

THE HISTORY OF CAMP GREENVILLE

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When twelve young men met in London, England, in June of 1844 to found an organization to reach young men, little did they realize that it would become an international organization. It became known as the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA)² and is now serving in seventy countries. The humble purpose of the twelve young men was to communicate to others the meaning of Christian faith and living which they themselves had personally experienced. The movement soon spread, reaching Scotland and Ireland. In 1851 the first YMCA's were organized in Canada and the United States. Soon twenty-seven cities had "Y's" and the organization is still growing, reaching out with its triangle challenge to develop mind, body, and spirit.

The first YMCA in Greenville County was an industrial "Y" at Monaghan Mill. Mrs. S. P. Ravenal, mother of Thomas F. Parker gave funds to build the first wooden building. After it was burned to the ground in 1924, it was replaced in 1926, with a brick building which is serving the community today. Other industrial YMCA's were built at Judson, Woodside Mills and Brandon Mills before 1910. Other industrial "Y's" came later.

The downtown Young Men's Christian Association was organized in 1910 when

... citizens of Greenville realizing that the young men of the city should have some place where they might spend their leisure hours and still be surrounded by influences which tend for the best, raised by a whirlwind campaign the sum of \$31,000 to be devoted to the building of a Young Men's Christian Association building.³

The new building was completed about 1912. After a dedication service held at the First Baptist Church on West McBee

¹Mrs. Mulligan "received most of the information for this paper" from: notes of John M. Holmes; Mrs. J. P. Jones, *Plaques at Pretty Place*; Charles J. Kilbourne's scrapbooks; W. B. "Monk" Mulligan, and extended research in "old newspapers" from 1904 through 1980. Ed.

²Mrs. Mulligan follows the local usage making "Y" and YMCA interchangeable abbreviations. Ed.

³Greenville News, undated clipping from Charles J. Kilbourne's scrapbook. The scrapbook is an old history book into which Kilbourne posted news articles from the Greenville News from 1905 to 1915, most of which concern the YMCA.

Avenue, the guests, led by a brass band, marched up Main Street and over to the new building on East Coffee Street. There dignitaries cut ribbons and the work of the "Y" was underway. The first Physical Director was Charles J. Kilbourne and he soon had a well-planned program underway including everything from a marbles tournament to sports: basketball, volleyball, baseball, football, cross country running, etc. Of the varied activities, camping and hiking were the more popular choices. Consequently, in the first year of YMCA activities, Kilbourne organized a camp — the beginning of Camp Greenville.

This first camp was a two-week session at Cedar Mountain, North Carolina, from August 1 to 15, 1912. Twenty-five or thirty boys attended this first venture in local YMCA camping and had the "time of their lives." The surrounding countryside was wild and open, so the campers visited High Falls, Triple Falls, Bridal Veil Falls, the forest, and other places which are currently closed to the public.⁴

In 1913 Camp Greenville held its season at Glen Echo near Brevard, North Carolina. This location offered boating and fishing as additional camp activities. However, the campers enjoyed other activities as reported by the "camp editor," a young journalist named Roger Peace:

. . . . Monday most of the boys went with Mr. Kilbourne to Brevard. He had to get more grub for the camp and the rest of the crowd went to cool off with Biltmore ice cream On our way back we went by Deer Lake where Camp Sapphire will be located next month We went swimming and boat riding on the lake going through the woods the leader got us all worked up by shouting he had found a dead man. When we all got there to look it was the skeleton of an elk or deer Tuesday . . . we went on a hike to Bridal Veil and High Falls. Grayson Hoke went with us. We . . . reached Little River above High Falls, then everybody had to pull off shoes and socks and ford the river After we got below the falls we stripped off everything and went in swimming. Mr. Kilbourne went in also. You know how smooth the rocks are all the way down the falls, well we would walk up the bank and do a shoot

⁴The Boys Work Chairman, Arthur Gower, visited the camp. There is a picture in the *50th Anniversary Book* showing Gower with the boys of the 1912 camp and another of the campers hauling in a huge log for a camp fire.

from the top to bottom. It was great. As we were dressing William Goldsmith saw a big snake. Grayson Hoke shot it . . . was about four feet long . . . We got back to camp just in time for a bully great dinner and everybody filled up and we are ready to play a game of ball . . .'

