his pistol only after Earle's attack, and that the gun went off accidentally. It was shown that Yancey was a gentleman with a high sense of personal honor who had never before been in difficulty and was not prone to violence. In spite of this defense the jury convicted Yancey of manslaughter, and he was sentenced to a fine of fifteen hundred dollars and twelve months in jail. He had served only three months, however, when Governor Patrick Noble remitted the imprisonment and two-thirds of the fine. Perry said it was the most painful criminal case he ever had, for he was fond of Yancey during the days of their association.³⁸

George F. Townes, born in 1809, was a contemporary of Perry, but he did not begin law practice in Greenville until about 1834. He had a long and active career, however, not only in law, but in journalism and politics as well. In the 1840's and 1850's he was senior editor of the *Mountaineer*. After the war, he was the editor of the *Greenville Enterprise* from 1866 to 1871.

His legislative career began as a member of the State House of Representatives in 1849-1851, and he was a member of the first State Senate to convene after the war. He was the father of several important provisions of the State Constitution of 1868, among them the homestead provision, the right of married women to hold property, and the abolition of imprisonment for debt. In addition to his other talents, Townes was an accomplished classical scholar, and it is said that just before his death, at the age of 81, he read Virgil, Horace, Homer, Plato, and other ancient writers in their own tongue.³⁹

In the late 1840's and early 1850's the issue was no longer the tariff and nullification but the abolition of slavery. From the introduction of the Wilmot Proviso in 1847 to Henry Clay's Compromise of 1850, secessionism spread in the South, particularly in South Carolina. In October 1850 every district in the State elected secessionists to the General Assembly except Greenville, which elected Perry and his Unionists colleagues, Thomas P. Brockman and Perry Emory Duncan. The legislative session which followed was a stormy one, with most of the members favoring immediate secession.

On December 11 Perry made a bold pro-union speech which created a sensation and marked the first check to disunion in the state. He returned to Greenville, resolved to establish a Unionist newspaper in that city, and at some risk to his life and property he began publication of the *Southern Patriot*. One of his backers in the project was Waddy Thompson, whose sentiments were now Unionist and his co-editor was Charles James Elford, a young lawyer who had recently begun practice in Greenville. The *Southern Patriot* eventually circulated among many influential people over the South and became an important factor in stemming the tide of secessionism at the time.

At the secession convention which convened in 1852 at the call of the the legislature, Perry and his Greenville colleagues were the only Unionist delegates. A Committee of Twenty-one, appointed to prepare business, reported that the State had both the right to secede and ample justification for secession, but that the time was not opportune. Perry was a member of the Committee, and in the minority report he observed, among other things, that the "deep-rooted regard for the Union makes it right and proper . . . that we should suffer while evils are sufferable."⁴⁹

The crisis passed and it appeared that South Carolina and the South were safe for the union. But the growth of anti-slavery sentiment in the North, the constant republication of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, the effect of the Dred Scott Decision on Northern feeling, and the activities of Robert Barnwell Rhett of South Carolina, William Lowndes Yancey of Alabama, and Edmund Ruffin of Virginia fanned the flames of disunion. In the spring of 1860, the National Democratic Convention met in Charleston, and when the Convention rejected Yancey's "Alabama Platform," pledging Congressional protection of slavery in the territories, the Alabama delegation walked out, followed by those of Mississippi and Louisiana and a majority of those from South Carolina, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas.

All but two of the South Carolina delegation walked out in spite of the fact that the South Carolina state Democratic convention had rejected the Alabama platform. One delegate who did not walk out was Benjamin F. Perry of Greenville, who arose to address the Convention, amid loud catcalls from the gallery, and pled with all his power for the unity of the Democratic party, contending that upon the unity of the party depended the perpetuity of the union. When the Charleston Convention was unable to nominate a candidate, the party subsequently split and nominated two candidates, Stephen Arnold Douglas and John Cabell Breckinridge, insuring the election of Abraham Lin-

coln. Although Perry disagreed, it was generally conceded in the state that the inevitable result of Lincoln's election would be secession, and in Greenville even Perry's moderate friends of earlier days, such as C. J. Elford and Perry E. Duncan, were caught up in the prevailing hysteria.

The legislature called a convention to consider secession, and on November 17, 1860, at a meeting held in Greenville, a resolution in favor of secession was adopted, and Dr. James Clement Furman, General William King Easley, Perry Emory Duncan, William Hans Campbell and Dr. James Harrison were elected as Greenville delegates to the Convention defeating the "cooperation ticket" consisting of Perry, Chief Justice John Belton O'Neill (who declined to run), Dr. W. A. Mooney, T. C. Bolling, and James P. Boyce, and Perry was defeated in his own district for the first time in his career. After the convention, which assembled at Columbia in December of 1860, had adopted the Ordinance of Secession, Perry is reported to have remarked to a group of secessionist friends, "You are all going to the devil and I will go with you."⁴¹

Perry's co-editor of the *Southern Patriot*, Charles James Elford, was born in Charleston on May 11, 1820, the son of a British sea captain, Capt. James Maud Elford. Both of Elford's parents died when he was a boy, but he was able to study law and was admitted to the bar in 1843. During the Civil War, he was the organizer of the 16th South Carolina Regiment, C. S. A., and served as its Colonel from December 1861, to April 28, 1862. His home was located on North Main Street near Elford Street, which was named for him, and tradition has it that he furnished the land for Springwood Cemetery.⁴² After the War, he was a member of a mission — which also included Perry and James L. Orr — to petition President Andrew Johnson for the restoration of civil government, and he also acted as agent for pardons of ex-Confederates.⁴³

General William King Easley, mentioned above as one of the delegates to the Columbia convention, was born in Pickens about 1825, the son of Colonel John Easley, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. He practiced law in New Orleans for a short time but returned to Pickens, and some years later he was elected a member of the legislature from Pickens, although by this time he maintained his law office in Greenville. While in the legislature, he was the sponsor of a bill, drawn by Perry, to make the parties in a criminal case competent witnesses at the trial. During the war he raised a company of cavalry in Pickens and Greenville Districts, entered the Confederate Army and became a major before ill health forced his return home.

In 1865, he was mouthpiece for Provisional Governor Perry. He became interested in railroad promotion and, through his influence with the authorities, secured the location through Greenville of the Piedmont Air-Line Railroad (later the Richmond and Danville Air Line Railroad and now the Southern Railway).⁴⁴

The name of Justice John Belton O'Neill has been mentioned several times. Although he was a native and permanent resident of Newberry County, he belongs to the story of the Greenville bench and bar, for he purchased a farm on the South Tyger River, fourteen or fifteen miles north of Greenville near Milford Church, and spent his summers there over a period of years. O'Neill was born on April 10, 1793, and in 1812 was graduated from the South Carolina College with second honor. He served in the War of 1812 and was admitted to the bar in 1814. In 1825 he was elected a major general of the militia. At intervals from 1816 to 1828, he was a member of the State House of Representatives and in 1826 was elected speaker. He was chosen an associate judge in 1828 and a judge of the Court of Appeals two years later. In 1847 he was elected president of Greenville and Columbia Railroad and succeeded in completing the construction of the railroad into Greenville. In 1850 he became President of the Court of Law Appeals and the Court of Errors. He was a crusader for temperance, making speeches and writing articles on the subject. He also wrote articles on education, religion, and history, and he was the author of *Annals of Newberry* and *Biographical Sketches of Bench and Bar*. He was a strong Unionist and gave active support to Perry's efforts to avoid secession.⁴⁵

There were, of course, other lawyers practicing in Greenville prior to the Civil War. George Washington Earle, an early Greenville Clerk of Court is among those listed by Colonel R.W. Simpson as advocates who practiced in the old Pendleton District.⁴⁶ Some Greenville names which appear in O'Neill's *Bench and Bar*, together with their dates of enrollment, are Elias D. Earle, 1829; Samuel A. Townes, 1829; John Watson, 1835; L.M. McBee, 1838; John W. Stokes, 1843; W.H. Campbell, 1849; Spartan D. Goodlett, 1854; T.C. Donaldson, 1855, and M.C. Butler, 1857. Some of these gentlemen may never have practiced in Greenville, and some of them had successful careers after the War for Southern Independence.

Elias D. Earle (1803-1853) was the son of George Washington Earle and the father of a later Greenville lawyer, U.S. Senator Joseph H. Earle. Townes, a brother of George F. Townes, was Commissioner of Equity in the 1850's.⁴⁷ Watson may have been the same John Watson who served Greenville County for many years as ordinary or pro-

bate judge.⁴⁸ Stokes was elected to the House of Representatives in 1859.⁴⁹ Spartan D. Goodlett, born in 1831 and the son of another Spartan D. Goodlett who was also ordinary of Greenville County, studied law under Perry and was associated with T.Q. Donaldson in the editorial management of the *Mountaineer*.⁵⁰ Donaldson was born at Fork Shoals in 1836, studied law under Waddy Thompson, and became associated with J.C. Elford.⁵¹

Goodlett and Donaldson both served in the Confederate Army, and Matthew C. Butler, who practiced law at Edgefield but claimed Greenville as his home, became a Major General of Cavalry — Greenville's highest ranking officer of the war.⁵² Perry's oldest son, Willie Hayne Perry, having graduated from Harvard with honors in 1859, joined his father in law practice just before the war but soon had to fight against the Union which his father had tried so hard to preserve.⁵³ Greenville furnished a number of volunteer companies to the Confederate Army⁵⁴, and it is apparent that most, if not all, of Greenville's young lawyers answered the call to arms. Perry and Waddy Thompson and George F. Townes were too old for military service, but Perry served the Confederacy as district attorney, state representative, Confederate commissioner, and district judge.⁵⁵

The war broke Waddy Thompson, and his mansion on Paris Mountain was destroyed. After the war he withdrew to a plantation he still owned at Madison, Florida, and lived out his few remaining years. He died November 23, 1868, and was buried in Tallahassee.⁵⁶ Perry, on the other hand, lived many more fruitful years.

In 1865 President Andrew Johnson appointed Benjamin Perry Provisional Governor of South Carolina, and his administration was one of the most progressive in the history of the state. He considered the state constitution of 1865, embodying many of his earlier proposed reforms, to be the crowning achievement of his career. Elected U.S. Senator by the legislature, he was refused his seat along with the other Southern senators, but during the Reconstruction era he waged constant war against the carpetbagger governors and radical legislatures and was an enthusiastic supporter of Wade Hampton in 1876. He lived out his remaining days at his handsome new estate, "Sans Souci."

When Perry died on December 3, 1886, memorial services of the Greenville Bar were presided over by George F. Townes, for many years his close friend despite their earlier differences. Tributes were paid by Greenville lawyers of a later day — Julius Heyward, Perry's younger partner; C.M. Furman; Martin F. Ansel, later Governor and

Greenville County Judge; and J. Allender Mooney.³⁷ Perhaps the most proper appreciation is that of Professor Allen Nevins, who later wrote,

Of all these Unionists of the Lower South, none is more attractive than Benjamin F. Perry; none had nobler qualities of mind and heart. In no sense a genius, and denied by his unpopular opinions the opportunity to hold high office, he displayed through a remarkably long career a well-rounded array of qualities backed by nerve, persistence, and keen consciousness of duty. 'There was something about Governor Perry that drew him to my heart,' wrote a contemporary after his death. 'The State owes him a debt of gratitude that it can never repay.' So it does. South Carolina had in his time half a dozen men who were and have remained more famous. But none loved South Carolina more warmly, and none did more for her intellectual, social, moral, and political advancement.³⁸

The careers of the gentlemen who paid tribute to Perry on that day and their contemporaries are beyond the scope of this paper, but in their time Greenville was entering a period of growth and industrialization. With the growth and expansion of a community, for better or for worse, comes specialization in the practice of professions such as the law, and it is a rare lawyer nowadays who is at once attorney, politician, journalist, and philosopher. As Colonel Crittenden said of the men he knew and wrote about, "there were many strong men in those days" — and not a few of them were members of the bench and bar.

FOOTNOTES

¹Richard Wright Simpson, *History of the Old Pendleton District* (Anderson, S.C., 1913), p. 10; J.M. Richardson, *History of Greenville County, South Carolina* (Atlanta, 1930), p. 49.

²*IV Statutes at Large of South Carolina* (Columbia, 1838), p. 561.

³*VII Statutes at Large of South Carolina* (Columbia, 1838), p. 291.

⁴Richardson, pp. 60-61; S.S. Crittenden, *The Greenville Century Book* (Greenville, 1903), pp. 20-22; Lillian Adele Kibler, *Benjamin F. Perry, South Carolina Unionist* (Duke Univ. Press, 1946), pp. 38-39.

⁵*Ibid.*, p. 62.

⁶*Ibid.*, p. 60.

⁷See Laura Smith Ebaugh, *A Social History*, published in *The Arts in Greenville, 1800-1960* (Greenville, 1960), p. 10.

¹⁰In S.C., courts of equity and law were separate in Thompson's day and remained so until the Constitution of 1868. In 1824 the legislature established a Court of Appeals to hear appeals from both law and equity courts. At this time Thompson was elected one of the two equity judges, who were formally called Chancellors.

¹¹John Belton O'Neill, *Biographical Sketches of the Bench and Bar of South Carolina*, 2 vols. (Charleston, 1859), I, p. 241.

¹²*Ibid.*, I, p. 130.

¹³Perry, pp. 229-235.

¹⁴Kibler, pp. 41-42.

¹⁵Crittenden, p. 32.

¹⁶Perry, p. 214, et. seq.; O'Neill, p. 195, et. seq.

¹⁷O'Neill, I, 613.

¹⁸Crittenden, p. 43.

¹⁹Kibler, p. 46.

²⁰Crittenden, p. 43.

²¹Kibler, pp. 64, 75.

²²Crittenden, p. 30.

²³*Ibid.*, p. 43.

²⁴An office similar to the present Master of Equity.

²⁵Perry, p. 214, et. seq.; O'Neill, p. 195, et. seq.

²⁶Kibler, p. 70.

²⁷*Ibid.*, p. 64.

²⁸Helen Kohn Henning, *Great South Carolinians of a Later Date* (U. of N.C. Press, 1949), pp. 159-161.

²⁹*Ibid.*, p. 161; Kibler, p. 68.

³⁰Richardson, p. 79.

³¹Kibler, pp. 89-92.

³²*Ibid.*, pp. 92-107 and 137-158; see Richardson, pp. 78-80.

³³Quoted in Kibler at page 156.

³⁴*Greenville Mountaineer*, August 11, 1832.

³⁵Kibler, pp. 108-136. Col. R.W. Simpson, in his *History of the Old Pendleton District*, at pages 35 and 36, gives the following account of Bynum's burial: "His body was buried at the 'Old Stone Church.' There had been a heavy rain. The streams were swollen, and much difficulty was experienced by those in charge of the body, and they did not reach the graveyard until about midnight, at which gloomy hour the mortal remains of this brilliant young man were lowered into a grave half filled with water. . . . Two pine poles . . . after the burial were struck in the ground, the one at the head and the other at the foot of the grave to mark the same. These two pine poles grew and became large pine trees, standing as faithful sentinels to keep watch over the sacred spot."

³⁶Kibler, pp. 160-176; Richardson, p. 81.

³⁷Hennig, pp. 162-163; Perry, pp. 297-298.

³⁸Hennig, pp. 163-165; Kibler, p. 200.

³⁹Kibler, pp. 177-216.

¹⁰Kibler, pp. 198-199; Joseph Hergesheimer, *Swords and Roses* (Knopf, 1929), pp. 43-47. This is the same Yancey who, as a citizen of Alabama, later became the "Fire-Brand of Secession."

¹¹The *Greenville Daily News*, April 12, 1891; The *Greenville Mountaineer*, April 1890; *Enterprise and Mountaineer*, April 15, 1891.

¹²*Ibid.*, pp. 239-301 and 314-346.

¹³*Ibid.*, p. 348.

¹⁴Except for the date of Elford's admission to the bar, which appears in O'Neill, this information is derived from John S. Taylor, *The 16th South Carolina Regiment, C.S.A.* (Greenville, 1964), pp. 16-17.

¹⁵Kibler, pp. 384 and 396.

¹⁶Crittenden, p. 64; see also Perry, *Reminiscences*, 2d Series (Greenville, 1889), p. 72.

¹⁷Perry, p. 202; O'Neill, I, xiii-xxv.

¹⁸*History of the Old Pendleton District*, p. 15.

¹⁹Records of Greenville County.

²⁰Crittenden, p. 51.

²¹Kibler, p. 331.

²²Records in possession of the Goodlett family.

²³Frank Barnes, *The Greenville Story*, (Greenville, 1956), p. 218.

²⁴Richardson, p. 85.

²⁵Kibler, p. 348.

²⁶Miss Kibler mentions six, but John S. Taylor, in *The 16th South Carolina Regiment, C.S.A.*, says there were seventeen companies composed wholly or partially of Greenville men.

²⁷Kibler, pp. 347-370.

²⁸Hennig, p. 167.

²⁹Kibler, pp. 371-522.

³⁰Kibler, vii-viii. Nevins wrote the "Foreword" to Miss Kibler's work.

THE HISTORY OF THE GREENVILLE CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT

Kathleen Browning

Little information is available on the very beginning of the Greenville Fire Department. From information found, we believe the first volunteer unit was organized around 1840. These early hand pumps were called engines and were all given names. The first engine was named Neptune.

The first newspaper account of a fire was reported in the "*Greenville Mountaineer*. On Sunday, May 21, 1843, the kitchen of Dr. Austin was found to be on fire. The fact that it was close to the main house placed it in danger, too. All the furniture was removed from the house, which was saved by the Fire Company.

On Saturday night, July 21, 1847, the dwelling house, kitchen and smoke house of Colonel David Hoke, sheriff of the district, were destroyed by fire. Most of the furniture and other articles in the main house were saved but the contents of the smoke house were all consumed. Colonel Hoke had the additional misfortune to lose \$2,000 in bank bills and some \$600 in notes. The bills and notes were in a small trunk along with about \$600 in gold and silver. Mrs. Hoke, on leaving the house with her small children, took the trunk and some valuable papers out with her. The trunk containing the money was taken out of her hands by her daughter, a child of 8 or 9 years of age. In making her way across the street to a neighbor's house, the child was suddenly missed. She was found in the crowd at the house watching the fire, but the trunk was gone. On Sunday evening about \$560 in gold and silver coins, and a small portion of the trunk were found among the embers in the cellar of the dwelling. How it came back in the fire remains a mystery, every other movable piece of furniture having been saved.

In November of 1848, the Town Council ordered three or four wells dug for the public and fire department's use.

A disastrous fire occurred on Tuesday evening, November 27, 1866. The McBee Hall and an adjoining store were destroyed by fire. The McBee Hall was a large professional building owned by the estate of Vardry McBee, deceased. The McBee Hall building and a store, located on the corner of Main Street and McBee Avenue, were valued at \$9,000.

