The Proceedings and Papers

of the

GREENVILLE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1971 - 1975

Albert N. Sanders
Editor

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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 $5.00 per copy. Orders should be sent to the editor, 441 Longview Terrace, Greenville, South Carolina 29605

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Foreword

The Greenville County Historical Society publishes its *Proceedings and Papers* irregularly as papers concerning Greenville County History and funds for publication become available. The purpose of the publication is to provide both a history of the Society's development and a repository of information concerning Greenville County's past. As the file of *Proceedings and Papers* grows, Greenvillians will have an increasingly valuable resource which enhances an understanding of the growth of the community.

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

Due to the rise in printing costs, this volume is somewhat "stripped down" from earlier ones, with some features abbreviated or omitted. The "Proceedings of the Society" have been reduced to minimum essentials; the lists of committee chairmen, the constitution and the membership list have been omitted. Volume VI (1975-1979), which is planned for publication in late spring or summer of 1980 will include a membership list as of April, 1979.

The Greenville County Historical Society is unique in that it publishes its "Papers of the Society". It is to be congratulated that it is able to continue this project even in this somewhat modified form. —A.N.S.

OFFICERS OF THE GREENVILLE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1971 - 1972

President ..... Joseph H. Earle, Jr.
First Vice-President ..... Henry B. McKoy
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Corresponding Secretary ..... Mrs. C. C. Withington
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1972 - 1973

President ..... Andrew B. Marion
First Vice-President ..... Mrs. Alester G. Furman, III
Second Vice-President ..... Luther M. McBee
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Recording Secretary ..... Mrs. Ben K. Norwood
Corresponding Secretary ..... Mrs. C. C. Withington
Treasurer ..... A. D. Asbury
(resigned October 21, 1973)

Stephen D. Mitchell
(elected February 4, 1974)

1974 - 1975

President ..... Robert R. Adams
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Second Vice-President ..... Charles Thomas
Recording Secretary ..... Miss Choice McCoin
Corresponding Secretary ..... Mrs. C. C. Withington
Treasurer ..... Stephen D. Mitchell

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY

1971 - 1972

FALL MEETING, 1971

Fall Meeting, October 24, 1971. Parker Auditorium, Greenville County Library. Miss Laura Smith Ebaugh reported efforts being made by the Greenville County Preservation Commission to save the old City Hall[1] from destruction as part of the construction of a new city hall. She told of the work of James Lawrence to produce alternative plans for use of the old building and the effort to secure funding for restoration. The Society agreed to support the preservation effort. The Society then heard W. P. Barton discuss "Early Railroads in Greenville County."

WINTER MEETING, 1972

Winter Meeting, February 6, 1972, Parker Auditorium, Greenville Public Library: Miss Laura Smith Ebaugh described the continuing effort to save City Hall. Mrs. A. D. Oliphant urged every member of the Society to write City Council and to the mayor in support of preserving this historic building. Program Chairman Henry B. McKoy reported appointment of Romayne Barnes and Charles Thomas as members of the Program Committee. Henry B. McKoy delivered his poem describing the history of the first four churches in Greenville. After a standing ovation by the Society for the poem, Brown Mahon moved and the Society voted to acclaim McKoy as the Poet Laureate of the Society.

SPRING MEETING, 1972

Spring Meeting, March 19, 1972, Parker Auditorium, Greenville County Library: Treasurer A. D. Asbury reported 328 members, all bills paid, and $3,432 in the treasury. Miss Laura Smith Ebaugh reported on the City Hall Preservation Project as carried on by the Greenville County Historic

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[1] Orginally built as the Greenville Post Office on the South Main Street at West Broad Street.

Preservation Commission with the support of the Society. She called on Charles Thomas who reported: (1) On a radio opinion poll taken Tuesday, March 14, of 139 calls answered, 88 were in favor of restoration; (2) the article in the March issue of the *Magazine of Greenville* which showed photographs and urged preservation of the building. Miss Ebaugh then called on Brown Mahon to present to the Society a resolution, prepared by Mrs. A. D. Oliphant and approved by the Board of Directors, which urged reconsideration of the decision to raze the building. The Society passed the resolution by a standing vote.[1] President Joseph H. Earle, Jr., then showed the Society a silver cup once belonging to James T. Williams which Miss Nell Adams had presented to the Society. President Earle put the cup into the custody of Charles Thomas for safekeeping. Romayne Barnes discussed Benjamin F. Perry, South Carolina unionist, and introduced Mrs. L. R. Collins, Perry's granddaughter.