In 1914 Camp Greenville moved to Blythe Shoals and camped on property belonging to H. P. McGee and W. C. Haywood. The week before the campers arrived Physical Director Kilbourne, A. D. and Reuben Asbury, Franklin Yager and the cook went to prepare the site. On Friday Kilbourne returned to Greenville and reported that "an ideal spot had been selected and that the tents had been set up, kitchen built, and stores secured . . .".⁶ The "main body" went up on Monday by the Greenville and Knoxville Railroad accompanied by John Laney Plyler of the high school faculty. He organized the campers into four squads of six boys with each under a sergeant whom Plyler had appointed.⁷

Camp Greenville operated at the Blythe Shoals site from 1914 until 1924.⁸ One frame building served as kitchen, dining room, infirmary, camp office, and (in inclement weather) recreation hall. Floorless pyramidal tents provided shelter for 60 to 150 boys. Many thought that Blythe Shoals was an ideal site and, after World War I ended, there was talk of making it a permanent settlement.

In the meantime, important leadership changes occurred at the YMCA. In 1914 Kilbourne left Greenville and his successor, Charles Dushan, served for a short while. Then John W. Holmes, "Uncle Johnny" as he was called, became General Secretary in 1914. He served as Camp Director for nearly thirty

⁶Clipping from Kilbourne's scrapbook, n.p., n.d.

⁷Clipping from Kilbourne's scrapbook, n.p., n.d. Kilbourne returned to Blythe Shoals on Saturday accompanied by a cow, Luther McBee, and Mills Hunter.

⁸Ibid. The clipping lists the campers as follows: Robert Marshall, first sergeant, with Eugene Hammond, Robert Tannahill, Pat Calhoun, G. DeSaussure, Jesse Mull, and Harry Martin in his squad. Harry Haynsworth, second sergeant but no troops in his squad. Frank Morris, third sergeant, with Knox Haynsworth, Marvin Crymes, Joe Morris, Joe Birnie, and Lewis Parker in his squad. Stanley Black, fourth sergeant, with Perry Atkinson, H. Dawes, Clark Cothran, Tom Fahnsstock, Don Carleton, and J. W. Jones in his squad.

⁹There was no camp season in 1917 due to complications derived from the entrance of the United States into World War I.

years before retiring in 1942. His Physical Director, able assistant, and successor was Walter B. "Monk" Mulligan who joined the staff in 1922. When "Uncle Johnny" retired in 1942, "Monk" became General Secretary and Camp Director, serving until 1968. Under the leadership of Holmes and Mulligan, Camp Greenville developed from the tent camp on borrowed land to the modern YMCA camp of today.

In the early 1920's the question of constructing permanent buildings for Camp Greenville arose. One day General Secretary Holmes and J. Harvey Cleveland of Cleveland, South Carolina, were discussing the merits and limitations of the Blythe Shoals site. As "Uncle Johnny" described what would be the ideal site for a boys' camp, Cleveland told him of a wonderful place on the top of a mountain which offered everything. When "Uncle Johnny" saw the Cleveland-suggested location, he knew that it was the right spot. Finally, Camp Greenville found a home. The first twenty-eight acres at the edge of the mountain known as "Cleveland Cliff" belonged to Cleveland and he donated it to the "Y." It has an ever-changing view, but it is always beautiful. Mrs. Cleveland called it "Pretty Place" and Pretty Place it remains.

But more land was needed than the twenty-eight acres containing Pretty Place. The Saluda Land and Lumber Company had extensive holdings of adjoining land. Soon Charles Gower, a long-interested friend of the camp, made several trips to Chicago and secured a gift of 446 acres on Standing Stone Mountain to the YMCA by President F. E. Gary and the Saluda Land and Lumber Company. Now that the "Y" had 474 acres of mountain land,* Bennette Eugene Geer, J. E. Sirrine, W. C. Cleveland, A. W. Smith, W. S. Griffin, Thomas F. Parker, and H. T. Mills subscribed a total of \$7,000 to expedite site preparation and construction of permanent buildings. The Greenville Rotary Club gave \$500 to help build the now-named Lake Rotary and the Thomas Parker Lodge. Other help followed.