The fire started about dusk when an employee of Mr. Steen's store went into the cellar to draw some red rock oil, which was stored there. Because the candle was in his hand or nearby, the oil ignited. Although every effort was made to extinguish it, the fire gained such headway and produced such a dense and stifling smoke that it soon drove everyone out of the building. For an hour the flames were confined to the cellar, but the means used to smother them were ineffective. The fire, by then, had caught hold of the next floor where the store was located and soon engulfed the entire building.

As reported in the *Greenville Mountaineer*:

Much praise is due to those parties who incurred such imminent risks and put forth such vigorous efforts to save the Enterprise and Post Office Building, located on the north of the scene of the conflagration, and the storehouse of Messrs. H. Beattie & Co., on the south. Both of these buildings were on fire at different times, and had the flames at either point become unmanageable, no human effort could have saved their adjoining squares. The exertion of these parties saved thousands upon thousands of dollars worth of property.

The McBee Hall fire proved to be the catalyst in the acquisition of new equipment for the Fire Department. In February of 1867 a new engine was received and made its first parade on Saturday, February 16, 1867. The new engine was considered far superior to the older engine. It was also decided that the firemen should have new uniforms, not just for show in parades, but also useful while fighting fires. The uniform selected was to be a red flannel shirt, a fire cap, and dark pantaloons, which were simple and economical. Each fireman was expected to purchase his own uniform. Some who were not able to come up with the money needed for this purchase were being assisted with donations collected from citizens.

Soon after the arrival of the new Palmetto Engine, an all-colored Fire Company was organized. The exact date is not known. This company used the older Neptune Engine and from this point on was known as the Neptune Fire Company. Both companies were located on the north side of the river, which was at this time the center of town.

In 1873 there were a lot of changes for the Fire Department. A new fire company was organized, and named the Robert E. Lee Fire Company. This all-white fire company was to use the new engine that was acquired in 1872 and the new hose reel just received. A new en-

gine house was completed in May of 1873 for the use of the Robert E. Lee Fire Company. This was the first engine house to be owned by the town of Greenville, and the final cost to the town after two cost overruns was \$65.

The forming of the Robert E. Lee Fire Company caused changes within the Palmetto and Neptune fire companies. All of the Palmetto members changed to the Robert E. Lee. The Neptune Company had over one hundred members, all colored. Many of the Neptune members went to the Palmetto. This meant that there was one all-white company and two colored companies in operation in the town of Greenville. The Neptune Company also moved across the river. This relocation and construction of a cistern on Pendleton Street at Augusta Road greatly improved fire service for the south side of town.

The Robert E. Lee Company was located at the corner of McBee and Laurens Streets and had one engine and one hose reel. The Palmetto Company, on the corner of Washington and Brown Streets, had one engine and one hose reel. The Neptune Company of South Main, across the river from where Falls Cottage now stands, had one engine and one hose reel. The engines and hose reels were all pulled by hand with the use of a handle and rope. The engine, being quite heavy, required a large number of men to pull it, which was one reason for such large fire companies. During this time a proposal was made and adopted that the market bell was to be used exclusively for the alarm of fire.

After studying the material available on the latter part of the 1800's, it appears that putting out fires became almost secondary to the social and recreational benefits of becoming a volunteer fireman. One of these benefits was competing in tournaments. These tournaments were all-day events, beginning with a parade, which was followed by races between the different companies and their equipment, and in the evening a banquet. Fire companies came from all around to participate and to win an award at one of these competitions. The Robert E. Lee Fire Company even formed a band and received a loan of \$150 from the Town Council in 1875 to purchase instruments.

On March 14, 1876, a representative of the Robert E. Lee Company appeared before Council to request that the Council appoint a Chief of the Fire Department and that J.C. Smith would be a satisfactory choice to all the companies. Until this time there was no one in overall control at a fire, each company working alone. The confusion as to who would do what makes you wonder how anything could have been accomplished.

In 1876 a fairly new invention was becoming a more common sight in cities around the country. This was the Steam Pumping Engine. These monsters could pump a tremendous amount of water. The hand pumps used many men just to pump the water and more men would be free to fight the fire with the use of a steam pumper.

Greenville City Council finally purchased a Lafrance Steam Engine in January 1878. The engine had 1,000 feet of hose and a one-inch nozzle which could throw a stream of water 169 feet. In March of 1878 the new hose carriage was received from Lafrance and put in service by the Robert E. Lee Company. The oldest hand pumper, the Neptune Engine, was retired.

The following is part of an article which appeared in the *Greenville Daily News* describing the only firemen's tournament held in Greenville:

On Thursday, June 23, 1881, the City of Greenville had its first firemen's tournament. The events of the day included a parade, tournament, followed by a banquet.

The streets were dotted in all directions by the picturesque uniforms of the members of the different organizations. With reasonable promptness the parade was formed, and marched off over the route, the procession being led by four mounted policemen and supplemented by an unlooked-for addition in the shape of a body of youngsters evidently having all the soul of full grown firemen, arrayed in red shirts and dragging the coal car of the Robert E. Lee Steamer. The steamers were decorated with evergreens and shone like mirrors, each being drawn by a pair of horses. The Charlotte team excited much admiration, the animals being magnificently powerful ones, well matched, and excellently handled by their driver.

The windows and balconies as well as the side-walks all along Main Street were crowded, most of those occupying the first two places of vantage being ladies, who seemed to enjoy the spectacle greatly. The procession was indeed a beautiful sight moving up Main Street, the gay uniforms of the men and the brilliant metal work of the respective "machines" rendering the picture an exceedingly animated and picturesque one. The march was a long one, and although the day was not hot or

dusty, the temperature being delightful, the sun being frequently hidden by clouds, the men were quite tired when they halted in Main Street near Washington, and evidently felt their walk and the weight of the reels and trucks with which they had started so lightly.

A special meeting of Council was called on November 14, 1881, for the purpose of determining whether a pair of horses should be purchased to pull the steam fire engine. Captain Joseph Allen, Chief of Fire Department, was asked to make some statements as to the advantages of the purchase. He stated that during the rainy season the muddy condition of the streets rendered it very difficult to get men to turn out to pull the engine, and that with horses to pull it, the number of men could be reduced to twenty-five. He recommended the employment of a paid engineer to take charge of the engine and horses and keep them always in good order and ready for action. The purchase was approved, this being the first time horses were used in the City of Greenville Fire Department. It was hard to believe that for over three years something as large and heavy could have been pulled by hand. It must have taken fifty or sixty men to pull it up some of the hills in the city.

On January 3, 1882, a resolution was passed to reorganize the Fire Department. This reorganization included the purchase of a pair of good horses, and each of the companies paid \$20 a month.

It was surprising to note that the horses bought to pull the steam engine were also being used by the street department in routine repair work. On April 4, 1882, the Fire Company was to advise the street committee when it wished to drill the horses so sufficient time to rest could be given them.

On Friday morning, July 20, 1883, a fire was discovered in the bar-room and saloon of Mr. Henry Knebel, located on the north-east corner of Main Street opposite the Mansion House. The alarm was sounded early but the old wooden building burned rapidly. A saloon and restaurant which were located in another old wooden building next to it was soon involved. Mr. John Frell, who occupied the bedroom on the second floor, appeared at the window and was rescued with a ladder. The next building was a confectionery run by Mrs. P. Fasher, who along with her family occupied the second floor. The family escaped before the flames reached them. A fourth store in the line was soon on fire. It was occupied by Mr. Jennings as a millinery. The upper floor was used as a law office of Messrs. Whitner & Symmes. The fire reached what was known as the Cleveland Block, which was made of brick,

stopping the progress north. A large frame wooden building owned by Mr. Julius C. Smith on the east side of the Public Square was also involved. The old Court House had its porch on fire, but firemen were able to save it from further damage. For a while it appeared the Mansion House might also be consumed, but through the aid of the Hook and Ladder Company keeping the roof wet, the building was spared. The fire completely destroyed five buildings with a large loss to the owners and occupants.

On August 20, 1883, R. W. Keenan was retained as bell ringer and Ned Sullivan was re-elected steam engine driver, a position he had held since the acquisition of the horses. It should be pointed out that Ned Sullivan was the only colored man in the otherwise all white Robert E. Lee Company.

Three of the first companies elected officers for the coming year. This is the way it looked in 1884:

The Lee Fire Company

Captain — W.F. Martin
 First Lieutenant — J.A. Cook
 Second Lieutenant — J.O. Haynes
 Secretary — E.D. Williams
 Treasurer — Robert Stewart
 Chief Engineer — A. Williman
 First Assistant — W.G. Smith
 Second Asst. — William Gregory
 Surgeon — Dr. W.E. Wright
 Chaplain — Dr. J.A. Mundy
 First Nozzelman — George Black
 Second Nozzelman — D. Speigle
 Third Nozzelman —
 W.E. Richardson
 Fourth Nozzelman — G.R. Millen
 Paid Driver — Ned Sullivan

The Palmetto Fire Company

Captain — B.F. Donaldson
 Vice President — Israel Thomas
 Secretary — Thomas Briar
 Treasurer — Robert Nesbit
 First Director — Clark Murphy
 Second Director — Prune Green

The Neptune Fire Company

President — Yancy Harrison
 Vice President — Jas. O. Allen
 Secretary — Samuel Adams
 First Director — John Hardy
 Treasurer — Elias Nesbit
 Second Director — Frank Maxwell

On April 8, 1884, an ordinance creating a Board of Fire Masters was adopted. An insurance agent was to be on the board, whose main purpose was to consider fire safety in the construction of new buildings, and make decisions on recommendations from the Committee on Fire Departments.

An important ordinance was passed on June 26, 1884. This ordinance prohibited the construction of wooden buildings within 250 feet

of Main Street between North Street and the river. The city of Greenville was growing so large it was becoming difficult to locate streets and buildings. It was decided to name streets, number buildings, install street signs, and provide number plates for the buildings. A contract was awarded to W.H. Collier to provide street signs for 16¢ each and numbers for 12¢ each. The numbers were to be purchased from the city by the property owners.

I would now like to describe the sequence of events which would follow the discovery of a fire at the beginning of 1888:

When a fire was discovered, the first thing to be done was to notify the bell ringer. This was accomplished by citizens shouting and firing a gun, passing the word one by one. If the fire occurred late at night, the person discovering the fire might have to go some distance to City Hall, where the bell was located. The bell ringer was required to sleep at City Hall, so there would always be someone to sound the alarm. The bell would ring steadily for about a minute, stopping for a few seconds, then ring slowly the number of the Ward where the fire was located. This was repeated over and over for about thirty minutes. The firemen, hearing the alarm, would put on their uniforms before heading out. If a fireman was at another location, he would run home first to put on his uniform. No self-respecting firefighter would show up at a fire without being properly attired. The uniform was the only means of identifying the firemen from the mob of people who would show up at the fire, the bell having notified not only the firemen but also the entire population of Greenville. As soon as enough firemen were at the engine house to pull the engine, they would head to the fire, pulling the engine with a handle and long rope. The next group arriving at the engine house would pull a reel which carried the hose. This was the way the two colored companies, the Palmetto and Neptune, would begin their run to the fire.

The Robert E. Lee Company had a steam pumper with horses to pull it. A paid driver and engineer, who were always at the engine house, would head for the engine. The instant the bell rang, the horses flew under their overhead suspended harness, frantically pawing and eagerly awaiting the drop of the harness. The driver made two quick connections on the special harness, the steam engine was off to the fire, with the engineer feeding coal to the boiler. The steam engine would be followed by the firemen, pulling by hand the wagon loaded with coal and the hose reel.

Once the engines reached the fire, large suction hoses would be

dropped into underground cisterns or wells. If by chance the cistern was dry, the engine would be moved to another. This did happen — on occasion. The hose reels would arrive, laying hose from the engine to the fire. Six to eight men would man the pump on the hand pumpers, changing crews as soon as late arriving firemen were able to make it to the fire. A nozzleman, who was elected for the year, would direct the stream of water. The steam pumper, having good pressure by the time it reached the fire, would also have lines going well. The Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company would have reached the scene by now, having left from the City Hall, where it, as well as the steamer, were kept. The fire would have almost destroyed the original structure by the time water was first thrown. The Captain of each company would be shouting orders to the firemen through a brass trumpet.

The main purpose now was to keep the entire City of Greenville from becoming a pile of ashes. By saturating nearby buildings with water, the progress of the fire might be stopped from spreading to other structures near the original building. While this was being accomplished, other firemen would chuck furniture and personal effects into the street from the building most likely to be consumed. While this might have saved items from the fire, theft and trampling in the mud by the crowd would take its toll. Once the progress of the fire was stopped, the firemen would direct their efforts toward the main fire. The fire was out, everyone would return home.

In March of 1890 a new development in fire fighting occurred. A fire was discovered in the pickers' room of the Camperdown Mill. It was supposed that the fire was started by an unlit match falling into cotton, which was lit by the friction of the machinery. The blaze was extinguished by the use of automatic sprinklers. The Camperdown Mill was equipped with a water tower, which fed water to the system. The damage was restricted to minor water damage. The sprinkler system had prevented a large fire.

At the May 6, 1890, Council meeting a disagreement between the Fire Department and other city departments was settled. The Lee Steamer horses had been used on weekdays for everything from collecting garbage to street repairs. The Board of Fire Masters asked City Council to forbid the use of the steamer horses for any other use than pulling the steamer.

By late 1890 a major change in Greenville was starting to take shape. This would have quite an impact on the quality of life in Greenville as well as the operation of the Fire Department. The Paris Moun-

tain Water System was coming to the city. Water mains were to feed water throughout the city from the Paris Mountain reservoir. Besides supplying water to the citizens of Greenville, the installation of fire hydrants was also part of the construction which had begun.

The construction of the water system was proceeding nicely, except for the hydrants. In April it was reported that hydrants being put in and the coupling of the hose used by the Fire Department did not fit. The American Pipe Company, which supplied the hydrants, promised to make them right.

On June 2, 1891, the water company turned on the water for the first time for fire purposes only. Now with hydrants and water available for the Fire Department, fire protection was greatly increased.

The use of hydrants caused some change in the two colored companies. It was no longer necessary to drag out the hand pumping engines, except in a few isolated areas where water mains had not yet been installed. The Palmetto and Neptune Companies could pull a hose reel to the fire, connect to the hydrant and throw a stream of water directly on the fire. The hydrants could provide water at as great or greater pressure than the hand pumped engines. The Lee Steamer was still used, often supplying water from the nearby cistern or increasing the pressure from the hydrant.

On June 23, 1891, the water system was tested to see if it met the requirements of the franchise. The method of testing was to be able to throw four streams of water simultaneously through 200 feet of two and one-half-inch hose with one inch nozzles to a height of 50 feet. The test was to take place on Pendleton Street at the hydrants ending at Anderson Street, being the highest point in the city. With all four streams going, the stream from the hydrant at the highest point threw a stream 72 feet, exceeding the height required by 22 feet. The test was most successful and by January 5, 1892, there were 120 fire hydrants throughout the city of Greenville.

On November 1, 1893, a special service was held at Buncombe Street Methodist Church. Dr. J. Thomas Pate preached a sermon to the firemen of the city. This was done about once a year by the different churches as a way to show their appreciation for the splendid job done by the Volunteer Fire Department.

A disagreement arose between the colored fire companies, the Neptune and Palmetto, City Council in December of 1897. A provision which made all firemen exempt from street tax was changed to read

that only thirty members per company would be exempt. The white companies had less than thirty men each, while the Palmetto and Neptune each had fifty members. The colored companies felt that this was a direct attack on them, and the great service they had provided the City for many years. The change in this provision was later rescinded.

Fires were becoming more numerous. The Station House Keeper threatened to strike for higher wages if the job of ringing the bell for half an hour every night were to continue. It was reported, however, that once he started to ring the bell, he seemed to become so infatuated with the blood-tingling sound that he almost lost consciousness and rang the bell until everyone in Greenville was awakened.

This concludes the history of the Greenville Volunteer Fire Department. The first paid Fire Department was started January 1, 1902. This had been a glorious time for Greenville, for it showed a closeness of citizens to protect themselves as best they could. Men from all walks of life had bravely given of themselves to help protect Greenville from the most feared threat of the time, the dreaded call of "fire!"

On January 1, 1902, the first paid Fire Department reported for duty at twelve o'clock. They were to be backed up when necessary by the two colored volunteer companies, the Palmetto and Neptune, which retained their equipment. An all-colored paid sub-station was planned later, when funds became available for construction of quarters to house them. All the paid firemen were quartered on West McBee, next to City Hall. For the first time a telephone was to be installed for reporting alarms. Installation of the phone to be completed within two weeks of the start of the Department. The bell at City Hall was also manned twenty-four hours a day, only to be rung if the volunteers were needed.

Chief Rowley reported to the *Greenville Daily News* that the department was ready for service; the men were in good trim and enthusiastic, and the apparatus was in good order. "Should a fire occur tonight the new department will be ready to respond to the alarm."

The first paid firemen are listed below:

Chief — Riley Rowley	
Assistant Chief — Rowley Smith	
Greenville Truck Company	Greenville Hose Company
Foreman — Mills Goodlett	Foreman — Rowley Smith
Driver — G.C. Corn	Driver — B.F. Sherman
Fireman — Mark Parkins	Fireman — Keifer Simpson
Robert Ligon	M.A. Ward
William Moseley	Laurence Gray

On January 3, 1902, the Greenville Paid Fire Department made its first run. The smoke stack at the Greenville Steam Laundry on College Street fell down, sending sparks flying and setting the roof on fire. The fire department received the first alarm by telephone. The damage was slight, but the big news was that the fire bell did not ring. The Chief, hose wagon, and hook and ladder were at the scene in a few minutes. There was no delay in answering the alarm, and the firemen were not wild with excitement. The fire was quickly extinguished and few people even knew a fire had occurred.

A new Fire House in West Greenville was opened in 1902. It was located on Green Avenue in the first block off Pendleton Street where the parking lot for Wick's Lumber is now located. There was a great deal of conflict as to who would man the station, but it was decided that the colored Neptune Company would operate their hose wagon from this location.

In February 1903, a bill was passed in Columbia which created a Board of Fire Commissioners for the City of Greenville. This board was to exercise fully and exclusively the powers necessary for the government, management, maintenance and direction of the Fire Department. The board had the power to provide equipment and supplies; also, it had the power of conviction over members of the department for violations of the rules and regulations or neglect of duty. This was to include reprimand, suspension, or fines not to exceed fifty dollars. Elected by Council, the board was to be one person from each ward. Each year the board would submit to Council an estimated account of funds needed for the coming year.

There were no major fires in 1904, but the Fire Department was kept busy on calls to minor house fires, chimney fires, and one railroad caboose.

But 1905 was a disastrous year for fires. Many large buildings were destroyed or gutted. In October a fine article written by Mayor G. Heyward Mahon describing the Fire Department in Greenville was published in *Fire and Water Engineering Magazine*.

On April 21, 1905, an ordinance was passed creating the Inspector of Buildings. This was to provide enforcement of safety regulations within the fire limits of the city.