1972 - 1973

FALL MEETING, 1972

Fall Meeting, October 15, 1972, Parker Auditorium, Greenville County Library: Dixon Davis announced additions made to the Society's collection in the Greenville County Library. George D. Barr delivered his paper detailing the history of the Greenville Municipal Airport.

WINTER MEETING, 1973

Winter Meeting, February 11, 1973, Parker Auditorium, Greenville County Library: Mrs. Alester G. Furman, III, introduced Henry B. McKoy pointing out that he has

[1] The efforts of the Society, the Commission, and interested citizens to have the City Council change its decision to raze old City Hall failed. The building was razed to make space for an attached underground parking area with a plaza on its roof which is part of the new building. The only input which the Society had on the new city hall was the wording of a "short history of Greenville" on a marble panel in the entrance lobby of the building. Research for this project was done by Mrs. A. D. Oliphant and Miss Laura Smith Ebaugh. Albert N. Sanders prepared the text.

written five books in addition to his long career as a builder. Mr. McKoy then presented "The Story of Reedy River" to the Society.

SPRING MEETING, 1973

Spring Meeting, April 1, 1973, Parker Auditorium, Greenville County Library: Mrs. Mary Wyche Burgess discussed Dr. John Broadus Watson, author, psychologist, and father of the behavioristic school of psychology. On the motion of Miss Laura Smith Ebaugh the Society agreed to co-sponsor Preservation Week, May 6-12, with the Greenville Historic Preservation Commission. The Society then elected for two-year terms: Charles Thomas as second vice-president; Mrs.C. C. Withington as corresponding secretary, and A. D. Asbury as Treasurer.

1973 - 1974

FALL MEETING, 1973

Fall Meeting, October 21, 1973, Parker Auditorium, Greenville County Library: President Andrew B. Marion urged the Society to seek new members and announced that an attempt would be made to hold meetings at different locations in the county. Treasurer A. D. Asbury's resignation as an officer of the Society was accepted with regret and the Society adopted Henry B. McKoy's resolution commending Asbury for his excellent services as treasurer. Mrs. A. D. Oliphant introduced Miss Ellen Perry who spoke on the history of the Greenville County Library. Members were invited to view the exhibit of items belonging to the Misses Butler on display in the South Carolina Room of the Library.

WINTER MEETING, 1974

Winter Meeting, February 4, 1974, the Undercroft of Christ Episcopal Church: Stephen D. Mitchell was elected treasurer vice A. D. Asbury resigned. Brown Mahon intro-

duced Dr. Marion Thomas Anderson who spoke concerning the history of the Greenville County Schools. Special guests, Dr. Floyd Hall, current superintendent of Greenville County Schools, and Dr. Lawrence Peter Hollis, distinguished former superintendent of the Parker District were introduced.

SPRING MEETING, 1974

Spring Meeting, March 31, 1974, the Undercroft of Christ Episcopal Church: Miss Laura Smith Ebaugh introduced Randal Haithcock of the Appalachian Council of Governments who spake concerning historic preservation. Albert Sanders presented a resolution commending the revitalization of the mini-parks, which are the remainders of the original town square. After Marion Hewell's second, the Society passed the resolution and directed that it be forwarded to the City Council. The Society then elected for two-year terms: Robert R. Adams as president, Archie V. Huff, Jr., as first vice-president, and Miss Choice McCoin as recording secretary.

1974 - 1975

Fall Meeting, October 27, 1974, the Undercroft of Christ Episcopal Church: On the motion of Miss Laura Smith Ebaugh, the Society agreed to publish an account of battles of the American Revolution in Greenville County as a Bicentennial project. Treasurer Stephen D. Mitchell reported a membership of 193 members and a balance of $6,893.73 in the treasury. Mrs. Alester G. Furman, III, presented Marion Hewell who spoke on the Greenville academies.