*Property additions in 1965 and 1966, made possible of the heirs of Sue H. Earle and J. Harvey Cleveland brought Camp Greenville's land holdings to a total of 1555 acres, including the old State Fish Hatchery and property on both sides of Middle Saluda River. Luther Marchant in *50th Anniversary Book*.

Dr. B. E. Geer sent a crew of men over from Judson Lake to help construct the first cabins and dining hall. At first there were five cabins, each named after a past president of the YMCA. Additional "housing" for campers was provided by nine tents. Other cabins were built as the camp grew.¹⁰ These early cabins had neither electricity nor water. Light came from the kerosene lanterns that had to be cleaned every morning. Water had to be carried by buckets from Mulligan's Spring.¹¹ The first electricity at Camp Greenville came from its own generator driven by an overshot wheel. The firm of Huntington and Guerry wired the camp without charge.

The Lodge at Camp Greenville is unique among such buildings at a boys' camp. In the first place the boys and their leaders began an ongoing tradition of self-help by doing much of the construction themselves. On this project, they were helped by their mountain neighbors. On one occasion seventeen of the mountain men came in and gave one day's work, erecting four columns on the porch of the Lodge. The only paid labor in the construction of this building was the cutting and placing of the tulip poplar timbers used to support the roof. The Lodge is made of native rock from a small quarry on the camp's property. The quarry also furnished rock for the dining room, gymnasium, chapel at Pretty Place, the airnasium, and the W. W. Burgiss Infirmary. Most of this rock for the Lodge was brought in by hand, wheelbarrow, horsecart, or small Ford truck. The rocks were dynamited by mountain people or leaders: "Monk" Mulligan, Johnny Garraux, "Uncle Johnny" Holmes.

The Lodge is also unique among Camp Buildings as an expression of the "great cause of international friendship." While the Lodge was being built, "Uncle Johnny" Holmes and some of the boys came up with the idea of making it a "friendship building" incorporating into its walls stones collected in friendship from many places and presented by many people. Letters explaining the idea went out to superintendents of national

¹⁰Appendix A at the end of this paper lists the cabins and tells something of the origin of their names.

¹¹This spring is below Lake Rotary close to the Nature Hut. Its water still flows clear and cool.

parks, some railroads, and some Rotary Clubs. The Greenville Rotary Club voted to expand the project beyond the United States and Canada and sent letters to district governors of foreign Rotary clubs requesting gifts of stones as an expression of world-wide friendship. There followed an inpouring of rocks, generally accompanied by letters from the contributing Rotarians, many pictures, and a history of each stone contributed for the walls.¹² For example, Rotarian Bensusan-Butt of Colchester England, wrote:

A very pretty idea I thought. Therefore . . . I am sending . . . three pieces of genuine Roman tessellated pavement, at least 1900 years old, dug up in my garden, which now occupies part of the site of the original Roman settlement in England, then known as Cam-elodumum — was corrupted into "Colchester." Barring a scrubbing the fragments are just as they were unearthed by my gardner

Please forward it . . . for presentation to the boys from a lover of your great nation, and a wholly insignificant fellowworker in the great cause of international friendship"

By the time the Lodge was finished, the need for a dining hall was urgent. The family of the late W. H. Balentine donated the Balentine Dining Hall as a memorial. This was the largest gift which the local YMCA had received up to that time.

The original Balentine dining hall burned due to heavy snow on the roof. Everything was lost except the framework of the building. It was restored in two months of hard work by leaders, mountain people and county workers. The engineering work was done without charge by the J. E. Sirrine Co. of Greenville, South Carolina. This firm was always responded to all of the camp's "calls for help." Mr. George Wrigley, of the J. E. Sirrine Company, spent much time in actual labor for camp, at times sleeping with "Monk" and "Uncle Johnny" in a mountain home until a camp cabin was ready. The Balentine Dining Hall is one of the more beautiful buildings of its kind to be found anywhere.

With the growth of Camp Greenville and the new dining hall, a cold storage plant was needed to replace the old spring house

¹²These, often moving, letters, pictures, and histories are collected in fourteen bound volumes of the Lodge book, named the "Book of World Friendship."