Nineteen hundred and six was not nearly as destructive as the previous year. The department responded to fifty-two alarms; these fires they stretched 14,250 feet of hose, raised 393 feet of ladders, and

used 243 gallons of chemicals. The total damage by fire for 1906 was \$17,924.82.

On February 14, 1907, a fire which was described as the most destructive in Greenville totally destroyed the Conyers Building on Washington Street, except for the end portion occupied by Carolina Supply Company. The loss was estimated at \$70,000. When the Conyers Building was built, a fire wall was placed between the section occupied by Carolina Supply Company and the rest of the building. Also an older fire wall between the Conyers Building and a line of stores. This fact, along with a good job of directing water at these points, saved the entire block from destruction. The fire department did not have enough hose to provide the water needed, but the Water Company and Poe Mill furnished hoses to do the job. With so many businesses involved, this was quite a blow to the city.

On February 1, 1910, the Board of Fire Commissioners requested a bond issue of \$20,000 for city improvements, to be used for the purchase of a Gamewell Alarm System, a station in Ward 1, a combination automobile, chemical and hose wagon, and 2,000 feet of hose. This was postponed for further discussion.

At the end of August 1910, Chief Rowley reported to Council that the new motor combination chemical and hose car had been put into service. This new vehicle replaced the two horse combination hose and chemical wagon used at headquarters. The new vehicle was a Webb, powered by a Thomas-Fly engine, and had a four-speed manual transmission. The idea was so foreign to one fireman that he was able to get re-assigned to the West End Station where horses were still in use. This was the first motor-powered fire apparatus in the state of South Carolina. On one of the first runs, the new Webb became stuck in the mud on North Main Street. After it had been there for some time, the firemen finally took the advice of bystanders and got a horse to pull it out.

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WITH GRACE AND STYLE; THE DESEGREGATION OF THE GREENVILLE COUNTY SCHOOLS IN 1970

Betty Stall

To understand or even begin to understand the magnitude of the school desegregation event of February 17, 1970, in Greenville, one must comprehend the cultural traditions and environment of that time and the pervading tensions and fears accompanying root shaking social change. Perhaps only a native of the South prior to the 1970's could know or would feel this apprehension brought on with fears of riots and violence confronting children and the social structure, events that had occurred in other Southern cities. Surely only a black reared in the South, denied rights and opportunities throughout life could comprehend their dissatisfaction with the demeaning status quo and the lack of economic opportunities for them.

Culturally, blacks and whites in the South prior to federal legislation simply did not mix, except in an employee-employer relationship, not at church or at school or at restaurants or anywhere else. Although there were black servants in homes and white parents were content to relegate much of the rearing of their children to blacks, colored people never knocked on the front door, and separate facilities, i.e. bathrooms, were maintained even there. Older homes reflect this with the bathroom in the basement or off of the kitchen. When employees drove the help home in the family car, the blacks, few of whom even drove, sat in the back seat, as they did on buses. In public the races shared no facilities — water fountains, bathrooms, bus seats, lunch counters, movies, libraries, and even cemeteries. If one took the nurse along to a vacation house, much planning was needed to be certain no overnights were involved along the way; hotels that served whites did not admit blacks.

Schools reflected the segregated cultural environment. Under the 1935 Plessy vs. Ferguson Supreme Court decision states were required to provide separate but equal facilities for the races. At that time all the Southern states were spending 50 cents per black child for every dollar spent on a white child's education. In 1940 South Carolina spent 30 cents per black child for every dollar spent per white child, but by 1950 the figure had risen to 60 cents and in 1957 80 cents. In Greenville about \$30 per year more was spent on black children than was spent in rural areas of the state but still only 80% of the amount spent

for each white child.¹ In South Carolina under Gov. James F. Byrnes, a three percent sales tax was imposed in 1951 for school equalization, and in Greenville 60% of all building funds from 1951-54 was allocated for black schools.² The establishment was moving to improve black schools under a separate but equal goal.

Salaries of teachers also reflected the disparities of the culture. In 1940 salaries for black teachers were one-half that of whites, but by 1957 the salary disparity had changed in urban school districts such as Greenville to about three percent.³ When schools desegregated in Greenville County, many white parents whose children were transferred to previously all black schools so questioned the maintenance and cleanliness of these schools that they themselves cleaned the bathrooms and painted classrooms prior to the changeover, a concrete statement of the differences in the schools.

Events for many years had been leading to the move to a unitary school system. In 1951 the Greenville County School District had been formed with the consolidation of some 87 small districts from throughout the county. On May 17, 1954, the Supreme Court decreed in *Brown vs. Board of Education of Topeka* that public school segregation was unconstitutional, a decree received with howls of rage locally. The *Greenville News* editorialized, "that the ruling in effect is to put the state on notice that segregation is on the way out." However, it urged readers "to keep cool."⁴

In spite of the court order, no Greenville schools were integrated until 1963 when A.J. Whittenberg, a black filling station owner on Green Avenue, requested that his daughter, Elaine, be admitted to Anderson Street School several blocks away from his business. When the black child was not admitted, Whittenberg and four other black families filed a class action suit to desegregate the schools. In March 1964 at a preliminary hearing Judge Robert Martin granted the school board 30 days to reconsider the black students' transfer applications and to outline policy on what it planned to do about future black transfers. Under this pressure the School Board voted to transfer the students in the fall and to assign pupils "without regard to race, color, or creed" under freedom of choice. The court accepted the Board's actions and in July 1964, 55 black students, 18 elementary and 37 high school, applied for transfer to 16 schools scattered throughout the district. A tutorial program for the integrating black students held in Springfield Baptist Church was organized by Sarah Lowrey, retired from Furman University. On September 1, 1964, 49 of the 55 applying black students began to study in 15 Greenville schools. The next

year 226 black students applied for transfer but only 100 actually changed schools. In September 1965 there were 146 black students in school with whites.³

During the turbulent racial years 1955-60, the YWCA, the League of Women Voters, the AAUW, and the Council of Church Women spoke up for racial moderation in Greenville with the YWCA providing one of the few places in Greenville where blacks and whites could meet together and probably the only place in the white community where meal facilities for interracial meetings were available. A bi-racial committee of business leaders, chaired by Dr. L.P. Hollis, did much to bridge racial tensions during these years.

In July 1969 Judge Robert Martin issued an order directing the school district to implement the Freedom of Choice plan throughout the school system and to submit an additional plan which "effectively achieves a unitary non-racial school system beyond the 1969-70 school year."⁴ The district prepared a plan but under pressure from the Supreme Court, the Fourth Circuit United States Court of Appeals, chaired by Greenvillian Clement F. Haynsworth, ruled that the former rule of integration with all deliberate speed was unacceptable. Schools were directed to achieve unitary systems immediately. Freedom of Choice alone was not acceptable to accomplish this. On January 8, 1970, in the middle of the school year the School Board appealed for relief to the Fourth Circuit County in Richmond. On January 19 the court ruled that the schools must submit a plan to create a unitary system by January 23, four days later and must implement that plan by February 9, three weeks later. On February 2 the district presented its plan to Judge Martin who issued the final order for integration changing the date of implementation to February 16 instead of the ninth.

The School District plan, as accepted, proposed a clustering of schools. The United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare had proposed a pairing of schools with some becoming over 50% black. The district proposed an approximate 80-20 ratio of whites to blacks throughout the county including both students and teachers. According to the proposed plan's statement of policy, "The Board of Trustees does not pretend to understand any such proposition of law or constitutional principle which purports to thrust upon the school children of Greenville the immediate reorganization of the entire school system in mid-year at all costs, and finds it inconceivable that this could be the law of the land or that it could be imposed with such apparent brutal unconcern for the consequences by the highest court

in the land. No definition of a unitary system has ever been provided by the federal courtss, and no method of achieving any such objective, vague as it is, in a large and complex school district, practically overnight, has ever been submitted by the courts," it continues. "No one can say just how long or severe will be the disruption because such a thing has never been attempted, certainly by the Greenville School District, and perhaps by any school district anywhere. There is no question that the cost to our school children will be great." Except for Blythe, Donaldson, and Laurel Schools, which already had black ratios between 19 and 32 percent, elementary schools were clustered. Grades 1-5 were integrated in previously all white schools and in each cluster a previously all black school became a sixth grade for that cluster. Special arrangements were made for rural schools where few blacks lived. Three black elementary schools were closed and one, Hattie Duckett, was converted to a special education school.

On the secondary level black Beck High School became a seventh and eighth grade school, its high school students transferred mainly to J.L. Mann. Black Washington High became a sixth grade school. Sterling and Lincoln Highs were closed in September 1970 when Southside opened. White high schools and junior highs received black students in varying numbers. All pupils who were reassigned to new schools were promised bus transportation provided the new assignment was more than one and a half miles from their homes. The state had to purchase 12 new schoolbuses and eight reconditioned ones. To plan for 58,000 students in 105 schools, transferring 12,000 students (5,000 white and 7,000 black) and 500 teachers, books, equipment, and furniture between February 5 when Judge Martin issued the final order and February 16, less than two weeks later, was overwhelming.

Leadership for compliance was provided by Gov. Robert McNair, who suggested that submission to the court order was the only alternative left to the people, and by Mayor Cooper White who stated publicly, "I have three children in public schools with one more to begin next year. They all will remain within the public schools and will attend the schools to which they are assigned. It behooves all of us to cooperate in every way possible in the implementation of the court order." Mayor White's statement was in sharp contrast to the feelings of many parents within the district. By the fall of 1970 Shannon Forest School had been organized and Washington in West Greenville greatly enlarged as private school alternatives.

Although blacks were dissatisfied with much of the plan because of the closing of black schools and the subsequent busing of black children, support for compliance by that group came from Dr. W.F. Gibson, NAACP leader and acting chairman of the local Human Relations Council.

The chairman of the county Republican Party also urged cooperation, and the local newspapers issued pleas for law and order and cooperation with school officials.

Opposition to the order, however, was vocal and threatening. A group named Citizens for Freedom of Choice, chaired by R.L. Eskew, held a mass meeting attended by over 3,000 at Parker High School, handed out 10,000 petitions opposing the busing of students. A petition against the order was presented by Don Bolt to Dr. M.T. Anderson, Superintendent of the Greenville County Schools. This organization continued to meet, opening an office downtown. They bought a full page newspaper advertisement asking for \$5 donations to defray expenses, for letters to Vice President Spiro Agnew supporting freedom of choice for schools, and for the burning of car headlights as a protest. Freedom of choice advocates pushed four write-in candidates for school board elections in February, none of whom were elected. During these troubled days not only was the school board reconstituted and nine members elected instead of the former 17, but a search was on for a new superintendent.

From the Freedom of Choice group Parents in Action, another protest organization grew. Centered around Armstrong School, they favored stronger action against the court order such as boycotting the schools. This group urged the passage of laws to supercede the Supreme Court decision and endorsed Florida's Gov. Kirk's order to his school boards to defy the Supreme Court order.

Another dissenting group, the Citizens' Committee to Prevent Busing was led by future congressman and governor Carroll Campbell. They organized a motorcade to Columbia, claiming some 3,000 cars stretching 20 miles made the trip. After reading a petition in front of the capitol Campbell had a private talk with Gov. McNair. Campbell also spoke at the Greenville-Pickens Speedway where some urged a boycott of the schools.

Still another dissenting group, Silent Americans Speak Out (SASO) was organized with Chester Holmes as chairman. Meeting at Northwood School and at Hillcrest High School and Memorial Auditorium, they refused to support or encourage violence.

Black parents, too, were concerned with the plan. Chaired by Rev. H.L. Sullivan, a group sent a letter to the Board of Trustees asking (1) that seniors be permitted to remain in schools that they were then attending, (2) that at least one black high school and one elementary school be preserved, (3) that there be a black representative on the School Board (neither of the two blacks running was subsequently elected), and (4) that there be an integration of the school administration on the same ratio as the schools. The Concerned Black Parents, as they called themselves, continued to meet. Black attorney Donald Sampson filed papers in Columbia to change the Greenville school board plan while NAACP lawyer, Matthew Perry, speaking at Springfield Baptist Church urged calm and restraint. Black high school students meeting under the auspices of GRIPE, Grass Rooters Interested in Poverty Elimination, charged a deliberate effort to destroy black high schools and discriminate against black teachers and principals.

During these turbulent days threats were received by school officials and others supporting compliance and obedience of the law, and bomb threats emptied schools many days with bomb drills, a new form of the old fire drill. Others supporting the order were the objects of name calling telephone calls and letters, and Judge Martin, who issued the final order and himself had grandchildren in the public schools, was under state police protection. A meeting between school officials and Sara Collins, PTA members was thick with tension and participants reported relief in ending the meeting with no physical conflict. Davenport Junior High School in Greer burned during these days, attributed to probable arson. Seven members of the Greenville County Legislative Delegation, Choppy Patterson, John Earle, Beat-tie Huff, Herbert Granger, Lloyd Hunt, Charles Garrett, and Tom Wofford, began proceedings in the State House to repeal the compulsory school attendance laws.

Confronting a tremendous upheaval within the district and reactionary waves of anger throughout the county, the school board with Harley Bonds as chairman turned to the citizens for help. With trustee W.N. Page serving as liaison with the board thirty citizens were asked to serve on a bi-racial committee to assist the district in the transition. Clelia Hendrix, Coordinator of Public Information, was assigned to give staff assistance. Dr. Ernest E. Harrill, professor of history at Furman University, was elected chairman, observers said because this task would not jeopardize his employment.

At its first meeting the committee unanimously adopted three principles proposed by Dr. Harrill to insure that all were involved in this team effort. "(1) The Citizens Committee of the School District of Greenville County believes in public education of the highest calibre possible, (2) The Committee believes in obedience to the law of the land and is committed to working to secure individual and collective preferences within legally acceptable frameworks and by legally accepted procedures. And (3) We, as members of the committee, commit ourselves in whatever action we take as a group to work in accordance with the principles for the on-going and continued improvement of the public schools of Greenville County.'" Also at its first meeting on January 30 the committee requested two students, one white and one black, and two principals, one elementary and one high school, be added as ex-officio members of the group.

The committee divided into subcommittees — Business and Industry, Volunteer, Community Clubs and Organizations, Students, Principals and Teachers, and Publicity. With Chairman Gerald Bartels, Executive Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce and members Marion Beasley, a black funeral director from Fountain Inn; James Cox of Greer; and Shaefer Kendrick, a Greenville attorney; the Business and Industry Committee raised \$3,000 from business for a campaign entitled "The Important Thing Is Education." An essay and poster contest was held to promote the theme and over 75,000 buttons imprinted with the education slogan and distributed throughout the county. The Chamber of Commerce in a letter urged its members to promote obedience of the law among their employees and asked for assistance in the physical transfer of books and materials from one school to another. Homelite, GE, Dan River, and Cryovac were cited for their cooperation, and Texize sent a model letter to its employees urging peaceful integration. Robert Toomey, Director of Greenville Hospital System, distributed a similar one. Tom Roe, then President of the Chamber of Commerce, made speeches in several churches for the cause.

The Community Clubs and Organizations Committee, chaired by black dentist, Dr. W.F. Gibson, included Mrs. Clyde Hart from the Area III PTA, Virginia Rubin from the Greenville Human Relations Committee and Rev. Ed Hopper, minister at Fourth Presbyterian Church. They were given the task of forming a speakers' bureau.

The Students Committee was co-chaired by Episcopal minister Clyde Ireland and black minister N.J. Brockman with legislator Carolyn Fredrick, future governor Dick Riley, former solicitor B.O. Thomason, and students Rita McKinney of Wade Hampton and Charles Kilgore

of Greenville High School serving on it. They arranged a meeting with the staff of the Mental Health Center who led students in discussion of the change at the First Baptist Church the day before integration actually took place. At that time students shared ideas on what could be done to ease the transition and its accompanying fears. Suggestions were made for orientation committees, student guides, meetings of student body officers prior to the combining of schools and rewriting student government constitutions. Students also began to understand the apprehensions and concerns of each other, and steps were taken to involve the Inter High Council in the change over. Small groups discussed the need for more information and the effects of integration in curriculum, honor societies, and graduation requirements.

Jack Powers from Simpsonville chaired the Principals and Teachers Committee with committee members Marvin Pearson, a Greer barber; Rev. W.C. Sullivan, a black minister and employee of Fouke Fur; Jane Satterfield, a district teacher and later the first Volunteer Coordinator hired by the district; and two principals, Homer Voyles and Mrs. Edris Walker. During the entire process of integrating there was concern that faculty and principals were not promptly and adequately informed of events nor their opinions and suggestions readily heard.

Phillips Hungerford, President of First Piedmont Bank and Trust, and Dave Partridge of WFBC radio and television constituted the Publicity Committee.

The Volunteer Committee was charged with organizing the community for actual assistance in the move, with answering the thousands of questions posed by citizens, and with influencing community feelings through involvement. An office was set up at district headquarters and manned by volunteers who determined volunteer manpower needs of the individual schools, solicited and received offers of help from the citizenry, and trained and gave advice to those involved. Within the few days before the changeover over 300 individuals were recruited through the volunteer office and close to 2,000 were enlisted at individual schools. Betty Stall and Terry Walters co-chaired the committee. Members included Palmer Covil, an insulating company owner from Berea, Madelyn Porter of the Office of Economic Opportunity, and Wilma Dohar, PTA leader from Sirrine School.

To recruit workers and involve citizens positively in the changeover, PTA leaders were contacted in each school for a recommendation for a Volunteer Coordinator for their school. Principals were also asked to identify citizen support in their area, to name jobs for

which they needed volunteers, and to use citizens for many jobs in their school during the transition. The effectiveness of the volunteer effort in each school was in direct proportion to the principal's enthusiasm for having non-professionals assume tasks in his school.

A cut-out was published in the *Greenville News* and in many church bulletins seeking volunteers. Radio and television solicitations were made. Citizens volunteered to be clerical assistants, library helpers, bus duty assistants, school patrol assistants, guides and greeters, recreation aides, material movers, telephoners, and tutors. At the district office others manned a bank of constantly ringing telephones answering questions from anxious parents and typing and delivering materials throughout this far-flung county. The art museum and the Red Cross offered their volunteer corps to help; a local mortuary provided hearses and manpower to move books and equipment and on the morning of the first day under the new system hundreds of adults rose early to be at schools to smooth the transition for frightened children. First Piedmont Bank sent many of their employees at 7 a.m. to meet school buses carrying children to their new schools. Even the conductor of the Greenville Symphony Orchestra became a volunteer guide on that historic morning.

Prior to the move thirty women worked in the Area III offices filling out assignments for students, and Furman University fraternity members moved books to new schools during the weekend immediately prior to the transition. On February 17, the first day in the new schools Buncombe Street Methodist Church offered a free nursery for young children of parents working in schools.