WINTER MEETING, 1975 - No Meeting

SPRING MEETING, 1975

Spring Meeting, March 9, 1975, Textile Hall: The Society pass-

ed a resolution expressing its sorrow over the death of Mrs. Josie B. Weeks, hostess chairman, by a rising vote of appreciation as proposed by William Beattie. The Society elected the following for two-year terms: Charles Thomas as second vice-president, Mrs. Joseph H. Earle, Jr., as corresponding secretary, and Stephen D. Mitchell as treasurer. After introduction by Brown Mahon, Yancey Gilkerson discussed the history of textile expositions in Greenville.

SOME HIGHLIGHTS IN THE HISTORY OF EDUCATION IN GREENVILLE COUNTY

MARION THOMAS ANDERSON

The history of education in Greenville County, South Carolina, includes many examples of great courage, unusual vision, strong determination, sacrificial service, unselfish giving and deep faith. It is an inspiring story beginning with the "Little Red Schoolhouses" which dotted the villages and the countryside nearly two centuries ago and closing with a glimpse of the vast array of modern school buildings which house the educational program of the School District of Greenville County today. The story also includes solutions to problems arising from conflicting viewpoints concerning education, indifference to the educational needs of the community, slow acceptance of the belief that education includes all children, bitter opposition to change, shortage of qualified teachers, and lack of financial support. However, as these problems were recognized, met and solved, the story reveals the character of some great men and women, the devotion of many dedicated teachers, the leadership of a number of capable school administrators and able trustees and the deep concern of the majority of the people for the educational welfare of their children.

The earliest settlers of Greenville County were concerned about the education of their children. In her thesis, "Education in Greenville County Prior to 1860," Miss Antoinnette Williams states that provision for child education was made in at least nine wills of Greenville citizens prior to 1820.[1] Three of the oldest wills on record in the office of the Probate Judge of Greenville County are those of John Dewey Chew, dated February, 1780, John Ford, dated October, 1795, and Jesse Carter, dated May, 1801. An excerpt from the will of John Ford reads as follows:

> I will that one tract of land lying on Waggon Road . . . together with a tract of land joining the last mentioned . . . together with stock not otherwise disposed of and one rifle gun and rifle barrel molds and wipers be sold at public or private sale for cash, and the money arising from the sale of my present crop of brandy together

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[1] Antoinnette McLean Williams, "Education in Greenville County Prior to 1860," a thesis, submitted to the faculty of the University of South Carolina in partial fulfillment of the Master of Arts Degree, University of South Carolina, 1930, p. 8.

> with money that may be collected for the debts due me to be applied to paying my debts and schooling my children.[3]

Schools in the low-country were established before the up-country was settled. Consequently, the lower part of the state possessed considerable culture and wealth while the upper section was passing through its pioneer period. After the Revolutionary War, the up-country soon became the more populous section, but it was peopled with farmers of moderate holdings. These people were "frugal and industrious in habits, lovers of liberty and opponents of taxation."[3] But because of the need for the labor of their children, up-country yeomen tended to limit the time that could be spared for education.

During the early days, there came into existence schools known as the "Old Field Schools." They received their name because they were housed in abandoned log huts located in clearings on "exhausted" land. In such places the itinerant teacher might open a school with no expense other than the labor of cleaning the cabin. "Old Field Schools" lacked permanence; they were seasonal; a teacher was not always available, and only the more progressive communities afforded a situation in which a school supported by private tuition could be organized and kept operating. In general, however, these schools supplied the rudiments of learning for the masses of white children in the late 1700's and early 1800's.[4]

The first attempt to establish a general system of free schools in South Carolina came with the passage of the Free School Act of 1811, despite ". . . bitter opposition by some of the up-country members of the Legislature."[3] The act provided for elementary instruction to be imparted to all pupils free of charge, with preference given to orphans and to children of indigent parents. Each school was required to teach the primary elements of learning, namely, reading, writing and arithmetic,

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[illegible], p. 9

[3]John Furman Thomason, *Foundations of Public Schools in South Carolina* (Columbia, South Carolina: State Company, 1925), p. 121.

[3]Ibid., p. 122.