¹³Unidentified, undated newspaper clipping from scrapbook

which had been used. A group of Greenvillians — T. Charles Gower, B. E. Geer, R. E. Henry, and H. J. Haynesworth — generously gave a thirty-foot overshot water wheel; Marshall Beattie gave the necessary batteries, and Mrs. A. L. McKissick provided funds for the refrigeration equipment.

Other improvements came to meet the growing needs of a growing camp. While the cold storage facility was being built, the athletic field was being cleared and spaded. Although it seemed impossible that the area was large enough for two baseball diamonds, two were completed successfully. The athletic field was "Monk's" pride and joy to voice his pleasure that "no other camp has a field as large 3,000 feet above sea level." Named the Gower Athletic Field, it has meant much to the physical development of the campers. Principles of fair play and respect for the rights of others learned on this field have been lessons the boys will never forget.

Pretty Place at Cleveland Cliff has always been a place of worship. Even before a chapel was built, one could stand on the rock and gaze at the magnificent view as it reached out for miles. The mountain peaks seemed to stand together making one great unit of beauty. The campers first worshipped on the cliff when weather permitted. During inclement weather, services were held in the World Fellowship Lodge. A small outdoor chapel was built about 300 feet from the rock in 1929. It consisted of rustic benches, a cross made of dogwood at the front, and an iron "pipe organ" constructed by George Mackey, who was then Physical Director of the YMCA.¹⁴ The organ served for chimes. In a few years, it became necessary to build a larger chapel at Pretty Place. Mr. Fred Symmes donated the funds for the new chapel. The Fred W. Symmes Chapel was later enlarged by Mrs. Glen Wilkerson of Washington, D. C., niece of Mr. Symmes. This chapel at Pretty Place means so much to so

¹⁴Besides being Physical Director for several years, Mackey also served as Camp Director, at Blythe Shoals for two years. He resigned to work in the family business, the Mackey Mortuary, in 1938. He was director of the Rotary Boys Choir for many years. As a writer in *The Greenville News*, January 15, 1950, noted "A program by the Rotary Boys Choristers, under the direction of George Mackey, is not just another concert — it is an experience." George Mackey continued his interest in the YMCA, and was a leader of boys.

many. "It's the closest place to Heaven in South Carolina" according to B. O. Thomason.

For years, "Uncle Johnny" Holmes talked to the campers and will long be remembered for his inspirational messages. Mr. B. O. Thomason, who, when he was about ten years old, heard "Uncle Johnny," said the talks had a lasting affect on him. Mr. Holmes' book, *Talks to Boys*, was given to the Greenville Library by his wife. After Mr. Holmes' death in 1960, Mr. B. O. Thomason, Jr., was given the responsibility of getting speakers for the chapel services. He always considered it a privilege to give the first talk each year. There are at least forty-five plaques around the chapel to honor the memories of individuals whose lives were touched by the YMCA and Camp Greenville. Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Jones copied each plaque and Mrs. Jones (better known as "Vickey," camp nurse for several years) put the plaques in a book. The book was given in memory of W. B. "Monk" Mulligan, who died May 20, 1975.¹³ The Jones family has meant much to camp, and their son, J. P. Jones, Jr., still serves as a counsellor. The Chapel at Pretty Place will always keep the main purpose of the camp to the fore: the provision of a Christian camping experience and a Christian atmosphere.

Although it is primarily the campers' chapel, more and more couples are choosing it for a wedding site. It is a lovely place for a marriage ceremony, with the altar of a tall cross, hand chiselled by Solomon Jones, and a back drop of the rolling hills of the Blue Ridge Mountains. It is a majestic view regardless of weather conditions. Each year the Rocky Hill and Blue Ridge Baptist churches conduct an impressive Easter sunrise service at Pretty Place. People come from Greenville, Brevard, and Cedar Mountain communities to worship. The first Hammond organ was given by the Father-Son campers of 1962.¹⁴

The Elks Gymnasium, started in 1939 and finished in 1940, provided a place other than The Lodge for activities in inclement weather, including basketball, ping-pong, indoor baseball,

¹³Mrs. Mulligan expresses her heartfelt appreciation to the Jones family for "such a wonderful expression of love."