A telephone hotline manned by volunteers mainly from the Junior League, the AAUW, and PTAs was set up early in the transition to answer questions from anxious citizens. The questions came frantically and answers found. Where will my child meet his bus? Buses were color coded and pupils given a written bus assignment card. Will the quality of education be lowered? What will be the status of the non-graded primary? Team teaching? Accelerated programs? Funding and administration of Title I funds? Pupil-teacher ratios? What about health standards? Health rooms? They were then manned entirely by volunteers. Are kitchens sanitary? Bathrooms? What will happen to seniors? To commencement? To accelerated programs? To yearbooks? To curriculum? This was not the same from school to school. How will disruptions be handled? Will bus schedules provide for after school activities? How will grievances be handled? How can PTAs be combined? Will accreditation be threatened? The school

district was in the midst of a program to accredit all schools including elementary, and only 72 had achieved that status. What will happen to library books, purchased in many cases by PTAs? To equipment? How will discipline be maintained? What will happen to basketball teams whose season was incomplete? Mann's season subsequently improved greatly with the transfer from Beck of Clyde Mays, later a Furman basketball star. What will happen to track and baseball? To other spring sports? To school trophies? To school clubs? To newspapers and yearbooks? To bands and choruses? Will textbooks change? The questions came on and on. Answers were sought for everything asked, and *The Greenville News* printed a free two-page supplement written by Terry Walters and others answering questions that were posed. Copies of the supplement were also sent home from school with students.

To coordinate efforts and to offer simple guidelines for volunteers in the short time available, a meeting was held on February 11 for Volunteer Coordinators from the district's schools at the district office. Over 100 attended to receive samples of scheduling for volunteers, simple instructions for being effective and acceptable volunteers, to hear Shirley Lemons, Volunteer Coordinator for the Community Action Program of the Office of Economic Opportunity, speak on the human relations aspects of working with people and to receive names of volunteers recruited by other volunteers in the central office for their school.

Teachers, many of whom were transferred, bore much of the brunt of the transition. Only ten resigned in this period. Others returned to teaching. It was especially difficult for the all-sixth grade schools where 80 percent of the teachers and students were new to the black neighborhoods and this less than optimum teaching model. A system of cooperative teaching was worked out for these schools so that students would have a familiar teacher at least part of the day.

On Friday at one o'clock schools dismissed students to reopen on an integrated basis on Tuesday morning. Monday was designated as a work day, and the week-end became the same. Furniture to fit pupils was moved, textbooks transferred, approximately ten library books per pupil shifted, and teachers and volunteers prepared classrooms to receive new students.

On Tuesday morning, February 17, 1970, students in Greenville County came to a unitary school system for the first time. Some buses were late that morning, but the violence that had been feared did not

then flare up. The only pickets that morning were at Armstrong Elementary School.

Chamber of Commerce President Tom Roe praised the schools, the children, the thousands of volunteers who produced what he called a miracle. Attention came from national media. *Newsweek* said, "And even the Southern desegregation story has occasional promising beginnings. Just last week in Greenville, S.C. whites at Wade Hampton High School hung out huge welcoming banners and student government president Bob Lentz met his black opposite number, Alister Deal, with a handshake when some 300 Negro students integrated the school under a court order issued by none other than U.S. Circuit Judge Clement F. Haynsworth."¹⁰ *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, the *Mexico City Daily Bulletin*, the *Greensboro Daily News*, the *Indianapolis Star*, the *Charlotte Observer*, *The State*, *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and CBS evening news all carried the story. Later districts from other regions interviewed participants for guidelines on the successful event.

The beginning of a unitary system had been achieved with a miraculous lack of violence. However, grievances and concerns were still smoldering. Black parents resented the closing of only black schools and the subsequent busing of their children. In April approximately 100 black educators drew up a list of grievances charging that black teachers, coaches, counselors, librarians, and principals were being discriminated against in hiring and advancement. Black students often felt displaced and disfranchised in the new situation. White parents believed that discipline had deteriorated terribly and feared for their children, their safety and their learning. Their fears were reinforced by the policemen stationed at school gates.

In the following November violence erupted at several schools, attributed by some to outsiders. On November 6 Berea High School was closed for a long weekend after sheriff's deputies were called to quell a disturbance. On November 17 windows were broken at Greenville High School, disturbances erupted at Wade Hampton, and at J.L. Mann tear gas was used to disperse a crowd. Three were arrested there, and one black was hit with a brick. Two hundred and seventy blacks were suspended from three schools.

On November 18 a fight broke out at Parker High School with 200 students drawn into the fracas, which was calmed by the state highway patrol, and on November 19 shots were fired from a car at Carolina High. *U.S. News and World Report* covered the story,

quoted Greg Barksdale, a student at Greenville High. "Students are fed up with having to take what's being handed out to them by the white man. We'd like black studies mandatory for all students."¹¹ In the wake of the disorders the school district appointed three ombudsmen to help communication between school administration and students.

In the long-term, some differences in the schools can be noted. Test scores after integration have risen although whites improved more than blacks. In 1970 sixth graders as a whole tested one year below national norms with blacks 2.5 to 3 years below. In 1980 the average of all sixth graders was near the national norm with blacks still testing two years below in reading and one year below in math. Schools today are integrated in varying percentages. Public access for blacks is accepted and their admission to movies, the library, restaurants and public places is the norm. Greenville and her schools are not the same.

In his statement to the press on that momentous Tuesday in 1970, Ernie Harrill said, "I believe that Greenville can never be the same. We did what we had to, but the people have done it with grace and style; and out of it must come something better for all the community. I believe Greenville can be proud . . . and can go back to work to improve our school system with hope and determination."¹²

FOOTNOTES

¹William Bagwell, *School Desegregation in the Carolinas*, p. 41.

²*Ibid.*, p. 33.

³*Ibid.*, p. 43.

⁴*Greenville News*, May 18, 1954.

⁵*Op. cit.*, Bagwell, p. 184.

⁶*Greenville News*, July 27, 1969.

⁷Papers from the Citizens Committee.

⁸*Greenville News*, January 20, 1970.

⁹Papers from the Citizen's Committee meetings.

¹⁰*Newsweek*, March 2, 1970.

¹¹*U.S. News and World Report*, December 7, 1970.

¹²*Greenville News*, February 18, 1970.

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Dr. Ernest E. Harrill, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee. Papers and interview.

Celia Hendrix, Director of Public Information of Greenville County Schools during desegregation, interview.

Betty Stall, Co-Chairman of Volunteers, Citizens' Committee, papers.

Note: There is little information at the Greenville County School District Offices or the Greenville County Library.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE MUSEUM

Roger Stroup

The South Carolina State Museum opened in Columbia in 1988 with four large floors of exhibits covering the disciplines of art, history, natural history and science technology. An extensive education program interprets these disciplines in lessons for visiting groups of school students as well as for adult groups. The museum is located at 301 Gervais Street in Columbia, beside the historic Columbia Canal on the Congaree River.

The museum is housed in the historic Columbia Mills Building, which opened in 1894 as the world's first totally electric textile mill. Other firsts are located within the museum, including replicas of the Best Friend of Charleston, the first American-built locomotive to offer passenger and freight service in the United States, and the *C.S.S. Hunley*, the first submarine in history to sink an enemy ship in combat.

The museum contains a total of 202,663 square feet, making it one of the largest museums in the South. It opened with approximately 79,000 square feet of exhibit space. When Phase II expansion is complete, the museum will offer 101,000 square feet of exhibits. The South Carolina State Museum is open seven days a week, every day of the year except Christmas, with hours from 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Monday-Saturday; 1 p.m.-5 p.m. Sunday. Admission is \$3.00 for adults, \$2.00 for senior citizens, military personnel and college students with ID, and \$1.25 for children 6-17 years old. Children under six admitted free, as are S.C. school groups with advance reservations.

The South Carolina State Museum has many interesting artifacts from the Piedmont section of the state in its collection. Many of the exhibits in the museum are representative of all areas of the state. Exhibits such as the country store and the upcountry slave cabin reflect phenomena found throughout the state. However, several of the exhibits in the State Museum highlight the Piedmont.

On the science and technology floor, one of the prominent exhibits relates the story of the development and uses of the laser beam. Dr. Charles H. Townes, a native of Greenville and graduate of Furman University, received the first patent for a functional laser. A movie about Dr. Townes, produced for the museum by Spectrum South of Greenville, is featured as well as the Nobel Prize given to Dr. Townes for his work on the laser.

During the nineteenth century, two significant producers of weapons were located in Greenville. In 1818 Adam Carruth received a contract from the U.S. Government to produce flintlock muskets for the army. While the original contract called for 10,000 muskets, Carruth apparently only completed about 500 model 1816 muskets for delivery to the army. One of these rare muskets is featured in the State Museum's exhibit on the state militia.

In 1863 George Morse received a contract from the state to produce weapons for the confederacy. Because of the shortage of raw material, Morse's State Military Works only produced about 2,000 Morse Carbines and less than 100 Inside Lock Morse Muskets. Both of the important weapons are featured in the museum's Civil War exhibits.

A featured part of the dueling exhibit relates the story of the Perry-Bynum duel of 1832. Benjamin F. Perry, later Governor of South Carolina (1865), was editor of the *Greenville Mountaineer*, a leading newspaper in the upstate. In 1832 Turner Bynum, Jr., editor of the *Southern Sentinel*, criticized Perry's stand against nullification in a blistering editorial. On August 16th the men met on an island in the Tugaloo River.

Bynum fired first, his bullet ripping harmlessly through the lapel of Perry's coat. Perry's lethal bullet passed through Bynum's body just above the hip. Some 72 hours later, Bynum died in agony. Perry's regret over the death is expressed in his autobiography where he described Bynum as "a young man of talents, wrote well, high-spirited and of unquestioned courage." The exhibit features the set of flintlock dueling pistols used in the duel.

During its first year of operation, approximately 320,000 people visited the State Museum. Visitors came from all 50 states and 39 foreign countries ranging from Canada to the Soviet Union. The State Museum's education department booked 84,000 school children for study visit programs during the first year of operation. School children came in groups from each of the state's 46 counties and from adjacent counties in North Carolina and Georgia.

In October 1989 the State Museum was honored by the National Trust for Historic Preservation for the adaptive use of the former textile mill building. The prestigious award was one of only fifteen given throughout the country. The S.C. Chamber of Commerce selected the State Museum as the Outstanding Tourism Attraction in South Carolina for 1989.

The State Museum is one of only two museums in the Southeast which has been given permission by NASA to display a moon rock. Ours was collected from the moon by native Charles Duke. South Carolina has had five native sons become astronauts in the space program. That's more than any other state in the country! A special section of the science/technology floor highlights their contributions to America's space program.

With approximately 80,000 square feet of exhibit space, the State Museum is one of the largest museums in the Southeast. Plans are to expand exhibit space during the coming years to 101,000 square feet. There are approximately 370,000 square feet in the Columbia Mills Building, which houses the museum. Of that total, the State Museum takes up 202,663 square feet. On the average, exhibits in the art gallery, Carolina Gallery and Palmetto Gallery change every 6 to 8 weeks, assuring visitors of new and exciting exhibits throughout the year.

The State Museum has well over 30,000 objects in its collections, although not all of them are on exhibit. Objects not exhibited are stored within the museum or in a large warehouse off the premises. The museum gift shop, the Cotton Mill Exchange, contains approximately 3,000 square feet. That's almost three times larger than the average size of museum gift shops nationally. The Cotton Mill Exchange carries a unique selection of merchandise related to the museum exhibits or to the Palmetto State. The first Sunday of each month is recognized as "Free Sunday" at the State Museum, when visitors are admitted free. Membership in the Friends of the State Museum is open to anyone interested in joining. Privileges include free admission to the museum as long as membership is current, a subscription to "Images," the State Museum's quarterly newsletter, and a 20 percent discount in the museum store, the Cotton Mill Exchange.

HISTORY OF UNITED MINISTRIES (GREENVILLE URBAN MINISTRY)

Elizabeth L. Templeton

United Ministries grew out of work which began in the mid-sixties at Buncombe Street United Methodist Church. The church created a committee called the Inner City Ministry which had oversight of two community centers, Anderson Road and Verner Springs. The centers focused primarily on youth activities.

In June 1970 the South Carolina Conference of the United Methodist Church voted to bring the community center work under the guidance of the United Methodist Urban Work Committee of the conference. This expanded involvement at conference level resulted in the creation of Greenville Urban Ministry. The Rev. Harlan Wilson, former associate minister at Buncombe Street UMC and the pastor for three years at Faith UMC in Greer, was appointed executive director. A twenty-five member interracial and interdenominational committee was organized "to provide support and strength to the new ministry."¹

At its inception, Greenville Urban Ministry was supported by the Greenville District of the United Methodist Church, small and rural churches, and Buncombe Street UMC. The Rev. Mr. Wilson's initiating plans included "the immediate expansion of work at the Anderson Street Mission and the Verner Springs Mission and also for work in West Greenville in the industrial belt."²

Anderson Road Mission

Mrs. James T. Duff directed the Anderson Road Mission. In 1970 the mission served twenty-five families and forty-five children. There was a thrift shop and a Mothers Club which met Wednesdays for sewing and food preparation classes taught by Clemson Extension. Jim Fair, an athletic scholarship student at Furman, led a summer recreation program. Volunteers carried children to dental and medical clinics, to the YMCA to swim and to cultural events.³ The children joined the children of Verner Springs Mission at the Civitan Camp for a day camp, sponsored by Greenville Urban Ministry.

The Anderson Road program received quite a boost when Rob and Carolyn Johnson came to Greenville Urban Ministry through a UMC General Board of Mission US-2 assignment. They began a comprehensive child development program which worked with twenty

pre-school children, five days a week, five hours a day. Ms. Johnson said of the program, "We are trying to give the children the things they need to be prepared to enter regular schools."⁴

"The Johnsons opted for the kinds of programs that they felt the community could take over, staff, and keep in operation when their time . . . ended."⁵ They set up a food pantry at Anderson Road Mission when the food program at CAP [now SHARE] ended. Mr. Johnson developed a basketball program. They provided church school, Bible stories, Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts.⁶

In 1973 the child development program moved from Anderson Road UMC to Christ UMC on Easley Bridge Road. The move enabled the program to expand to thirty children and to increase the hours. The program was licensed, separately incorporated as Crescent Child Development, Inc., but was unable to sustain itself financially after the first year. It closed in 1974.

Anderson Road's emphasis turned to after school activities as well as a summer program. In 1977 the Anderson Road basketball team joined the United Methodist basketball league with Furman student volunteers as coaches. By 1983 United Ministries' relationship with Anderson Road formally ended.

Verner Springs Mission

In 1970 the Verner Springs ministry was run by Mrs. Leonard Price. For use of the building, the federal office of Economic Opportunity financed a child care program which continues today as Head Start. Sergeant Heyward Mahon led a Scout troop.

In 1976 the Rev. Mr. Wilson met with Greenville District (UMC) trustees to ask them to take over the Verner Springs property.⁷ In the mid-1980's the Rev. George Duffie, UMC district superintendent, offered ownership of the Verner Springs property to United Ministries. The executive director, the Rev. Beth Templeton, suggested the property be given to Habitat for Humanity and today the Verner Springs area is a major Habitat for Humanity development site as well as the location of a Head Start facility.

Industrial Parish

The "industrial parish," consisted of Arrington, Poe, Dunearn, Woodside, Brandon, Christ, Holyrod Memorial, and Bethel United

Methodist Churches.⁸ The purpose of this parish was to link several churches on the west side of Greenville. Mr. Wilson reported, "These churches . . . no longer have a neighborhood congregation. They no longer serve the old-time mill village. Rather their congregations have moved out into the city over wide areas. Now these churches, we hope, will be linked in a study that will examine their need to minister to those that now live in the church community."⁹

This seed, planted by Harlan Wilson, grew into the Greenville Crescent Cooperative Ministry, directed by the Rev. Clarence O. Pittman, in 1977.¹⁰

Drug Abuse Programs

Greenville Urban Ministry expanded its original programs to include addressing the realities of drug abuse. The Rev. Jim Hunter, the chairperson of Greenville Urban Ministry's Board and the Rev. C.S. Sanders held counseling and educational sessions about drugs at Pilgrim Rest Baptist Church. Project HOPE, housed at Pilgrim Rest, worked with twenty-five to thirty heroin addicts and became separately funded and incorporated. Greenville Urban Ministry coordinated with Project HOPE by providing Hope Line, a telephone service, staffed by the Furman Collegiate Educational Service Corps (CESC). Twenty-three Furman students worked shifts daily after 3:00 pm. Hope Line volunteers, using a peer contact approach, listened and discussed problems with people who called for advice.

Project HOPE and Hope Line worked with the Commission on Drug Abuse Control, the Community Organization on Drug Abuse Control, and the City Council to create "Hope City," using the former West McBee Avenue branch library as a "central location in the fight against drug abuse."¹¹ Hope City's director, C.S. Sanders, estimated there were 780 people in Greenville County with serious drug problems.¹²

Six Woodside

For a time Greenville Urban Ministry was located at Six Woodside Avenue. Formerly the parsonage of Woodside UMC, Six Woodside became a small multi-service center. The house provided space for Emergency Assistance (10-1, Monday through Friday), the Nutrition Project, pastoral counseling by John Miller, pastor of Brandon and Woodside United Methodist Churches, and personnel from

the Greenville Baptist Association and the Greenville Mental Health Center.¹³

Christian Service Center

The occupancy of another location resulted in far-reaching effects for Greenville Urban Ministry. Greenville Urban Ministry located briefly at First Baptist Church on McBee Avenue after the congregation decided "to give the church to Greenville social ministry and welfare agencies when the congregation . . . [moved] into its new \$2.7 million church to be finished by late November [1973]."¹⁴

The lead agency for coordinating the social ministry and welfare agencies was Christian Service Center, a cooperative urban ministry funded in 1973 by Enoree Presbytery, Buncombe Street UMC, Fourth Presbyterian, St. Mary's Catholic, First Baptist, First Presbyterian, Berea Friendship UMC, Clear Springs Baptist, and the Greenville Baptist Association.

The plan was for the Christian Service Center to pay one dollar a year for space at First Baptist with other agencies paying \$2.50 per square foot to cover utilities, maintenance, and janitorial services. The other agencies included the Retired Senior Volunteer Project, Literacy Association, Senior Action, Inc., and downtown Greenville Tec. The Christian Service Center Board of Directors, chaired by Mr. Brantley Phillips, contracted with Harlan Wilson for half time and the Greenville Urban Ministry committee concurred.¹⁵ Mr. Wilson said of the endeavor, "I think it is a genuine effort by a substantial group of dedicated churchmen to help the church meet the needs of people with a multiplicity of needs."¹⁶

Unfortunately the multi-service center at First Baptist never developed because the major tenant, Greenville Tec, "had to close its downtown operation in December 1973."¹⁷

However the First Baptist offer resulted in a program partnership between Greenville Urban Ministry and the Christian Service Center. On November 15, 1974, the two began Emergency Assistance with Mrs. Cheryl Campbell Whisnant as director. Emergency assistance was housed at Triune United Methodist Church.