[4]Colyer Meriwether, *History of Higher Education in South Carolina* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1889), p. 111.

and such other branches of education as the Commissioners directed. For the support and maintenance of free schools, $300 per legislator per year for each District was paid out of the treasury of the state. This was the first state aid provision for general educational purposes in South Carolina.[6]

The free schools in Greenville District were under the supervision of nine commissioners appointed by the Legislature for a term of three years. They had the authority to determine the location of schools in the District, to appoint masters for each school and to remove them at pleasure and to decide on the admission of scholars. The early free schools were not too successful because they lacked general supervision, adequate financial backing, and public acceptance. People of the upper classes would not send their children to so-called "pauper schools," and the poor had enough pride to resent being referred to as paupers; therefore, many indigent parents would not allow their children to attend.[7] Thus the tuition academy became the most common educational institution.

The story of education in Greenville County would be incomplete without brief reference to the founding of the Male and Female Academies in 1819. The land for these institutions was given by Vardry McBee, a liberal and public spirited citizen of Greenville, and the buildings were financed by public subscription. The thirty acre site deeded to the trustees by McBee was covered with native forest and great undergrowth of chinquepin bushes. This was a broad and beautiful domain dedicated in the infancy of the city to the cause of education.[8] In the words of Colonel Stephen Stanley Crittenden:

> There is no record within my knowledge that illustrates so fully the liberality, intelligence and far reaching wisdom of the first settlers of Greenville, or the sturdy manhood and womanhood of which the little village was composed eighty years ago, as that which shows the efforts and sacrifices made by them in establishing

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[illegible], p. 111. The "District" of the [illegible] period was a political division and the unit of local government. The area was designated "counties" after 1868.

[7]Ibid., pp. 115-116.

[8]Stephen Stanley Crittenden, *The Greenville Century Book* (Greenville, South Carolina: Press of the Greenville News, 1903), p. 29.

> and maintaining for many years the Greenville Male and Female Academies.[9]

During the period from 1830 to 1860, other academies were founded, private schools were established and free schools became more acceptable and more numerous. A preparatory school known as the Furman University High School[10] was opened in 1851, and the Greenville Female High School[11] was established the same year. By the end of this period "in Greenville County a school of some kind was operating in practically every settlement."[12]

During the early 1850's, the Male and Female Academies began to show a sharp decline in enrollment, and apparently for this reason, on December 26, 1854, the Board of Trustees of the Academies transferred the academy lands to the trustees of Furman University for the purpose of establishing in Greenville a Baptist Female College. But a goodly number of schools operated. Miss Antoinnette Williams who made a thorough check of the Greenville *Mountaineer* from 1820 to 1860, found references to thirty-four private schools and academies, sixteen in the village and eighteen in the county.[13] The following statements which appeared in the Greenville *Mountaineer* give some information concerning the private schools and academies of the early nineteenth century. In announcing to the public the continuance of his private school, Garland Walker announced:

> In this school will be taught the common branches of an English education at $2.50 per quarter, together with such higher branches as are commonly taught in good English seminaries on terms adapted to the present pressure of the times.[14]

Miss Cogswell's Seminary for Young Ladies in the village advertised that:

> . . . the following subjects will be taught: reading, spelling,

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[9]Ibid., p. 28.

[10]Robert Norman Daniel, *Furman University, A History* (Greenville, South Carolina: [illegible] Press, 1951), p. 49.

[11]Ibid., p. 49.

[12]Thomason, *Foundations of Public Schools*, p. 122.

[13]Williams, "Education in Greenville County Prior to 1860," pp. [illegible].

[14] As quoted in Ibid., p. 16.

> writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, rhetoric, composition, natural philosophy, plain and ornamental needlework, printwork, embroidery, drawing and perspective, painting landscapes, fruit and flowers on paper and transparent painting on paper. Tuition will range from $2.50 to $8.00 per quarter. Miss Cogswell is grateful for past favors and hopes by her unremitting attention to manners, morals and improvement of her pupils, to secure a continuance of that patronage which she has hitherto received.''[13]

After having studied the schools which operated in Greenville County prior to 1800, Miss Antoinette McLean Williams concluded:

> While there was no general school system for Greenville County as a whole prior to 1860, through the free schools maintained for those who were too poor to pay for an education, the private pay schools, the academies and seminaries, the opportunities of education were placed within reach of all.[14]

Another student of Greenville County history, James McDowell Richardson, made a similar conclusion:

> Greenville County made little real progress in the education of her youth until near the end of the last [nineteenth] century. For nearly one hundred years after the organization of the county, no attempt was made to establish a public school system. Following the War Between the States, there was ten years of chaos, during which time no efforts were made to enlarge educational facilities. Education in the county reached a low state from which it did not fully recover until the late eighties or early nineties of the last century.''[15]

In 1868, the General Assembly of South Carolina enacted legislation providing for a State Superintendent of Education, to be elected biennially, who would have general supervision of the state's public school system. Each county would have a Commissioner of Education elected by popular vote, and a local board of trustees for each school district. This new legislation put the people in control, and conditions in public schools began to show improvement.[16]

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[13]As quoted in ibid., p. 17.