¹⁴The first Father-Son Camp and the Family Camp both began in 1942.

and other activities. Construction of the gymnasium illustrates well the knack of YMCA leadership in combining idea, philanthropy, local resources, and hard work to provide a needed facility. the YMCA staff provided the idea and a general concept of the forty-by-sixty-foot building of native rock, wood, and reinforced concrete. This concept was refined into specifications and blue prints by courtesy of J. E. Sirrine and Company. The Greenville Elks Lodge gave \$1000 toward the buildings' cost. A small saw-mill was brought on the camp property (away from the camp itself) and selective cutting of timber provided lumber for the building as well as some that was sold to help meet the costs. The labor, for the most part, came from the camp leaders and the campers themselves. These workers demonstrated their enthusiasm by starting work early in the day, often at four o'clock in the morning. Two crew members, Ed Taylor and "Monk" Mulligan, acquired the nicknames of "Green Hornets" after spraying the building and getting about as much paint on themselves as on the woodwork.¹⁷

During the 1950's, it seems that Camp Greenville grew overnight into a small city. The John M. Holmes workshop, one of the more valuable buildings at the camp, was given by the Batson family in memory of "Uncle Johnny." The Bible Class of the Buncombe Street United Methodist Church gave the tools and machines. A second lake, Lake Sudie,¹⁸ was begun in 1958 and, when completed the following year, covered nine acres. It is used for fishing, canoeing, and on occasion, water-skiing.

A great friend of Camp Greenville, Gene Stone, built a road around the lake, making it possible to ride around the entire area, including the horse ring now used as the B. M. trail and the new council ring. As a continuing project, Stone keeps the ground around the lake trimmed. When camp leadership determined that Camp Greenville should have some winterized cabins, Stone raised about \$82,000 for three cabins: the Ballenagh Cabin, given by the Ballenagh family; the Self Cabin,

¹⁷Greenville Piedmont, December 28, 1939.

¹⁸The lake was named after Mrs. W. B. Mulligan, wife of former director, who takes this opportunity to express her deep appreciation and to hope that Lake Sudie will give campers a safe and fun-loving place to enjoy part of their camp experience.

given by Self Manufacturing Company, and the Symmes-Stephenson Cabin, given by the Symmes-Stephensons. The winterized cabins were built on Stone's Mountain, named in honor of Gene Stone, and opened a new aspect to the camping program — winter camping.

Other new facilities and buildings have been added in recent decades. Two new tennis courts were added to the three donated earlier by Fred Curdts in memory of his father. The parents of Paul Browning, Jr., a camper and counselor for many years, gave the Paul Browning Airnasium. Mr. B. H. Peace, Jr., gave a new pump and water system. The Burgiss Foundation donated the Burgiss Infirmary, an excellent facility with nurses' quarters and eight beds for campers. The American Business Club sponsored the Golden Gloves Boxing Tournament for nine or ten years and used the proceeds and some funds donated to build the useful American Business Club Office.¹⁹ Also added were the Mack Mullikan Laundry and the Daniel Shower House, given in memory of Charles E. Daniel by the Daniel Construction Company. In keeping with the camp tradition, however, the leaders and boys built the rifle range which flanks the business office.

On one occasion, "Monk" said:

All the world, it seems, has contributed to Camp. We have not kept an accurate account of our contributors, as we were busy building to meet the needs of the boys. To those mentioned, we thank you sincerely. To those not mentioned, we thank you and know that you will glory in our success just as much as if the Camp had been named for you.²⁰

Leaders of Camp Greenville and the boys have developed several good hiking trails to neighboring landmarks. Rainbow Falls is the most popular. There the water cascades 150 feet down the side of the mountain. It is beautiful, and provides an exciting adventure for the boys. Shower Bath Falls, Confederate Cave, the Gold Mine, Little Rich Mountain (the second highest

¹⁹The names of all those who donated for this building hang over the mantle. Some of these attended Camp Greenville in 1924, 1925, and 1926.

²⁰Appendix B at the end of this paper provides a partial list of donors and donations not included in this description of the growth of the camp.

mountain in South Carolina), Billy Goat Rock, and Pretty Place are other attractions.

More significant than the buildings at Camp Greenville, however, are her "builders," the men who provided the professional leadership and who devoted themselves so selflessly to her cause.²¹ In the years of my experience with Camp Greenville, three men stand out as truly great leaders: John M. Holmes, Walter B. "Monk" Mulligan, and Luther Marchant.