In the meantime, Greenville Urban Ministry adopted bylaws which stated its purpose as:

"relat[ing] the Christian Gospel to the urban community by serving as:

1. A structure for mission analysis and response by individuals, groups, local churches and regional church structures.
2. A catalyst for interdenominational and interfaith cooperation and response to mission challenges.
3. An advocate for desirable community and system change.¹⁸

With the two agencies having shared a director and a program, and with Greenville Urban Ministry's expanded by-laws, complete merger was accomplished. Greenville Urban Ministry became in reality as well as in intent an ecumenical agency with funding from six denominations. By 1990 that number increased to eighteen different denominations and/or faith groups who supported United Ministries.

Emergency Assistance Program

The Emergency Assistance Program, which began in cooperation with the Christian Service Center, was designed to serve as a clearing-house, a central record-keeping office, and a place of referral for agencies and churches when they needed help to meet emergency needs. The program also had a food pantry, a clothing closet, and provided help with utility bills and rent.¹⁹ The 1975 budget allotted \$600 to Emergency Assistance.

Emergency Assistance is the only extant program at United Ministries continuing from the early days of Greenville Urban Ministry. From its meager 1975 budget it has grown until in 1990, Emergency Assistance provided \$132,623 in direct assistance and interviewed 9,228 clients for rent, utilities, HEAT (heating assistance for elderly people and toddlers), medications, and food. The program continues to serve as a resource and referral entity for churches and agencies.

Emergency Assistance opened satellite pantries in Greer, Travelers Rest, the Golden Strip area, and at Southernside Community Center in the 1980's. United Ministries used either federal funds or grants from the United Methodist Church Hunger Fund to begin the satellites. Of the four, the Travelers Rest pantry, which opened in September 1983 is the only one which grew and is still strong. It serves the northern part of Greenville County, using volunteer interviewers and food donated from churches in the Travelers Rest, Cleveland, Slater, and Marietta areas.

The board and staff of United Ministries sought to fund Emergency Assistance in a number of creative ways. The flea market/garage

sale/Emergency Assistance sale which began in 1975, collected used items and sold them. The site and format changed throughout the years but the fund raiser continued to be a significant annual activity until 1988. "The Green Scene," an auction, filled the fund raising need in 1989. CROP walks were held for international and local hunger relief in 1979 and in 1984-1987. Ingles Grocery stores helped by donating one percent of the total of cash register receipts given to United Ministries by participating churches and individuals. When the Ingles tape collection began in March 1982, United Ministries received \$26.50. By the time the promotion ceased in June, 1985, the program had grown to a monthly collection averaging \$500²⁰. Both Piedmont Natural Gas (1983) and Duke Power (1985) began matching programs to help with heating assistance. The Good Samaritan Run, held at Pebble Creek Country Club, challenged runners for three years (1983-1985) while raising funds for Emergency Assistance.

Nutrition Project

The Nutrition Project (Congregate Dining) began on October 1, 1973, with funding from Title VII of the Older Americans Act which was administered by the South Carolina Commission on Aging. The program provided a hot midday meal, Monday through Friday, to senior citizens who gathered at Greenville Senior Action, Liberty Senior Center, and Easley Senior Center. The meals were prepared by an outside vendor and a van was provided for transportation to the dining sites.

Through the next fifteen years, at various times, dining sites existed at Greer First Presbyterian, Fountain Inn Senior Center, David Hellams Community Center, Juanita Butler Community Center, Fieldcrest Housing Project, Mountain View Housing Project, Mauldin United Methodist Church, Phyllis Wheatley Community Center, Arrington UMC, Sterling Adult Day Care Center, Piedmont First Baptist Church, Sans Souci Baptist Church, Travelers Rest First Baptist Church, Southernside Community Center, Fountain Inn on Weston Street, and Trinity Presbyterian Church in Travelers Rest.

When United Ministries released the management of the Nutrition Project in 1988 to Senior Action, Inc., there were nine dining sites serving over 73,000 meals a year.

Block Partnerships

The Rev. Mr. John Freeman, Associate Director, said of urban work:

... Evangelism is not just a specialized aspect of ministry, but it is indeed the ground of all ministry. Its arena is the worship service, the crusade, the seminary consultation, but it is also the block-partnership, the emergency assistance program, the Job Corps volunteer relationship. Wherever people are addressed in their wholeness, wherever the praise of God supplants personal glory, wherever obedience to Jesus Christ is fulfilled, then evangelism takes place.²¹

Block partnerships were an avenue of ministry. After Mr. Wilson visited the Greater Birmingham Ministry and witnessed the enabling role done by church groups, he led Greenville Urban Ministry to bring together core groups from low-income communities and core groups from middle class churches, usually suburban. The two groups, forming a block partnership, attempted to bring about changes in the low-income community.

The first block partnership, August 1974-May 2, 1976, was between the Viola Street Community Club and St. Mary's Catholic and Trinity Lutheran Churches.

The Viola Street block partnership opened a medical clinic October 1974. The clinic offered "people a free basic health examination and [provided] referral and support for those who required further medical attention."²² After the clinic fulfilled its mission, it closed.

By November 1978 there were four other block partnerships: Paris Community with Lee Road UMC and Prince of Peace Catholic Church; Sterling Community with Christ Church; Greenline-Spartanburg Community with Christ Church; and Washington Street (Southernside) with Buncombe Street UMC.²³ Block partnership outreach activities involved recreation activities, neighborhood clean-ups, and leadership building.

Addressing human needs took on new direction in 1977. Greenville Urban Ministry began an Outreach program, sending staff into targeted neighborhoods to provide information and assistance to the economically deprived and elderly residents living there.

The Outreach staff was provided by the Manpower Division of the Governor's office, using Title VI funds of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Program. Willie D'Ays, Pamela Hurd, Priscilla Williams, Selene McCall, Rebecca Hunter, and Wes Hunter met "a long-felt need to have more contact in the field."²⁴ The outreach projects provided in-house help with food, utilities, and rent. Outreach workers made referrals to employment, Big Brother, medical, food stamps, and family services. They worked with dining site participants and did the footwork of community surveys.

Project H.E.L.P.

Greenville Urban Ministry also responded to "the physical, emotional, and spiritual needs of the community" by once again involving itself in child care.

Begun in 1976, Project H.E.L.P. (Help Educate Little People) enriched the experiences children were having at Mt. Emmanuel Baptist and Tabernacle Baptist Churches. Project H.E.L.P. was funded with a \$19,000 grant from the Appalachian Regional Commission. The program aided children in church-related day care centers, which were generally crowded and lacked leadership for early education ventures. In 1977 with a second year grant of \$23,610, Springfield Baptist, Allen Temple AME, and Mountain View Baptist Churches also joined the program.

Volunteers, trained by the Child Development Assistance Team which was directed by Jayne Crisp, worked with four year olds in Project H.E.L.P. centers to condition them for school. Volunteers stressed motor and language skills, self-confidence, and familiarity with tools such as crayons and scissors. Project H.E.L.P. and its Child Develop Mobile provided special toys for fun and learning.

Project H.E.L.P. contracted with the City of Greenville in 1978 for building and playground improvement at four of the five child care centers.

A 1979 Appalachian Regional Commission grant enabled six day care centers to have paid professional teachers. The centers, Mt. Emmanuel Baptist, White Plains Baptist, Golden View Day Care Center at Piedmont Manor, Springfield Baptist, Cedar Grove Baptist, and Mountain View Baptist, enjoyed the benefits of trained teachers until 1982 when the grant ended.

Funded by United Way, Project H.E.L.P. volunteers continued working alongside the teachers paid by the ARC grant. Volunteers also worked in the Steps Up program, a diagnostic screening program designed to identify children with severe handicaps.

When fire codes in infant centers were strengthened in 1985, United Ministries joined the Community Planning Council to develop a major child care study in 1986 entitled, "Our Children, Our Future." The study recommended:

1. to develop a centralized child care coordinating program
2. to provide more support for child care providers through upgrading licensing, education, and accrediting standards
3. to implement a variety of alternative types of child care, i.e., after school enrichment programs, corporate sponsored programs, sick child care, care for children with special needs
4. to encourage efforts to secure additional infant/toddler programs
5. to promote subsidies for low-income child care
6. to promote inter-agency communication related to fire, health, and licensing regulations
7. to become more aware of child care issues and problems as they affect the total development of the county.

The study resulted in the formation of Greenville's Child, Inc., in 1988. Dr. Jean James took Project H.E.L.P. to Greenville's Child when she left United Ministries to become executive director of the new endeavor which was funded through a Ford Foundation grant.

Other Ministries

Other channels of service in the 1970's were transportation of elderly people to medical appointments (1979-1984) and dialysis patients to treatment; a crime-prevention effort through which 15,000 booklets about crime prevention, titled "Teens in Trouble" were distributed to middle school students; and a criminal justice task force. This task force addressed coordination among local criminal justice agencies, efforts to correct sentencing inequities, and magisterial reform.²¹ The Rev. Fred Reese, chairing the task force, contracted with the Rev. David S. Templeton, Jr., to spend a month in the Greenville Detention Center as a chaplain to assess needs. As a result of the October

1979 recommendations, the Greenville Detention Center continues to have a part-time chaplain supported by local churches.

In addition to the other projects already mentioned, Mr. Wilson was also concerned with the family. A Family Breakdown committee began work in September 1979. Out of this task force grew a family festival, "The Time of Your Life," December 7-14, 1980, chaired by Ms. Kathy Jennings, assistant circuit solicitor. The festival was "a time to live and learn that the prevention of the breakdown of families must be an active concern of everyone."³⁶ Activities included sermons, library events, recreation, food promotions for families, mental health seminars, a museum exhibition, sing-alongs, choral concerts, nursing home parties, and displays at McAlister Square.

By the time Mr. Wilson left in January 1981 he had moved the location of Greenville Urban Ministry four times: from (1) a house behind Triune UMC to (2) Six Woodside as well as an office at First Baptist to (3) the upstairs of Triune United Methodist Church to (4) a rented office building, 712 Laurens Road, which was handicapped accessible.

A Time of Transition

When Mr. Wilson returned to parish ministry, Greenville Urban Ministry went through a time of transition. Ms. Larue Bettis, former Project H.E.L.P. coordinator and then Emergency Assistance coordinator became acting director until the arrival of the Rev. Joe Cal Watson as executive director. He remained for six months, after which Ms. Bettis was again named acting director. During this period the Board of Directors decided to change the name of Greenville Urban Ministry to prevent confusion with Greenville Urban League. Several names were suggested. A favorite was "Greenville Community Ministries" but on January 4, 1982, the name officially became United Ministries.

The Rev. Tom Pietila became executive director for sixteen months, February 1, 1982. He worked three days a week at United Ministries and as minister of Laurens Road United Methodist Church the rest of the time.

Training Events

Mr. Pietila, with the help of Ms. Joy Bennett, reclaimed United Ministries' long-standing commitment to educating people in the com-

munity about the social needs of area citizens. As early as 1970, Greenville Urban Ministry sponsored a youth rally providing information on migrant ministry work, youth mission to Hawaii, Columbia's Urban Service Center, and Spartanburg inner city ministry. Mr. Pietila and Ms. Bennett planned "A Caring Community Conference," held September 10 and 11, 1982, at Buncombe Street UMC. The purpose of the conference was "to identify the various needs in our community, [to] make known existing resources, both public and private, and [to] equip our churches and their membership to respond to the need."²⁷ The Caring Community Conference held workshops on hunger, unemployment, life skills education, and special needs.

This first Caring Community Conference set the pace for United Ministries' continuing commitment to educational opportunities for churches and other groups. There were two more Caring Community Conferences, January 18 and 19, 1985, and January 18, 1986. Didasko, meaning "to teach" in Greek was a series of training events presented the third Tuesday night of each month. Its purpose was "to present issues to area church people which affect our local community."²⁸ After a year Didasko ended. In 1991 United Ministries provides three different monthly workshops and has a professionally produced video educating people about hunger in Greenville County.

C.U.P.

The Caring Community Conferences had positive results. Out of the low-income housing workshop of the 1985 conference developed Habitat for Humanity. The 1982 workshop on unemployment led to a seminar about ministering to the unemployed led by Dr. John C. Raines from Temple University in January 1983.

One of the participants at the seminar was quoted anonymously as saying, "I believe churches are powerful, but I don't believe they know how to use it." He said churches must "design and show a living gospel" in meeting human needs.²⁹

United Ministries took this challenge and created C.U.P., Comprehensive Unemployment Program. C.U.P. was originally created with four facets: (1) support groups, (2) limited financial help with prescriptions, gas for interviewing, (3) free child care and (4) resource room at United Ministries. C.U.P. became "Caring for Unemployed People." The support groups and free child care never developed, but the program, in 1990, renamed Employment Readiness, provides job counseling, transportation assistance for interviews and new em-

ployment, and help with barriers preventing employment such as lack of uniforms or tools. Volunteers assist with obtaining identification papers as well as work related equipment.

More Changes

When the Rev. Mr. Pietila left United Ministries in May 1983, the organization experienced two "firsts." United Ministries hired the first non-Methodist minister and the first female as executive director, the Rev. Beth Templeton, a Presbyterian clergywoman. She had been Church and Community director at United Ministries since October, 1982.

In addition to establishing C.U.P. and overseeing the other ongoing programs, one of Ms. Templeton's first major tasks was to find a permanent home for United Ministries. The organization had outgrown its building on Laurens Road. After much looking and with the help of Mr. Richard Few, attorney, Ms. Templeton announced in December 1983 that Dr. I.O. Brownell had offered a bargain sale of the property, 602-606 Pendleton Street. Additionally the Christie Pediatric Group had offered their facilities in the Medical Court on Pendleton Street. The Board of Directors accepted both properties and United Ministries moved into its new home, 606 Pendleton Street, on March 3, 1984. The Christie Building is used for storage.

Brockwood Housing Project

In addition to negotiating a new home for United Ministries, in 1984 the Board also involved itself in building a sixty-seven unit housing project called Brockwood. Formed as a joint partnership between Southernside Community Center and United Ministries, with the help of the City of Greenville, Brockwood provides subsidized housing for elderly and handicapped people through a 202 Housing and Urban Development grant. Located on West Washington Street, the apartments are brick quadruplexes along with some two-story buildings. The success of Brockwood is told with its almost one hundred percent occupancy rate. The Greenville Housing Authority provides management services.

Reorganization

United Ministries experienced phenomenal growth in the eighties. Emergency Assistance grew from helping 840 families in 1982 to 4,679

families by 1986. The HEAT program grew from \$18,000 during the winter of 1983-1984 to \$55,000 in the winter of 1986-1987. M.E.D. prescription medication assistance began in 1986. The Nutrition Project, Transportation, Project H.E.L.P., and C.U.P. continued to need more and more resources as well as new ideas in order to continue providing services.

As a result of the growth, Ms. Templeton asked the Board of Directors to contract with a consultant to help plan for the future. In the spring of 1987, Dr. Mark Sills of Human Services Institute in Greensboro, N.C., visited United Ministries and made recommendations.

The steering committee of the board met every Wednesday morning during the summer of 1987 to design the new organization for United Ministries. By the fall, the plan was ready for presentation. The most drastic part for the Board was to vote itself out of existence. Since 1974 board members had been chosen from the community at large in addition to two members from churches which contributed one percent of their operating budget to United Ministries. By 1987, the Board had over fifty members. With a new set of by-laws drafted, the Board voted to have a rotating board of no less than eleven and no more than fifteen members. Church representation was provided by the newly created General Assembly whose membership came from financially contributing churches. The General Assembly's congregational representatives (three from each contributing church) served as a network for United Ministries and was responsible for electing the Board of Directors.

Under the reorganization, every job description was rewritten, a mission statement was drafted, and two programs, the Nutrition Project and Project H.E.L.P., were given to other agencies. The riskiest and most promising aspect of the reorganization was to commit to volunteers' being actively involved in all aspects of all the services. United Ministries had always committed itself to training lay people as volunteers. Through work camps and personal contact with prisoner families, through block partnerships and working with children, United Ministries had embraced the feelings voiced by Jane Snipes:

I sincerely feel that all volunteers derive something from what ever [sic] they contribute and that no volunteer goes unpaid. The payment may be that one fills an empty space in the day, that an ego is served or that one's sense of duty is met.³⁰

Emergency Assistance was the first program to reap the benefits of volunteers. Trained volunteers began doing all the interviewing of clients. They stocked food on the pantry shelves and prepared bags of groceries. They worked with the client files and loaded information into the computer. Volunteers in Emergency Assistance in 1990 provided over 3600 hours of service.

Project C.A.R.E.-I.N. (Christians Always Responding to Elderly in Need) had embraced volunteer involvement since its beginning in 1981, but strengthened that commitment to volunteers with the reorganization.

Growing from simple home repairs and lawn maintenance to major renovation of houses, Good Neighbors has tapped a community need.

The Adopt-A-House component of Good Neighbors enjoys working relationships with churches, businesses, Greenville County Redevelopment Authority, and the City of Greenville. Ten houses were renovated in 1990. Spend-A-Day emphasizes United Ministries' commitment to providing training opportunities to youth by coordinating lawn, painting, and house cleaning jobs for youth groups. During the summer of 1990, more than three hundred children helped twenty-nine households. Good Neighbor volunteers also build wheelchair ramps and chop and deliver firewood.

Volunteers were also given opportunities for service in May 1989 when the Place of Hope, a day shelter for homeless people, opened. Long an idea in Beth Templeton's mind, the project germinated in 1985 when the Greenville Mental Health Association released a study about homeless mentally ill people. The study recommended a drop-in center for homeless people.

Mr. Dan Cleveland, pharmacist and owner of Greenville Pharmacy, decided to retire and to sell his pharmacy building, 600 Pendleton Street. The location, contiguous to United Ministries' property, was ideal for a day shelter. After long and tedious negotiations with the City of Greenville, Greenville County Redevelopment Authority, and the State of South Carolina, purchase and renovations of the Greenville Pharmacy became a reality.

The Place of Hope, under the direction of the Rev. A. Charles Cannon, former C.U.P. manager, opened May 21, 1989, with the intent to show homeless people they were special. Mr. Cannon emphasized, "This was done because we care about you."¹¹

The Place of Hope was designed to offer hygiene services (showers, washers, dryers), hospitality, counseling, and case management. In July 1990 Employment Readiness moved from 606 Pendleton Street

into 602 Pendleton Street to provide ready access to homeless people who were seeking jobs. In July 1990 Travelers Aid moved from Family Services into 602 Pendleton Street and became part of United Ministries. Travelers Aid helps stranded travelers return home.

Today United Ministries' programs fall into three tracks:

Volunteer Programs

Volunteers for all programs

Good Neighbors

Adopt-A-House

Wood Ministries

Spend-A-Day

Emergency Assistance

Rent

Utilities

HEAT

MED

Food

Referrals to temporary shelters

Hotel/Motel Partnership

Cooperative Emergency Assistance

Referrals

Homeless Programs

Place of Hope

Employment Readiness

Travelers Aid

United Ministries has enjoyed the support of churches (128 in 1990), individuals, United Way, the City of Greenville, Greenville County Redevelopment Authority, the State of South Carolina, businesses, foundations, and civic clubs. As it looks to the future, it continues to embrace its purpose: to offer opportunities based upon Christian principles for members of the various congregations to minister to the needy of Greenville County, beyond the reaches of their own congregations, through volunteers and professional staff.