[14]Ibid., p. 44

[15]James McDowell Richardson, *History of Education in Greenville County, South Carolina* (Atlanta: A. H. Cawston, 1930), p. 168.

[16]Meriwether, *Higher Education in South Carolina*, p. 110.

In the first written report ever of a State Superintendent of Education, to the General Assembly of South Carolina, Superintendent J. K. Jillson made a strong plea for a thorough and liberal educational policy:

> Let all legitimate and available means be used to enlarge and perfect our system of free common schools so that the time may speedily come when none need be without the rudiments of an education."

He concluded his report with these challenging words:

> A glorious and golden opportunity is ours; let it not pass forever beyond our grasp. It is our solemn duty and sacred trust to provide for the education of the future citizens of this commonwealth, a duty which we cannot conscientiously disregard, a trust that we cannot afford to betray.[16]

Although the state superintendents of education who served from 1868 to 1908 were able to provide only a few of the professional, supervisory and insructional services needed by the schools throughout the state due to limited funds, they did become bold advocates of public education in South Carolina.They were courageous spokesmen before the General Assembly and were able to persuade the law-makers to enact legislation that slowly but surely moved education forward in South Carolina. Superintendents J. K. Jillson, Hugh S. Thompson, Asbury Coward, James H. Rice, W. D. Mayfield, John J. McMahon and O. B. Martin were the men who laid the solid foundation upon which Superintendents James E. Swearingen, James H. Hope and Jesse T. Anderson built a modern, up-to-date state system of public education. As a result of their labors,

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[15] *Third Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Education to the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of South Carolina* (1870), no pagination. Jillson, a Northern white, had been Superintendent of Education since 1868 but had not been able to make a formal report before 1870 because the county organizations and the reporting system had not developed. See Jillson's letter-report to Governor Robert K. Scott, November 17, 1868, in *Reports and Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina* (1868-1869), pp. 221-222.

The reports of state officers and agencies are published annually as separate items. For convenience, all reports and some other state papers are bound each year in sizeable volumes under the title *Reports and Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina.* The reports of the State Superintendent of Education used in this paper were found in the appropriate annual set of *Reports and Resolutions.* For clarity, all citations herein are made to the appropriate *Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Education.*

[16] Ibid.

the encumbent, Cyril B. Busbee, has been able to continue the expansion and the enrichment of the educational services of the State Department of Education.

Following the action the General Assembly in 1868, the people of Greenville County elected a County Commissioner of Education biennially until 1896, but no official report from a Greenville County Commissioner appeared in the annual reports of the State Superintendent of Education until 1883. From time to time, however, a few facts about education in some of the counties were included. From 1870 to 1896 the names of the County Commissioners of Education were listed. According to these lists, each of the following men served at least one term as commissioner of education in Greenville County during this period: A. C. McGee, James H. Taylor, B. V. Thompson, J. W. Kennedy, W. D. Mayfield, John G. Capers, John C. Bailey and J. R. Plyler. [21]

From 1870 to 1896, Greenville County had a Board of Examiners, usually composed of three members including the County Commissioner of Education who served as chairman. The only minutes of this Board that have been located covered the period from March, 1881 to October, 1883. The minutes of the meeting dated January 20, 1883 described the actions of the Board:

> The Board of Examiners for Greenville County met this day with Commissioner Kennedy in the chair. Members present were Mr. Furman and Reverend Capers. The examinations of teachers were reported upon and certificates issued. On motion, the Board recommended to trustees of the school districts that they pay first, second and third grade teachers $35.00, $25.00 and $15.00 per month. It was decided that the County School Commissioner be allowed $3.00 per day for 200 days.[22]

Duties of the County Board of Examiners were not listed, but the minutes suggested that much of the time of the members was taken up with administering examinations for teachers'

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[21] *Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Education*, (1870-1896) *passim*.