General Secretary and Camp Director John M. Holmes, better known as "Uncle Johnny," led the YMCA in locating the Camp permanently "on top of the Blue Ridge" and in developing the Camp despite the long years of the Depression. His inspirational talks at Pretty Place and his day-by-day leadership gave the Camp a character that long persisted. As one admirer has written:

He served the Y for more than thirty years during which time, he endeared himself not only to the youth of this area, but to adults as well. He was affectionately known to young and old alike as "Uncle Johnny." To say that he had a large part in building Camp Greenville, located in the mountains of upper Greenville, is to state a literal fact. For much of the original construction was done by his own hands and the early building was done under his personal supervision. It can be truthfully said that the Greenville YMCA and Camp Greenville are monuments to him. But his real monument, far more enduring than granite or marble or bronze, is built into the lives and characters of the thousands and thousands who had the good fortune to come under his influence. Yes, "Uncle Johnny" truly built his own monument, day by day, with the indestructible stone of love and sacrificial service to God and to his fellowman.²²

For fifty-three years, Walter B. "Monk" Mulligan devoted his energy and ability to the boys of Camp Greenville and the YMCA. From 1922 until 1942 "Monk" was the co-builder and developer under the guidance of "Uncle Johnny," becoming Assistant Director from 1938 to 1942. When "Uncle Johnny" retired, "Monk" became Director of Camp Greenville and General Secretary of the YMCA until 1968. His enthusiasm knew no bounds, and the "Y" grew rapidly under his leader-

²¹Appendix C lists the Directors of Camp Greenville.

²²Source unknown.

ship. One person wrote that "Monk" probably put "more thought, muscle and sweat into Camp Greenville and the 'Y' than any other person." His personality is indelibly stamped "on top of the Blue Ridge" and at the local "Y." Literally thousands of boys from all over the South shared his inspiration and generosity during his fifty-three years of service. "Monk" coined the slogan, "Be a Great Boy," and boys who are great men serving their cities and country will tell you that they owe much of their success to this "Great Man."²³

In 1942, Luther Marchant returned from army service and started working for the YMCA as Physical Director and Assistant Camp Director. When "Monk" retired in 1968, Marchant became Camp Director and served until 1972. He is now on the Camp Committee and attends Family Camp every year. He was "Monk's" "right-hand man."²⁴

One cannot leave a discussion of the history of Camp Greenville without paying tribute to the many who served it in staff and support positions. One case will have to represent the many who enriched the Camp Greenville experience for the many boys during the years. One such individual, Herbert Love, was a janitor in the winter time but during camp season he was the man-of-all-work. As was needed, he drove the truck or was transportation conductor for the boys traveling to and from the camp by bus, train, or plane. He was often errand boy, securing anything needed at camp from a paper of pins to a side of beef. For fifty-eight years he was a loyal and dependable "Y" worker. The story is told that one day "Uncle Johnny" Holmes saw a young black boy standing on the street and asked him if he wanted a job at the "Y." Fortunately for Camp Greenville, Herbert said, "Yes, sir," and his long association with the YMCA and its activities began.

It seems that many of the people who want to help Camp Greenville are former "camp boys" who have grown into men, people who are civic minded, and people who love and respect

²³Viona S. Jones, *Plaques of Pretty Place*.

²⁴Many more boys who "grew up" in the "Y" have served on its boards and committees. Unfortunately, space does not allow one to attempt to list them.

the leaders of yesterday. These people have had, and want to continue to have, a part in helping the Camp grow. The leaders and the members of the boards and committees of the "Y" "want to express their appreciation and hearty thanks to all. They want to challenge everyone to keep giving their prayers, support and interest year after year so that every boy's life is touched in such a way that he becomes a great boy and future leader."²⁵

Appendix A

Cabins of Camp Greenville

Norris Cabin, named for D. L. Norris, a past-president of the YMCA. This cabin originally stood just in front of the Jim Walters House and was built to shelter the horses used in the construction of Lake Rotary and the athletic field. It was later rebuilt for the housing of campers and moved to its present location.

Hatch Cabin, named for Chester Hatch, a past president and former trustee of the "Y."

Lewis Cabin, given by Mrs. Al Lewis in memory of her husband.