FOOTNOTES

¹"GUM Gets With It," *The Advocate*, Summer 1970.

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ville *Piedmont*, November 25, 1972.

⁹*Ibid.*

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¹¹"Minutes of the Greenville Urban Ministry Board of Directors," September 20, 1976.

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¹³"GUM Gets With It," *The Advocate*, Summer 1970.

¹⁴Frances Evans, "Textile Crescent, United Methodists Try to Cope as Mill Villages Change," *Greenville News-Piedmont*, November 12, 1977.

¹⁵J. Hunter Stokes, "Former Library Will Be Utilized in Fight Against Abuse of Drugs," *Greenville News*, June 6, 1971.

¹⁶Stuart Campbell, "Rap Sessions Begin Tomorrow at 'Hope City' Drug Center," *Greenville Piedmont*, July 29, 1971.

¹⁷Minutes, September 17, 1973, and *Urban News*, November 1973.

¹⁸"Old First Baptist Church Building Will Continue to Serve Greenville," *Greenville News*, September 9, 1973.

¹⁹Minutes, February 19, 1973.

²⁰"Old First Baptist Church Building Will Continue to Serve Greenville," *Greenville News*, September 9, 1973.

²¹James G. Stertz, letter dated October 25, 1974.

²²Bylaws of Greenville Urban Ministry, May 20, 1974.

²³James G. Stertz.

²⁴"Tape-Saving Project Boosts Assistance by \$500 Per Month," *Greenville News-Piedmont*, January 28, 1984.

²⁵"Partners in Ministry: Evangelism, Urban Action," *Advocate*, July 22, 1976.

²⁶*Greenville Urban Ministry Newsletter*, July 1976.

²⁷Minutes, November 20, 1978.

²⁸*Greenville Urban Ministry Newsletter*, August 1977.

²⁹*Greenville Urban Ministry Newsletter*, August 1979.

³⁰*Greenville Urban Ministry Newsletter*, October-November 1980.

³¹Bulletin insert for the Caring Community Conference, September 10 and 11, 1982.

³²*United Ministries Newsletter*, January 1987.

³³Frances Evans, "Project of the Unemployed," *Greenville News-Piedmont*, February 5, 1983.

³⁴Betsy Teter, "Volunteer Brainstorms Social Problems," *Greenville Piedmont*, December 28, 1983.

³⁵Thurston Hatcher, "A Place of Hope for the Homeless," *Greenville Piedmont*, May 19, 1989.

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 Mr. & Mrs. John L. Bauer, Route 16, Wellesley Way, Greenville, SC 29615 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. D.M. Beattie, 406 Belmont Avenue, Greenville, SC 29601 — Life
 Mr. & Mrs. Sam M. Beattie, 30 Woodland Way, Greenville, SC 29601 — Life
 Mr. W.H. Beattie, 202 Sandpiper Way, Greenville, SC 29605 — Life
 Mr. David Bergen, Jr., 420 E. Faris Rd., Greenville, SC 29605 — Single
 Mr. & Mrs. Fred A. Bettis, 112 Lake Forest Drive, Greenville, SC 29609 — Family
 Mr. Ernes Blakely, 300 Tower Drive #10, Greenville, SC 29607 — Life
 Mr. & Mrs. Jack L. Bloom, P.O. Box 10176, Greenville, SC 29603 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. L.H. Blythe, 2 Heather Way, Greenville, SC 29605 — Emeritus
 Dr. & Mrs. Macey Boineau, 220 Pine Forest Drive, Greenville, SC 29601 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. S.H. Bowen, 129 Capers St., Greenville, SC 29605 — Family
 Ralph L. Bowers, 502 Shannon Drive, Greenville, SC 29615 — Single
 Mr. Bill Bozeman, 218 Sweetbriar Rd., Greenville, SC 29615 — Single
 Mr. Paul A. Brickell, 12 Oakglenn Drive, Greenville, SC 29607 — Single
 Mr. & Mrs. Brita Bridgers, 19 Cothran St., Greenville, SC 29605 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. Wilbur Bridgers, 33 Lattrean Drive, Greenville, SC 29605 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. J.H. Bringham, 151 Seven Oaks Drive, Greenville, SC 29605 — Life
 Mrs. Dorothy R. Brisson, 925 Cleveland St., Unit 148, Greenville, SC 29601 — Single
 Mr. Thomas Brockman, 317 East Faris Rd., Greenville, SC 29605 — Single
 Mr. & Mrs. William D. Browning, 111 Lake Forest Drive, Greenville, SC 29609 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. Clifton L. Bryson, 4373 Tuckahoe Rd., Memphis, TN 38117 —
 Mr. & Mrs. A.F. Burgess, 308 West Faris Rd., Greenville, SC 29605 — Family
 Mr. O.G. Calhoun, P.O. Box 2048, Greenville, SC 29602 — Single
 Mr. James D. Calmes, Jr., P.O. Box 8074, Greenville, SC 29604 — Single
 Mrs. Mary S. Campbell, 420 Belmont Avenue, Greenville, SC 29601 — Single
 Patricia H. Campbell, 212 Pine Forest Drive, Greenville, SC 29601 — Life
 Rev. & Mrs. A. Charles Cannon, 105 West Penniss Avenue, Greenville, SC 29605 — Life
 Mrs. Alice D. Caney, 2111 Cleveland St., Greenville, SC 29607 — Single
 Mr. & Mrs. W.L. Carpenter, 227 Seven Oaks Drive, Greenville, SC 29605 — Life

- Mrs. Lottie C. Carpenter, 111 Newman Street, Greenville, SC 29601 — Single
 Mr. & Mrs. T.F. Carr, 1722 North Main Street, Greenville, SC 29609 — Family
 Mrs. Churchill Carter, 112 McPherson Lane, Greenville, SC 29605 — Single
 Mrs. Barbara Ann B. Cass, 251 Pimlico Rd., Greenville, SC 29607 — Single
 Mr. & Mrs. J.D. Casteel, Route 9, Jervey Rd., Greenville, SC 29609 — Single
 Mrs. William R. Cely, 1320 Hudson Rd., Greer, SC 29631 — Life
 Dr. & Mrs. Walter Chandle, Jr., Box 511, Manley Rd., Travelers Rest, SC 29690 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. M.C. Christopher, Jr., 75 Warwick Rd., Greenville, SC 29609 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. Walter Clark, 209 Rockingham Rd., Greenville, SC 29607 — Life
 Dr. J. Glenwood Clayton, 14 Starsdale Circle, Route 9, Greenville, SC 29609 — Single
 Mr. & Mrs. J.H. Cleveland, Jr., 203 Grigsby Avenue, Easley, SC 29640 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. Elliott P. Cleveland, 130 Baptist Camp Rd., Marietta, SC 29661 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. G.H. Cleveland, 15 Trails End, Greenville, SC 29607 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. J.M. Cochran, Jr., 1202 Greenway Dr., High Point, NC 27262 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. Thomas H. Coker, 24 Mt. Vista Ave., Greenville, SC 29605 — Family
 Mrs. Jere Coker, 1 Shrevewood Dr., Taylors, SC 29687 — Single
 Dr. Clark S. Collins, 10 LaVista Ct., Greenville, SC 29601 — Single
 Mr. Charles M. Colyer, 3 Hoke Smith Blvd., Greenville, SC 29615 — Sustaining
 Mr. & Mrs. John S. Conway, 50 Stonehaven Dr., Greenville, SC 29607 — Sustaining
 Mrs. Nancy V. Ashmore Cooper, 113 Blakemore Rd., Columbia, SC 29223 — Single
 Mrs. Judith W. Cooter, 700 McDaniel Ave., Greenville, SC 29605 — Single
 Mr. Wali Cottingham, Rt. 1, Box 261, Zirconia, NC 28790 — Single
 Mrs. Marchant C. Cottingham, 100 McDaniel Greene, Greenville, SC 29601 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. William B. Cox, Jr., 7 Tranquil Dr., Greenville, SC 29615
 Miss Mary Sue Cox, Rolling Green Village C-116, Greenville, SC 29615 — Single
 Mr. Paul Vernon Cox, 2700 Calvert St., Washington, DC 20008 — Life
 Mr. & Mrs. Kirk R. Craig, 2 University Ridge Condos, Greenville, SC 29601 — Life
 Dr. & Mrs. Bryan Creashaw, 1911 N. Main St., Greenville, SC 29609 — Sustaining
 Mr. & Mrs. M.B. Crigler, 117 Collins Creek Rd., Greenville, SC 29607 — Life
 Mr. Jack Cromartie, 4 Stillwood Dr., Greenville, SC 29607 — Single
 Mr. & Mrs. W.N. Cruikshank, 345 E. Parkins Mill Rd., Greenville, SC 29607 — Life
 Mrs. Priscilla Culpepper, 106 Leafwood Dr., Taylors, SC 29687 — Single
 Miss Josephine H. Cureton, 133 Augusta St., Greenville, SC 29601 — Single
 Mrs. Elizabeth Teague Davis, 23 Augusta Ct., Greenville, SC 29605 — Single
 Mrs. C.B. Dawsey, 310 W. Earle St., Greenville, SC 29609 — Emeritus
 Mr. & Mrs. John A. DeJong, 101 Byrd Blvd., Greenville, SC 29605 — Family
 Mrs. W.R. Dobbins, 124 Fernwood Ln., Greenville, SC 29607 — Single
 Mr. & Mrs. J.L. Donkle, Jr., 4 Harvest Ln., Greenville, SC 29601 — Sustaining
 Mr. & Mrs. E.M. Donnelly, 1123 Foxfire Ln., Naples, FL 33942 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. Vance B. Drawdy, P.O. Box 10167 F.S., Greenville, SC 29603 — Sustaining
 Mr. Charles B. Dudley, 16 Barriss Ln., Greenville, SC 29605 — Single
 Thea & Stan Duffies II, 101 Belmont Ave., Greenville, SC 29601 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Ligon Duncan, 640 McDaniel Ave., Greenville, SC 29605 — Life
 Col. Wilton H. Earle, Jr., 622 McDaniel Ave., Greenville, SC 29605 — Single
 Mrs. Joseph H. Earle, Jr., 6740 Formosa Dr., Columbia, SC 29206 — Emeritus
 Mrs. O. Perry Earle, Jr., 429 E. Parkins Mill Rd., Greenville, SC 29607 — Sustaining
 Mr. & Mrs. Harry L. Edwards, 106 Ridgeland Dr., Greenville, SC 29601 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. Sam T. Edwards, 219 Sandpiper Way, Greenville, SC 29605 — Family
 Mr. Christopher Edwards, 1 Barksdale Rd., Greenville, SC 29607 — Single
 Mr. & Mrs. R.A. Ehling, 107 Spring Valley Rd., Greenville, SC 29615 — Family
 Mrs. Fred Walter Ellis, Jr., 405 Crestwood Dr., Greenville, SC 29609 — Single
 Mrs. William B. Ellis, Jr., 48 Ridgeland Dr., Greenville, SC 29601 — Single
 Mr. & Mrs. Clyde G. Ellison, 18 Dogwood Ln., Greenville, SC 29607 — Family
 Mrs. Frankie N. Eppes, Rt. 7, Hickory Ln., Greenville, SC 29609 — Single
 Mrs. Mary R. Epring, P.O. Box 407, Greenville, SC 29602 — Sustaining
 Mr. Rhea T. Eskew, 400 Huntington Rd., Greenville, SC 29607 — Life
 Mr. & Mrs. Patrick Fana, Jr., 107 Aldridge Dr., Greenville, SC 29607 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. J.O. Farnsworth, 18 Williams St., Greenville, SC 29601 — Family
 Mrs. Betty Farry, 49 Tanager Cir., Greer, SC 29650 — Single
 Miss Helen Fawcett, 127 Bennett St., Greenville, SC 29601 — Single
 Doris B. Fisher, 211 Boxwood Ln., Greenville, SC 29601 — Single
 Miss Jean Martin Flynn, Box 305, Taylors, SC 29687 — Life
 Mrs. B. Jack Foster, 242 McDaniel Ave., Greenville, SC 29601 — Single
 Ms. Reba Foster, 101 Edisto St., Greenville, SC 29605 — Single

- Mr. Sam J. Francis, 112 Belmont Ave., Greenville, SC 29601 — Single
- Mrs. Holmes W. Frederick, 326 Chick Springs Rd., Greenville, SC 29609 — Single
- Mr. W.E. Freeman, Jr., 22 Kenwood Ln., Greenville, SC 29609 — Emeritus
- Mr. & Mrs. George Funderburk, 417 Belmont Ave., Greenville, SC 29601 — Family
- Mrs. Sandra S. Funderburk, 215 Boxwood Ln., Greenville, SC 29601 — Sustaining
- Mrs. Alester G. Furman III, 644 Altamont Rd., Greenville, SC 29609 — Life
- Mrs. Alester G. Furman, Jr., 6 Woodland Way Cir., Greenville, SC 29601 — Life
- Mr. Clifford F. Gaddy, Jr., 518 Woodland Way, Greenville, SC 29607 — Single
- Mr. & Mrs. H.F. Gallivan III, 50 Galax Ct., Greenville, SC 29609 — Family
- Mr. & Mrs. H.F. Gallivan, Jr., Box 10332 F.S., Greenville, SC 29603 — Life
- Mr. W. Gordon Garrett, 16 McDaniel Ct., Greenville, SC 29605 — Single
- Mr. & Mrs. D.P. Garrick, Jr., 2710 Ceer Hwy., Marietta, SC 29661 — Life
- Mr. J.H. Garrison III, 133 Marshall Bridge Rd., Greenville, SC 29605 — Life
- Mr. Junius H. Garrison, Jr., 11 Boxwood Ln., Greenville, SC 29601 — Single
- Mr. & Mrs. Yancey Gilkerson, 112 Lanneau Dr., Greenville, SC 29605 — Family
- Mr. & Mrs. H.P. Glover, Jr., 5 Crescent Place, Greenville, SC 29605 — Emeritus
- Mrs. Carolyn T. Godsey, 4 Whittington Dr., Greenville, SC 29615 — Sustaining
- Mr. & Mrs. Paul Goldsmith, 15 Stonehaven Dr., Greenville, SC 29607 — Family
- Mrs. Morgan Goldsmith, 4 Lacey Ave., Greenville, SC 29607 — Life
- Mr. & Mrs. Russell Goodale, 925 Cleveland St., No. 194, Greenville, SC 29601 — Family
- Mrs. Claude B. Goodlett, P.O. Box 73, Travelers Rest, SC 29690 — Emeritus
- Mr. & Mrs. Henry Goodwin, 138 Knollwood Ln., Greenville, SC 29607 — Sustaining
- Dr. & Mrs. James B. Gowan, 209 Crescent Ave., Greenville, SC 29605 — Life
- Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Gower, 56 Ridgeland Dr., Greenville, SC 29601 — Family
- Virginia L. Gower, 21 University Ridge Condos, Greenville, SC 29601 — Single
- Mr. & Mrs. J.W. Grady III, 326 Hampton Ave., Greenville, SC 29601 — Family
- Mr. & Mrs. Allen J. Graham, 200 Lake Cir. Dr., Greenville, SC 29609 — Family
- Mr. & Mrs. J. Cranston Gray, 105 McDaniel Greene, Greenville, SC 29601 — Family
- Mr. Paul H. Greer, 102 S. Howell St., Greer, SC 29631 — Life
- Mr. Ronald Gregory, 207 Fairview Ave., Greenville, SC 29601 — Sustaining
- Mr. & Mrs. Jack Griffith, 324 Lowndes Ave., Greenville, SC 29607 — Family
- Mr. & Mrs. Walter Griffin, Jr., 12 Boxwood Ln., Greenville, SC 29601 — Life
- Mrs. L.H. Grimbail, Jr., 221 Sandpiper Way, Greenville, SC 29605 — Single
- Mr. Charles M. Groves, Box 10224 F.S., Greenville, SC 29603 — Single
- Mr. & Mrs. Clifford Hacken, 46 W. Avondale Dr., Greenville, SC 29609 — Family
- Dr. & Mrs. J. Floyd Hall, 100 Hunting Hollow, Greenville, SC 29615 — Family
- Mr. Cary Hall, Box 10207, Greenville, SC 29603 — Single
- Mrs. Jean Hall, 146 Crosswinds St., Greer, SC 29631 — Single
- Mr. Frank B. Halter, 49 Partridge Ln., Greenville, SC 29601 — Sustaining
- Mr. & Mrs. James D. Hammett, 100 Riverside Dr., Greenville, SC 29605 — Family
- Mr. & Mrs. John H. Hannon, Jr., 616 Roper Min. Rd., Greenville, SC 29615 — Life
- Mr. & Mrs. John B. Hardaway III, 408 McIver St., Greenville, SC 29601 — Family
- Mrs. Mary Stewart Hardaway, 229 Fairview Ave., Greenville, SC 29601 — Single
- Mr. & Mrs. Darrell Harrison, 666 Pinetrest Dr., Travelers Rest, SC 29690 — Sustaining
- Mrs. J. Calhoun Harris, 2 Woodland Way Cir., Greenville, SC 29601 — Family
- Ms. Dorothy N. Harris, 1407 Parkins Mill Rd., Greenville, SC 29607 — Sustaining
- Mrs. Ann Hazelwood, 925 Cleveland St., Unit 110, Greenville, SC 29601 — Single
- Mrs. Jane P. Hazelwood, 215 McDaniel Ave., Greenville, SC 29601 — Single
- Mrs. L.W. Hazelwood, 34 Selwyn Dr., Greenville, SC 29615 — Single
- Mrs. Chester E. Haich, Jr., 22 Harvest Ct., Greenville, SC 29601 — Sustaining
- Mrs. C.F. Haynsworth, Jr., 111 Boxwood Ln., Greenville, SC 29601 — Single
- Ms. Brenda Hays, 28 Rocky Creek Ln., Greenville, SC 29615 — Single
- Mr. & Mrs. Max Heller, 36 Pinehurst Dr., Greenville, SC 29609 — Life
- Mr. & Mrs. James M. Henderson, Box 2247, Greenville, SC 29602 — Family
- Mr. W.E. Henderson, Jr., 570 Woodruff Rd., Greenville, SC 29607 — Single
- Mr. GeLec Corley Hendrix, 3 Acorn Ct., Greenville, SC 29609 — Single
- Ms. Katherine L. Hester, P.O. Box 4076, Greenville, SC 29608 — Single
- Miss Elizabeth Howell, 138 Sunset Dr., Greenville, SC 29605 — Single
- Ms. Jackie D. Highley, 512 Pettigru St., Greenville, SC 29601 — Single
- Mr. & Mrs. Leo H. Hill, 28 Montrose Dr., Greenville, SC 29607 — Family
- Mr. & Mrs. Thomas A. Hipp, 201 Fairview Ave., Greenville, SC 29601 — Family
- Mr. Francis M. Hipp, 110 Huckleberry Ridge, Greenville, SC 29609 — Patron
- Mr. H. Neel Hipp, P.O. Box 789, Greenville, SC 29602 — Single
- Mr. & Mrs. M.R. Hoffman, 10 Enterprise Blvd., Greenville, SC 29615 — Family