[22] "Record Book of County Board of Examiners," dated 1881-1883, located in office of the School District of Greenville County.

certificates, hearing requests from district trustees, approving district lines and listening to complaints from patrons and teachers.

Some interesting facts gleaned from the Annual Reports of the State Superintendent of Education between 1870 and 1882 are as follows:

> In 1870, Greenville County reported seventy-eight free common schools with an enrollment of 2060 white pupils and 597 colored pupils. Subjects listed under curricular offerings included alphabet, reading, spelling, writing, mental arithmetic, written arithmetic, geography, English grammar and history of the United States. Greenville County erected twelve schoolhouses in 1870, eight of log construction and four of frame construction. The total cost of this building program was $845.00. Men teachers outnumbered women teachers 57 to 29 that year.[11]

In 1873, Greenville County reported ninety-one schoolhouses valued at $2,870.00. Forty-nine were of log construction, forty-one of frame and one of brick.[24]

Five years later, in 1878, Greenville County reported 136 schools with an enrollment of 5,274 white pupils and 2,697 colored pupils. Seven new schools were erected at a cost of $780.50. Only one was of log construction and six were of frame construction.[25]

State Superintendent Hugh S. Thompson made this rather significant statement in his annual report of 1882:

> Popular education in South Carolina is no longer an experiment. The results already accomplished have amply repaid the state for all the money expended in the effort to establish a system of free public schools. A public school system cannot be created; it must be the result of watchful care, of persistent trial and of patient labor.[26]

The first official written report from a Commissioner of Education in Greenville County came from J. W. Kennedy in 1883. He stated that:

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[11] *Third Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Education*, (1870).

[24] *Fifth Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Education*, (1873).

[25] *Tenth Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Education*, (1878).

[26] *Fourteenth Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Education*, (1882), p. 597

> The short term of our public schools has shut out the Board of Examiners from access to professional teachers; it has driven them to the necessity of issuing certificates to persons not qualified to teach, and has brought into competition a class of teachers (so-called) with whom the meritorious cannot afford to compete in prices. The only plan by which our schools can be placed upon a successful career is the one that will provide professional teachers to preside over our schools."

In the same report Kennedy expressed the opinion that the County School Commissioner should be employed for 300 days and be required to give full time to the work. In his words:

> A man competent to build up the system cannot afford to give up private work on a salary of $600.00 Give him $900.00 and he will accomplish the work. The extra expense is trifling while the benefits will be incalculable."

In 1885, Thomas Claghorn Gower led a movement to establish a public school system in the city of Greenville. His first appeal was turned down, but Gower persevered, and the act creating the City School District of Greenville was passed by the General Assembly of South Carolina on December 24, 1885, and approved by Governor Hugh S. Thompson two days later.[19] To understand the tremendous importance of this action, one must realize that up to this point school districts in Greenville County lacked organization, coordination, consistency and direction. The City School System under the leadership of a qualified superintendent would assure these essentials so necessary to the successful operation of an effective educational program.

The people of the city of Greenville established the first public school system on May 3, 1886, almost six months after authorization by the Legislature. The first school board was composed of T. Q. Donaldson, Chairman, F. W. Marshall, T. C. Gower, H. T. Cook and S. S. Thompson. It was not until September 14, 1887, that the trustees elected Professor W. S. Morrison to be the first Superintendent of Schools at a salary of $950 per year

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"*Fifteenth Annual Report of The State Superintendent of Education*, (1883), p. 569.

"Ibid., p. 570.

"*The Greenville News*, January 26, 1962.

on a five year contract. Later, his salary was increased to $1,000 per year provided he would move his family to Greenville. Professor Morrison was a native South Carolinian and earlier had organized the Spartanburg City School System and had served as superintendent there for two years before coming to Greenville.[10]

The first school bond issue was authorized by the people of Greenville City in late 1887 or early 1888. The amount was $18,000 for the erection of two public school buildings, Oaklawn on Pendleton Street and Central at the head of Avenue Street (now McBee Avenue). These two buildings were opened in 1888,[11] In 1888, State Superintendent James H. Rice reported:

> Greenville begins with $18,000 and has located her magnificent schoolhouses upon the most commanding and beautiful situations in the city.[12]

The city school system grew under Professor Morrison's leadership. In 1887, 456 pupils were enrolled, and by 1890, the enrollment had climbed to 1071. This growth was an indication of public confidence in the new school system and in public education. Professor Morrison resigned in the fall of 1891 to become Professor of History at Clemson College.