Watson Cabin, given by the Watson family. Mr. Watson was very interested in the "Y" and his son was a camper and counselor for years.

Wrigley Cabin, named for George Wrigley who was president in 1924 when construction on the camp began. He installed the gates in the dam and helped in many ways.

Graham Cabin, named for Allen Graham, a past president and "one of the most loyal men ever to be president of the YMCA."

Greenwood Cabin, given by Jack Acney of Greenwood, a long time friend of Camp Greenville.

Moore Cabin, given by Mrs. Jim Stalling in memory of her son who loved and attended camp for many years.

Smith Cabin, named for A. W. Smith, a past president of the "Y."

Howard Cabin, named for Jim Howard, a member of the board.

Pate Cabin, given by W. W. Pate, a Greenville businessman.

Merritt Cabin, named for J. A. Merritt, first president of the Greenville YMCA.

Mills Cabin, given by Henry Mills, a trustee, member, and ex-president of the "Y."

Burnett Cabin, given by Mrs. J. W. Burnett in memory of her husband.

Jean Hipp Cabin, given by Jim Walter.

McCuen Cabin, named for Dave McCuen, a member of the YMCA board.

Batson Cabin, given by the Batson family in memory of Louis Batson, Sr.

Arrington Cabin, given by Mrs. Dick Arrington in memory of Dick Arrington.

Hunter Cabin, given by Bob Hunter. This cabin served its time and has been removed.

Ballenagh Cabin, an all-weather cabin, given by the Ballenagh family.

Self Cabin, an all-weather cabin, given by the Self Manufacturing Company.

Symes-Stephensons Cabin, an all-weather cabin, given by the Symmes-Stephensons.

²⁵Luther Marchant, "Camp Greenville Looks at the Future with Confidence," *50th Anniversary Book*.

Appendix B

Gifts to Camp Greenville
(not included in the text of the paper)

NOTE: This list is incomplete. Interested friends of Camp Greenville have given roofing for the cabins, nails for many of the buildings, wire for the tennis courts, canoes for the lake, dishes for the dining hall, beds for the infirmary, and "hundreds" of other items. The items below are those for which records exist.

All the tile used in the Thomas Parker Lodge, the Balentine Dining Hall, and the W. W. Burgess Infirmary given by C. P. Campbell, Greenville, South Carolina.

Horseshoe Pitching Equipment given by Stone Brothers.

Gloves, baseball bats, and other athletic equipment given by the American Legion.

Dishes, pans, pots, forks, spoons, dishwashing equipment, pillow, blankets, and other items given by the Quazay Hotel.

Two television sets given by Alester G. Furman, Jr.

Two jet motor boats given by Arthur McCall.

Lights for the dining hall given by Sapp Funderburk.

Coffee-making machine given by Ballentine Equipment Company.

Twenty-four shower heads, twelve commodes, twelve sinks, and other plumbing equipment given by Hugh Henderson.

Road into camp built by North and South Carolina highway departments.

Four drums and four bugles given by the Clemson YMCA.

Paving of the basketball courts and parade grounds given by Ed Sloan.

Light line to Pretty Place given by Duke Power Company.

Two commercial washing machines given by Jack Foster.

One large bell given by Dr. Paul Beacham.

The "Big Bell" given by the City of Greenville.

The "Fare Bell" given by Cassie Goodlett.

Light tractor given by C. E. Hatch.

Bell and Howell projector given by Jack Abney, Greenwood, South Carolina.

400 chairs for the Thomas Parker Lodge given by the Greenville Rotary Club.

Cement blocks and building equipment given by Daniel Construction Company.

Four automatic outdoor lights given by Wes Davis.

NOTE: One unusual gift demands special attention. Every year on July 4, Mr. and Mrs. Allen M. Lowdermilk and family had an airplane drop of candy and toys for the boys on the athletic field after the home-cooked barbecue. This was a great event looked forward to by the boys every year.

Appendix C

Directors of Camp Greenville

Charles J. Kilbourne
Charles Dushan
John M. Holmes
Walter B. "Monk" Mulligan
Luther Marchant
Stewart Brown
Dan Hackney
Roy Tulp
Tripp Gore
Marrin Boatwright
George Mackey