- Frederick C. Holder, Rt. 2, Box 540-B, Seneca, SC 29678 — Single
 Mr. & Mrs. D.H. Hollingsworth, 301 Seven Oaks Dr., Greenville, SC 29605 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. R.E. Holmes, 16 Rockcreek Dr., Greenville, SC 29605 — Sustaining
 Mr. & Mrs. George Holzberger, 19 Craigwood Rd., Greenville, SC 29607 — Family
 Mr. J. Wright Horton, 2 Osceola Dr., Greenville, SC 29605 — Life
 Dr. & Mrs. A.V. Huff, Jr., Box 28662, Furman Univ., Greenville, SC 29613 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. Coy L. Huffman, 107 Brookside Way, Greenville, SC 29605 — Life
 Mr. & Mrs. James Earl Huffman, 42 Stonehaven, Greenville, SC 29607 — Sustaining
 Mr. & Mrs. R.E. Hughes, Jr., P.O. Box 2567, Greenville, SC 29602 — Life
 Mr. & Mrs. R.E. Hughes, P.O. Box 2567, Greenville, SC 29602 — Family
 Mrs. Sallie C. Huguenin, 11 Quail Hill Ct., Greenville, SC 29607 — Sustaining
 Mrs. Karen S. Humenuik, 7 Windmont Rd., Greenville, SC 29607
 Mr. Leslie P. Hungerford, 10 Toy St., Greenville, SC 29601 — Family
 E. Porter Huskey, 22 Idlewood Dr., Greenville, SC 29609 — Single
 Mrs. Elizabeth R. Isbell, 321 Hampton Ave., Greenville, SC 29601 — Single
 Mr. David Jenness, 107 Oregon St., Greenville, SC 29605 — Single
 Dr. & Mrs. E. Darrell Jervey, 1511 Parkins Mill Rd., Greenville, SC 29607 — Family
 Dr. & Mrs. John E. Johnston, 10 Montrose Dr., Greenville, SC 29607 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. John Earle Jones, 200 Fairview Ave., Greenville, SC 29601 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. William D. Jones, 5 Catalina Dr., Greenville, SC 29609 — Family
 Mr. Fletcher Jordan, Jr., 104 Aberdeen Dr., Greenville, SC 29605 — Single
 Mr. William W. Kehl, 112 Crescent Ave., Greenville, SC 29605 — Sustaining
 Mrs. Thomas M. Keith, 1132 Parkins Mill Rd., Greenville, SC 29607 — Single
 Mr. J.C. Keys, Jr., P.O. Box 8, Greenville, SC 29602 — Life
 Mr. Ben Geer Keys, 12 Victory Ave., Greenville, SC 29601 — Single
 Dr. & Mrs. D.G. Kilgore, 129 Rockingham Rd., Greenville, SC 29607 — Life
 Mrs. Camille C. Killian, 122 Blakely Rd., Piedmont, SC 29673 — Single
 Mr. & Mrs. J.D. Kinsard, P.O. Box 283, Greer, SC 29632 — Emeritus
 Miss Ann Curry King, 210 Cleveland St., Greenville, SC 29601 — Single
 Ms. Mary Louise King, 210 Cleveland St., Greenville, SC 29601 — Sustaining
 Mr. & Mrs. E.H. Kittedge, Jr., 19 Sistine Dr., Greenville, SC 29605 — Life
 Mr. & Mrs. John Kittedge, 42 Forest Ln., Greenville, SC 29605 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. Charles J. Kreidler, 224 Lake Fairhill Dr., Greenville, SC 29615 — No Record
 Mrs. John A. Kuhne, 243 Pine Forest Dr., Greenville, SC 29601 — Life
 Mr. & Mrs. A.W. LaGrone, 322 Belmont Ave., Greenville, SC 29601 — Family
 Mrs. Frank League, 200 Summitt Dr., Greenville, SC 29609 — Single
 Mr. & Mrs. J.E. Lipscomb III, 303 Crescent Ave., Greenville, SC 29605 — Family
 Mr. Broadus Littlejohn, Jr., P.O. Box 5688, Spartanburg, SC 29304 — Life
 Mrs. W.B. Long, 108 Newman St., Greenville, SC 29601 — Single
 Ann Looper — 1509 State Park Rd., Greenville, SC 29609 — Single
 Mr. William Lowndes, 1440 Thornwood Dr., Spartanburg, SC 29302 — Life
 Rev. & Mrs. Emmett Lucas, Box 738, Easley, SC 29640 — Family
 Mr. Arthur Magill, P.O. Box 9259, Greenville, SC 29604 — Single
 Mrs. Brown Mahon, 308 McDaniel Ave., Greenville, SC 29601 — Life
 Mr. & Mrs. Luther Marchant, 239 E. Avondale Dr., Greenville, SC 29609
 Mrs. S. Lanford Marchant, 300 Lanford Cir., Travelers Rest, SC 29690 — Single
 Mr. & Mrs. Andrew B. Marion, 9 Quinine Hill, Columbia, SC 29204 — Family
 Mrs. M.M. Martin, 201 McIver St., Greenville, SC 29601 — Family
 Mrs. Marti Matthews, 124 Ridgcrest Dr., Greenville, SC 29609 — Single
 Dr. John A. Matzko, 17 Profs Place, Greenville, SC 29609 — Single
 Mr. & Mrs. Luther M. McBee III, 239 Pine Forest Dr., Greenville, SC 29601 — Emeritus
 Mrs. W. Gordon McCabe, 89 Woodvale Ave., Greenville, SC 29605 — Life
 Dr. Gerda P. McCahan, 712 E. Washington St., Greenville, SC 29601 — Family
 Mr. Arthur C. McCall, P.O. Box 10250, Greenville, SC 29603 — Life
 Mr. E. George McCain, Jr., 319 Woodburn Creek Rd., Spartanburg, SC 29302 — Patron
 Miss Choice McCain, 125 McDaniel Greene, Greenville, SC 29601 — Life
 Mr. Lowell McCrary, 719 Hudson Rd., Greenville, SC 29615 — Life
 Mrs. Anne King McCuen, 610 Pendleton St., Greenville, SC 29601 — Single
 Mr. Joseph A. McCullough, Cedarhurst Farms, Rt. 3, Honea Path, SC 29654 — Life
 Mrs. C. Fred McCullough, 222 McDaniel Greene, Greenville, SC 29601 — Single
 Mr. & Mrs. Fred McDonald, 69 Stonehaven Dr., Greenville, SC 29607 — Family
 Mrs. Agnes S. McDonald, 222 Shelburne Rd., Greenville, SC 29607 — Single
 Mr. Wilton J. McKinney, 238 Byrd Blvd., Greenville, SC 29605 — Sustaining
 Mr. & Mrs. E.S. McKissick, Jr., 1611 Parkins Mill Rd., Greenville, SC 29607 — Family

- Mr. James I. McKinnick, 401 Garrison Rd., Simpsonville, SC 29681 — Single
 Dr. & Mrs. Edgar V. McKnight, 201 Alpine Way, Greenville, SC 29609 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. Horace McKown, Box 525, Greer, SC 29652 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. John B. McLeod, 307 Crescent Ave., Greenville, SC 29605 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. J.A. McMurry, 4 Blenheim Ct., Greenville, SC 29607 — Family
 Mr. Alex McPherson, 1225 Springdale Rd., Anderson, SC 29621 — Single
 Mr. William deB Mebane, Box 1688, Greenville, SC 29602 — Sustaining
 Mrs. W.A. Merritt, 33 Knosbury Ter., Greenville, SC 29601 — Single
 Metropolitan Arts Council, 123 W. Broad St., Greenville, SC 29601
 Mrs. S.A. Middlebrook, 238 Pine Forest Dr., Greenville, SC 29601 — Sustaining
 Mr. & Mrs. James D. Miller, 8 E. Hillcrest Ave., Greenville, SC 29609 — Patron
 Mrs. Thomas W. Miller, 232 Camille Ave., Greenville, SC 29605 — Emeritus
 Miss Martha Mills, 21 Highland Dr., Greenville, SC 29605 — Single
 Mr. & Mrs. T.J. Mims, P.O. Box 1143, Greenville, SC 29602 — Life
 Nicholas P. Mitchell III, 101 Lavana Ave., Greenville, SC 29601 — Single
 Mr. Lucas Mitchell, 15 Merdmac Ct., Greenville, SC 29609 — Single
 Mr. Stephen D. Mitchell, 104 Atwood St., Greenville, SC 29601 — Single
 Mr. & Mrs. Ous P. Moore, 401 Belmont Ave., Greenville, SC 29601 — Emeritus
 Mrs. James P. Moore, 4 La Vista Ct., Greenville, SC 29601 — Single
 Mr. & Mrs. Charles P. Moran, 10 Stono Dr., Greenville, SC 29609 — Family
 Miss Mary Frances Morgan, 36 Sirmine Dr., Greenville, SC 29605 — Single
 Mr. C. Heyward Morgan, P.O. Box 372, Greenville, SC 29602 — Life
 Mrs. Frank P. Morris, 42 Partridge Ln., Greenville, SC 29601 — Single
 Dr. A.M. Moseley, 939 Fargo St., Mauldin, SC 29662 — Single
 Mr. & Mrs. Herbert A. Moses, 220 Camille Ave., Greenville, SC 29605 — Family
 Mrs. W.B. Mulligan, 501 Laurel Dr., Hendersonville, NC 28739 — Emeritus
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Walker Murray, 102 Stoneybrook Dr., Greenville, SC 29615 — Family
 Dr. & Mrs. Joseph Nannarelli, 511 Pelham Rd., Greenville, SC 29615 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. James A. Neal, 35 Fontaine Rd., Greenville, SC 29607 — Life
 Ms. Rosemary Nelson, 5 Ivy Trail, Greenville, SC 29615 — Single
 Mr. Laurens Nicholson III, 67 Parkins Lake Rd., Greenville, SC 29607 — Single
 Mr. Mack P. Niven, 8 Meyers Dr., Greenville, SC 29605 — Single
 Mr. Edgar M. Norris, 306 Crescent Ave., Greenville, SC 29605 — Single
 Mr. & Mrs. Ben Norwood, Jr., 8 Rockingham Rd., Greenville, SC 29607 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. John W. Norwood, Jr., 711 Pelham Rd., Greenville, SC 29615 — Family
 Mrs. A.T. Odell, 701 McDaniel Ave., Greenville, SC 29605 — Single
 Mr. & Mrs. W.H. Orders, 9 Mt. Vere Ct., Greenville, SC 29607 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. Dewey Oxner, Jr., 10 Parkins Mill Rd., Greenville, SC 29607 — Family
 Mrs. Ruth B. Pamplin, 29 Lanneau Dr., Greenville, SC 29605 — Life
 Mrs. Thomas Parker, 100 Chipwood Ln., Greenville, SC 29615 — Sustaining
 Mr. & Mrs. Dewey W. Parks, Jr., 106 Newman St., Greenville, SC 29601 — Life
 Mrs. C.H. Patrick, 128 Glenbrooke Way, Greenville, SC 29615 — Single
 Mr. Joel Patterson, 129 Stonehaven Dr., Greenville, SC 29607 — Life
 Mrs. B.H. Peace, Jr., 39 Sirmine Dr., Greenville, SC 29605 — Sustaining
 Joe B. Pearce, 206 Rockingham Rd., Greenville, SC 29607 — Life
 Mary M. Pearce, 104 Parkins Lake Rd., Greenville, SC 29607 — Single
 Mr. & Mrs. Heyward G. Pelham, 11 Lakecrest Dr., Greenville, SC 29609 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. Neill M. Perrin, 36 Mt. Vista Ave., Greenville, SC 29605 — Life
 Mr. & Mrs. Joe Piper, 1029 Parkins Mill Rd., Greenville, SC 29607 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. Rodney M. Piper, 311 Tomassie Ave., Greenville, SC 29605 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. Sam T. Piper, 1112 Edwards Rd., Greenville, SC 29615 — Family
 Mrs. John T. Plyler, 1303 Roe Ford Rd., Greenville, SC 29609 — Emeritus
 Mr. & Mrs. Frank S. Poe, 15 Lakecrest Dr., Greenville, SC 29609 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. William N. Poe, 151 Buist Ave., Greenville, SC 29609 — Family
 Mrs. William B. Poole, 107 McDaniel Greene, Greenville, SC 29601 — Single
 Mrs. Judith Powell, 15 Clarendon Ave., Greenville, SC 29609 — Single
 Mr. Blake Praytor, 31 Augusta St., Greenville, SC 29605 — Single
 Mr. James B. Pressly, Jr., 104 Kellett Park Dr., Greenville, SC 29607 — Single
 Mrs. James B. Pressly, 317 Mockingbird Hill, Greenville, SC 29605 — Family
 Ms. Jane Earle Pressly, 205 Rockingham Rd., Greenville, SC 29607 — Life
 Mr. & Mrs. C.C. Prevost, 422 Crescent Ave., Greenville, SC 29605 — Family
 Judge C. Victor Pyle, Jr., 12 Quail Hill Dr., Greenville, SC 29607 — Single
 Mr. & Mrs. David Quattlebaum, 1410 Parkins Mill Rd., Greenville, SC 29607 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. Kirby Quinn, Jr., 32 McDaniel Ct., Greenville, SC 29605 — Family

- Dr. & Mrs. Raymond Ramage, 1111 Parkins Mill Rd., Greenville, SC 29607 — Family
 Mrs. Dorothy P. Ramsaur, 1 Rockingham Rd., Greenville, SC 29607 — Life
 Mrs. J.D. Randolph, 120 Inglewood Way, Greenville, SC 29615 — Single
 Mrs. John Ratterree, 307 Church St., Greer, SC 29651 — Life
 Ms. Dawn Reese, 649 Hwy. 20, Piedmont, SC 29673 — Emeritus
 Mr. & Mrs. Frank T. Rice, 107 Ridgeland Dr., Greenville, SC 29601 — Single
 Mr. & Mrs. J.R. Richardson, Jr., Box 553, Simpsonville, SC 29681 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. W.H. Richardson, Jr., 3 Rockingham Rd., Greenville, SC 29607 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. A.M. Rickman, Jr., 9 LeConte Woods Dr., Greenville, SC 29605 — Family
 Ms. Linda Kay Riddle, 56 Parkview Condos, Taylors, SC 29687
 Mrs. Ida B. Rigby, 333 Jones Ave., Greenville, SC 29605 — Single
 Mrs. Katie Roark, 101 Chipwood Ln., Greenville, SC 29615 — Emeritus
 Ms. Mary Moore Roberson, 225-A Camille Ave., Greenville, SC 29605 — Single
 Mrs. Linda S. Robertson, 39 Country Club Dr., Greenville, SC 29605 — Single
 Mrs. Patricia H. Robinson, 1225 S. Church St., Greenville, SC 29605 — Patron
 Mr. & Mrs. Harvey M. Rose, 60 Timrod Way, Greenville, SC 29607 — Life
 Mr. & Mrs. Porter B. Rose, 4 Pine Forest Dr., Greenville, SC 29601 — Family
 Mr. W.J. Rothfuss, 20 Buist Ave., Greenville, SC 29609 — Life
 Mr. & Mrs. Charles T. Roy, 25 Quail Hill Dr., Greenville, SC 29607 — Family
 Mrs. Harry M. Rubin, Jr., 208 Fairview Ave., Greenville, SC 29601 — Life
 Mr. & Mrs. Louis T. Runge, 232 Woodland Way, Greenville, SC 29607 — Family
 Ms. Mary Louise Rutledge, 925 Cleveland St., No. 196, Greenville, SC 29601 — Single
 Ms. Annie Sadler, P.O. Box 1153, Greer, SC 29652 — Single
 Ms. Billie Sammons, 1309 Jackson Grove Rd., Travelers Rest, SC 29690 — Life
 Dr. & Mrs. Albert Sanders, 441 Longview Ter., Greenville, SC 29605 — Emeritus
 Mr. & Mrs. Gerald Sanders, 207 White Pine Dr., Simpsonville, SC 29681 — Family
 Mrs. Miriam A. Sanders, 100 Lewis Dr., 10-C, Greenville, SC 29605 — Single
 Mr. Richard Sawyer, P.O. Box 8442, Greenville, SC 29604 — Single
 Captain & Mrs. J.C. Schepis, 779 Cathedral Dr., Sunnyvale, CA 94087 — Life
 Miss Mary A. Seyle, 27 Conestee Ave., C-8, Greenville, SC 29605 — Emeritus
 Mr. & Mrs. J.C. Shackelford, 415 Byrd Blvd., Greenville, SC 29605 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. J.D. Sheppard, 209 W. Mountain View Ave., Greenville, SC 29609 — Life
 Mr. Wade H. Sherard, 27 Zelma Dr., Greenville, SC 29609 — Single
 Mr. & Mrs. J.M. Shoemaker, Jr., 109 Pine Forest Dr., Greenville, SC 29601 — Family
 Mrs. Maryland W. Shyles, Box 4371 Park Place, Greenville, SC 29608 — Single
 Miss Lillian M. Simpson, 609 Crescent Ave., Greenville, SC 29601 — Single
 Mr. & Mrs. W.H.B. Simpson, P.O. Box 528, Greenville, SC 29602 — Life
 Ms. W.B. Singleton, 131 Howell Cir., Greenville, SC 29615 — Single
 Mrs. J. Kelly Siak, 20 Southland Ave., Greenville, SC 29601 — Single
 Mr. E.D. Sloan, Jr., P.O. Box 25999, Greenville, SC 29616 — Life
 Mr. R.S. Small, Jr., P.O. Box 10287 F.S., Greenville, SC 29603 — Family
 Mr. Robert S. Small, 420 E. Parkins Mill Rd., Greenville, SC 29607 — Family
 Mr. C.A. Smith II, 140 Lakecrest Dr., Greenville, SC 29609 — Single
 Mr. & Mrs. Milton G. Smith, 1201 Augusta St., Greenville, SC 29605 — Family
 Mr. Conrit B. Smith, 21 E. Lewis Dr., Greenville, SC 29605 — Sustaining
 Mr. Douglas A. Smith, 7 Woodfern Cir., Greenville, SC 29615 — Life
 Mr. & Mrs. Roy McBee Smith, 311 Glendalyn Place, Spartanburg, SC 29302 — Family
 Mr. William Thomas Smith, 108 Ridgeland Dr., Greenville, SC 29601 — Life
 Mrs. Anna C. Smith, 601 Jacob Rd., Greenville, SC 29605 — Single
 Mrs. Margaret Smith, 7 Fairview Ave., Greenville, SC 29601 — Single
 Ms. Judy R. Smith, P.O. Box 3414, Greenville, SC 29602 — Single
 Senator & Mrs. J. Verne Smith, 113 Peachtree Dr., Greer, SC 29651 — Family
 J.W. Snyder, Jr., Box 1843, Greenville, SC 29602 — Single
 Mr. & Mrs. J.P. Southerland, 400 Byrd Blvd., Greenville, SC 29605 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. P.T. Sowden, Jr., 106 Fontaine Rd., Greenville, SC 29607 — Family
 Miss Harriet M. Sparkman, 400 Audubon Rd., Greenville, SC 29609 — Single
 Mr. & Mrs. E.H. Stall, 11 Sirrine Dr., Greenville, SC 29605 — Family
 Dr. Frank H. Stelling, 19 Admiral, Salem, SC 29676 — Single
 Mrs. Emily G. Stephenson, 318 Crescent Ave., Greenville, SC 29605 — Single
 Mr. & Mrs. John M. Sterling, 419 Belmont Ave., Greenville, SC 29601 — Family
 Mrs. Charles Sterling, 122 Kelleit Park Dr., Greenville, SC 29607 — Life
 Mr. & Mrs. J.H. Stewart, Jr., 14 Quail Hill Dr., Greenville, SC 29607 — Sustaining
 Mr. & Mrs. James M. Stewart, 115 Sylvan Way, Greenville, SC 29605 — Family
 Dr. Carol Cline Stilwell, 115 Faris Cir., Greenville, SC 29605 — Family

- Mr. & Mrs. H. Samuel Stilwell, 8 Chippendale Ct., Greenville, SC 29615 — Family
 Dr. & Mrs. L.W. Stoneburner, 10 Trails End., Greenville, SC 29607 — Emeritus
 Mr. & Mrs. C.R. Stone, 36 Wild Magnolia Way, Zirconia, NC 28790 — Life
 Mr. & Mrs. E. Randolph Stone, 200 Saxum Way, Greenville, SC 29611 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. T. Croft Stone, 502 Meyers Dr., Greenville, SC 29605 — Family
 Mrs. Ward S. Stone, 7 Landsdown Ave., Greenville, SC 29601 — Life
 Mrs. Stella Stripling, 11 Rockingham Rd., Greenville, SC 29607 — Single
 Mrs. Judith Stukembroker, 121 McDaniel Greene, Greenville, SC 29601 — Single
 Mrs. C.T. Sullivan, 925 Cleveland St. Unit 232, Greenville, SC 29601 — Life
 Mr. Robert & Ms. Rebecca Swoyer, 218 W. Earle St., Greenville, SC 29609 — Emeritus
 Mr. & Mrs. Randolph Taylor, 203 Sandpiper Way, Greenville, SC 29605 — Family
 Mrs. Gordon Taylor, 135 Wedgewood Dr., Greenville, SC 29609 — Emeritus
 Mr. & Mrs. B.C. Tram, Jr., 104 Heatherbrook Rd., Greenville, SC 29615 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. Richard Telkamp, 12 Ridge Pine Place, Greenville, SC 29605 — Life
 Mrs. Frank Thadston, McDaniel Greene Condos, Greenville, SC 29601 — Single
 Mr. Charles E. Thomas, 222 McDaniel Greene Condos, Greenville, SC 29601 — Emeritus
 Pamela C. Thomas, 2505 Cottage Cove Dr., Richmond, VA 23233 — Single
 Mr. & Mrs. William P. Thomason, 28 Quail Hill Dr., Greenville, SC 29607 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. Harry M. Thompson, P.O. Box 4005 Park Place, Greenville, SC 29608 — Family
 Robert T. Thompson, Jr., 2200 Daniel Bldg., Greenville, SC 29602 — Life
 Mr. & Mrs. R.T. Thompson, 2200 Daniel Bldg., Greenville, SC 29602 — Life
 Mr. & Mrs. J.C. Thomson, 2801 Augusta Rd., Greenville, SC 29605 — Family
 Mr. Gordon Thruston, 138 Shannon Lake Cir., Greenville, SC 29615 — Single
 Dr. & Mrs. T.L. Tiller, Jr., 211 McIver St., Greenville, SC 29601 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. Charles Timmons, 227 Pine Forest Dr., Greenville, SC 29601 — Sustaining
 Mr. Ben F. Tipton, 16 Sunrise Valley Rd., Greenville, SC 29609 — Sustaining
 Mr. & Mrs. Leonard M. Todd, 429 McIver St., Greenville, SC 29601 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. Lewis W. Tolison, Jr., 204 Hunting Hollow Rd., Greenville, SC 29615 — Family
 Linda S. Tollison, 61 Forest Ln., Greenville, SC 29605 — Single
 Mr. & Mrs. G.S. Tompkins, Jr., 425 McIver St., Greenville, SC 29601 — Family
 Mr. B.J. Townes, 14 Selwyn Dr., Greenville, SC 29615 — Single
 Mrs. W. Harrison Trammell, Jr., 925 Cleveland St., No. 206, Greenville, SC 29601 — Single
 Mr. & Mrs. W.B. Traxler, P.O. Box 10031 F.S., Greenville, SC 29603 — Family
 Dr. Robert C. Tucker, 117 Broughton Dr., Greenville, SC 29609 — Single, Emeritus
 Ms. Linda Anthony Tuck, 4 Brookside Way, Greenville, SC 29605 — Single
 Mr. & Mrs. W. Causey Tumlin, 110 Highland Dr., Greenville, SC 29605 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. M.D. Van Patten, 3 Hoke Smith Blvd., B-007, Greenville, SC 29615 — Single
 Mr. Thomas C. Vandiver, P.O. Box 1029, Greenville, SC 29602 — Single
 Mr. & Mrs. Fred C. Walker, 47 Partridge Ln., Greenville, SC 29601 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. Lewis M. Walker, Rt. 7, Galax Ct., Greenville, SC 29609 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. Wesley Walker, 233 Camille Ave., Greenville, SC 29605 — Family
 Mrs. William T. Walker, 105 Randall St., Greer, SC 29615 — Life
 Mrs. W.H. Wallace, 325 Jones Ave., Greenville, SC 29605 — Emeritus
 Mr. & Mrs. James C. Wall, 101 Biscayne Dr., Greenville, SC 29615 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. Jack C. Ward, Rt. 12, Paris Mtn., Greenville, SC 29609 — Family
 Mrs. David B. Ward, 3101 S. Hwy. 14, Greenville, SC 29615 — Life
 Mrs. Richard F. Watson, Jr., 113 James St., Greenville, SC 29609 — Single
 Mr. & Mrs. Donald Watson, 610 Wembley Rd., Greenville, SC 29607 — Family
 Mrs. David E. Watson, 136 Hummingbird Ridge, Greenville, SC 29601 — Single
 Dr. & Mrs. John Kilgo Webb, 1916 Roe Ford Rd., Greenville, SC 29609 — Family
 Mrs. W.M. Webster III, 200 Byrd Blvd., Greenville, SC 29605 — Single
 Mr. & Mrs. Burton Webster, Jr., 306 Rock Creek Dr., Greenville, SC 29605 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. I.T. Welling, Jr., 40 Lake Forest Dr., Greenville, SC 29609 — Family
 Mrs. Eleanor L. Welling, 31 Stonehaven, Greenville, SC 29607 — Single
 Mrs. George O. Wells, 400 McIver St., Greenville, SC 29601 — Single
 Ms. Geraldine Wells, 25 Hoppin John Ln., Taylors, SC 29687 — Single
 Mrs. Ruth E. Wells, P.O. Box 33849, Charlotte, NC 28233 — Single
 Mrs. Cheryl C. Whisman, 505 Kensington Rd., Taylors, SC 29687 — Single
 Mr. & Mrs. A.J. White, Jr., 33 Southland Ave., Greenville, SC 29601 — Family
 Mr. & Mrs. Daniel B. White, 104 Garden Trail, Greenville, SC 29605 — Family
 Ms. Carol J. White, 87 Laurel Ridge Rd., Greenville, SC 29609 — Single
 Ms. Jennifer White, 5 Mimosa Dr., Greenville, SC 29615 — Single
 Mrs. Philip Whitley, 111 E. Avondale Dr., Greenville, SC 29609 — Life
 Mrs. B.T. Whitmire, 311 Bancombe St., Greenville, SC 29601 — Emeritus

Dr. & Mrs. John A. Wilkinson, RR 1, Box 896, Norway, ME 04268 — Family
Dr. Jeffrey Willis, 580 E. Main St., Converse, Spartanburg, SC 29301 — Single
Ms. Candace Wilson, 3 Rosebay Dr., Greenville, SC 29615 — Single
Ms. Geraldine Wilson, P.O. Box 17171, Greenville, SC 29606 — Single
Ms. Susan S. Wilson, P.O. Box 17171, Greenville, SC 29606 — Single
Mrs. Hamlin M. Withington, 102 Fernwood Ln., Greenville, SC 29607 — Single
Ms. Marian H. Withington, Edgewood Arms, Apt. 9, Clemson, SC 29631 — Single
Charles W. Wofford, 400 Woodland Way, Greenville, SC 29607 — Sustaining
Mr. & Mrs. James H. Woodside, 3 Hoke Smith Blvd., D-102, Greenville, SC 29615 — Family
Mrs. Thomas L. Woodside, 133 Aberdeen Dr., Greenville, SC 29605 — Single
Mr. W.D. Workman III, 30 Craigwood Rd., Greenville, SC 29607 — Single
Mr. & Mrs. C. Thomas Wyche, 1140 Parkins Mill Rd., Greenville, SC 29607 — Family
Mr. & Mrs. Joel W. Wyman, 400 Belmont Ave., Greenville, SC 29601 — Family
Mrs. Amy J. Young, 108 Doyle Dr., Greenville, SC 29615 — Single
Mr. & Mrs. Sam R. Zimmerman, Jr., 203 Byrd Blvd., Greenville, SC 29605 — Sustaining

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 which affect the social, economic, political, and religious growth and development of the Greenville region; to sponsor programs, publications, and exhibitions pertaining to the history and culture of the region; to locate and mark, within the requirements of the law, places, sites, and buildings of historical interest or importance within the region; and generally to stimulate and maintain interest in the preservation of documents, family records, and other materials or data which are a part of, or contribute to, the history, growth, and development of the Greenville region.

ARTICLE III — MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. *Eligibility.* Any person or corporation who is interested in the history of Greenville County shall be eligible for membership in the society. (Effective February 1, 1992)

Section 2. *Applications.* Applications for membership shall be addressed in writing to the Chairman of the Membership Committee. The Membership Committee shall pass on all such applications and accept new members who shall be presented to the Society at the regular meeting next succeeding their acceptance. (Amended February 8, 1981)

Section 3. *Classes of Members.* The Classes of Members in the Society shall be (1) regular members, (2) family members, as defined in Article VI, Section 3, (3) Teachers, students or senior citizens (those 65 years or older) members, (4) Sustaining members, (5) Patron members, (6) Life Members, (7) Corporate Members and (8) Emeritus Members as defined in Article VI, Section 2 and 6 (effective February 1, 1992).

ARTICLE IV — OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Section 1. *Officers.* Officers of the Society shall be a President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer. (Amended October 23, 1983)

Section 2. *President.* The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society and the Board of Directors. He shall appoint the chairman 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, shall assist the Treasurer in the handling and collection of delinquent dues; the Second Vice-President shall serve as Chairman of the Program Committee. (Amended October 23, 1983)

Section 4. *Secretary.* The Secretary shall record and keep the minutes of all meetings of the Society and the Board of Directors, shall prepare all correspondence for the Society and the Board of Directors, shall maintain files and records of all such minutes and correspondence, shall mail notices of meetings and shall be responsible for obtaining all necessary printing and supplies. (Amended October 23, 1983)

Section 5. Deleted April 10, 1983.

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

The Treasurer shall also maintain a separate account to be known as the "FOUNDERS FUND." He shall deposit in this fund all gifts and donations of money to the Society, and may invest the same in securities that are fully insured by the Federal agencies. No expenditures from this FUND shall be made except upon a majority vote of the Board of Directors. (Added to Section 6 on April 10, 1983)

Section 7. *Election and Terms of Office.* Certain officers, in accordance with the following schedule, shall be elected at the annual meeting each year to serve for two-year terms. At the annual meeting to be held in 1983 and every odd numbered year thereafter, the Second Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer shall be elected; at the annual meeting to be held in 1984, and every even numbered year thereafter, the President and First Vice-President shall be elected. Any officers may be re-elected or elected to another office. 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 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. (Amended October 23, 1983)

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

Section 9. *Directors-at-Large.* There shall be six Directors-at-Large elected by the membership to serve for three-year terms. At the annual meeting to be held in 1983, two such directors shall be elected to serve for one-year terms, two for two-year terms, and two for three-year terms. At each annual meeting thereafter, two directors-at-large shall be elected to serve for three-year terms. (Amended October 23, 1983)

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

ARTICLE V — MEETINGS

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE VI — DUES

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

Section 2. *Classes of Members.* The classes of members and the dues for each shall be:

	Individuals	Family
Regular Membership	\$ 15.00	\$ 20.00
Teacher, Students & Senior Citizens	\$ 10.00	\$ 15.00
Sustaining Membership	\$ 30.00	\$ 42.50
Patron Membership	\$ 75.00	\$100.00
Life Membership	\$150.00	\$200.00
Corporate Membership (minimum)	\$100.00	
Emeritus Membership	1/2 regular membership dues	

Effective February 1, 1992

Section 3. Family Memberships. A married couple or two members of the same family who live at the same address shall be eligible for a family membership, provided, however, that if either is an emeritus member, the combined dues shall be the same as the dues for an individual membership. (Amended February 8, 1981)

Section 4. Circulation of Publications. One copy of all Society letters and publications shall be issued to individual members, or one copy per family membership, whose current dues have been paid. (Amended October 23, 1983)

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

Section 6. Emeritus Memberships. Any person sixty-five (65) years of age who has been a member in good standing continuously for not less than ten (10) years shall, upon application to the Treasurer, be designated by the Board of Directors as an emeritus member with full voting privileges. Annual dues for emeritus members shall be one-half of individual membership dues. (Amended February 8, 1981)

ARTICLE VII — COMMITTEES

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

- (a) The Membership Committee, which shall solicit new members and pass upon such applications.
- (b) The Program Committee, which shall arrange programs for each of the regular meetings.
- (c) Publications Committee, which shall be responsible for publishing and distributing the Society's papers, proceedings, and other periodicals. (Amended October 23, 1983)

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

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

ARTICLE VIII — DISSOLUTION

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

ARTICLE IX — AMENDMENT

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

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

NOTE: The text of the "By-Laws of the Greenville County Historical Society" as printed above includes all changes approved by the Society through October 23, 1983.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY

(Please add \$2.00 to the prices listed below for postage and handling)

Proceedings and Papers

Volumes I-III (1962-1968): out of print

Volume IV (1968-1971): \$5.00 per copy

Cross, M.A., "Today's Textile Scene in Greenville County"
Ebaugh, Laura Smith, "The Cotton Mill Village in Retrospect"
Sutherland, H.L., "Arms Manufacturing in Greenville County"
Whitmire, Mildred E. (Mrs. Beverly T.), "The Presence of the Past"
Withington, Frances Marshall, "Camp Sevier, 1917-1918"

Volume V (1971-1975): \$5.00 per copy

Anderson, Marion Thomas, "Some Highlights in the History of Education in Greenville County"
Barnes, Romayne A., "Unionist of Greenville District and South Carolina"
Barr, George D., "The Greenville Municipal Airport Story"
Barton, William P., "The Coming of the Railroad to Greenville"
Burgess, Mary Wyche, "John Broadus Watson, Psychologist From Travelers Rest"
Gilkerson, Yancey S., "Textile Hall's First Sixty Years"
Haitchcock, G. Randall, "Role of the Appalachian Council in Historical Restoration"
Hewell, Marion McJunkin, "The Academies"
McKoy, Henry Bacon, "History of Greenville's First Churches"
McKoy, Henry Bacon, "The Story of Reedy River"
Perry, Ellen, "The Story of the Greenville Library"

Volume VI (1975-1979): \$5.00 per copy

Adams, Nell, "Four Sisters From Boston"
Clark, Mrs. Harold C., Jr., "History of the Greenville Arts Festival"
Flynn, Jean Martin, "Chick Springs, 1840-1941"
Gettys, James W., Jr., "Mobilization for Secession in Greenville District"
Huff, A.V., Jr., "Carolina Howard Gilman and Confederate Refugee Life in Greenville"
Reid, Alfred S., "The Greenville County Council for Community Development: Furman and Greenville in Partnership in the 1930's"
Woods, Mrs. Lois, "Robert Quillen, 1887-1948"

Volume VII (1979-1983): \$8.00 per copy

Hawkins, John L., "A History of the Greenville Water System From Its Inception to January 1, 1981"
McKoy, Henry Bacon, "The Mansion House"
Mulligan, Mrs. W.B., "A History of Camp Greenville, 1912-1982"
Oliphant, Mrs. A.D. (Mary C. Summs), "Genesis of an Up-Country Town"
Owens, Loulie Latimer, "My Adventures With the South Carolina Tricentennial"
Sanders, Albert Neely, "Greenville in the 1830's"
Tucker, Robert C., "A History of Paris Mountain"
Ward, Mrs. David, "William Bares and the Batesville Community"

Volume VIII (1984-1990): \$12.50 per copy

Blythe, Anne M., "The Life and Works of Elizabeth Allston Pringle"
Brown, Johnny Mack, "History of the Greenville County Sheriff's Office 1786-1986 — 200 Years of Service"
Cannon, A. Charles, "The Maxwells, A Pioneer Greenville Family"
Carbough, J.C., "The Golden Grove Tea Farm of Junius Smith: Preliminary Findings"
Francis, Sam, "U.S.O. History Greenville, S.C."
Gilkerson, Yancey S., "Main Street 1880-1980"
Hart, Mildred C., "Mauldin"
Lesene, J. Mauldin, "The Nullification Controversy in an Up-Country District"
Lumpkin, Henry, "The Fighting Partisans of the Back Country"
McCoin, Choice, "Captain Ellison Adger Smyth"
McCoin, Choice, "Charles A. David: Greenville Cartoonist and Writer"

- Molke-Hansen, David, "The Historical Writings and Thought of Benjamin Franklin Perry"
Partridge, Dave, "A Brief, Highlight History of the Greenville Hospital System"
Smith, Thomas J., "The History of Power Generation and Distribution in the Greenville Area"
Todd, Leonard, "Donaldson Center Industrial Air Park"
Webb, John K., "The History of Medicine in Greenville County"

Other Publications

- McKoy, Henry Bacon, *Greenville, South Carolina, As Seen Through the Eyes of Henry Bacon McKoy* (1989).
165 pages. \$18.50 per copy.
Whitmire, Mrs. Beverly T., editor and compiler — *Presence of the Past: Epitaphs of 18th and 19th Century
Pioneers in Greenville County, South Carolina, and Their Descendants*. 992 pages. \$20.00 per copy.