Edwin Leon Hughes became the second Superintendent of the young Greenville City School System, and his fruitful administration continued for twenty-five years. Professor Hughes, in many respects, was an aggressive schoolman and he laid the foundations for the modern public school system of the city.[13]

On June 17, 1896, the Greenville *News* in reporting the Commencement Exercises, paid tribute to Professor Hughes:

> The guiding genius of the school system is Superintendent E. L. Hughes. He has put forth his best efforts for the schools, and now has the proud satisfaction of knowing that the Greenville City

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[10]Abner Darden Asbury, "The Little Red Schoolhouse," a paper presented to the Thirty-Nine Club of Greenville, March 16, 1961. Copy filed in South Carolina Room, Greenville County Library.

[11]*Twentieth Annual Report of The State Superintendent of Education*, (1888), p. 8.

[12]Asbury, "The Little Red Schoolhouse."

Public Schools are unsurpassed in the state."[14]

James Lewis Mann succeeded Professor Hughes in 1916. Dr. Mann, a native of Abbeville County, began his teaching career at age fifteen in a one-room log cabin in Oconee County. He later taught in Darlington, and served as Superintendent of Schools in Lancaster, Florence and in Greensboro, North Carolina, before accepting the superintendency in Greenville. During Dr. Mann's administration, the enrollment increased from 4,000 in 1916 to more than 10,000 in 1940. Twenty new buildings were constructed including the senior high school on Vardry Street. Free textbooks were furnished to all pupils, elementary supervisors were employed, the eleventh grade was added, the school day was lengthened, and a school lunch program was begun.[15]

Dr. Mann was an individual of strong character and deep convictions. He was a firm disciplinarian; he believed in law and order. He was a scholar, an educator, a leader, a Christian gentleman and a loyal friend. He was highly respected by teachers, patrons, pupils and fellow administrators. Behind his stern expression, Dr. Mann possessed a gentle spirit and a warm heart.

William Francis Loggins became the fourth and last Superintendent of the Greenville City School System. Dr. Loggins, a native of Pickens County, began his teaching career at Greenville High School in 1921, later served as principal of Hayne Elementary School and from 1928 to 1935 was principal of Greenville High School. In 1936, Dr. Loggins left Greenville to be the superintendent of the Sumter City Schools. However, in 1938, he returned to Greenville as Assistant Superintendent and Director of Secondary Education. Therefore, Dr. Loggins was no stranger to the Greenville City Schools when he became superintendent in 1940.[16]

During his tenure Dr. Loggins increased supervisory services,

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[14] *The Greenville News*, June 17, 1916.

[15] *The Greenville News*, Tenth Anniversary Special, Greenville High School, Greenville, S. C., October 1, 1937.

[16] Ibid.

improved instruction through an enriched curriculum, brought in educational consultants to work with teachers and principals, involved teachers in planning, established a special services division to cope with the problems of children, added special education classes for the mentally retarded and the physically handicapped, encouraged the organization of a Parent-Teacher Association in every school, and stressed the need for community support for public education. On August 23, 1951, the Greenville City Schools became a part of the School District of Greenville County, and Dr. Loggins was elected to serve as the first superintendent of the newly formed county-wide district.

During the late 1880's and early 1890's, other public school districts were established in Greenville County. By the turn of the century all of the towns and the majority of the large rural communities in Greenville County had established public school systems, each with its own superintendent and board of trustees. In 1892, Greenville County reported 169 public schools of which 23 were log, 143 were frame and 3 were of brick construction. Ninety-six of these schools were owned by school districts while 73 were owned by other parties."

By the 1890's the proliferation of county schools was a matter of state-wide concern. State Superintendent James W. Rice reported to the General Assembly:

> It is well understood that we now have too many schools.The tendency to multiply teaching places is natural and has not been sufficiently guarded by law. Under stress of political influence, school houses have been sought, and too often located, without regard to the greatest good of the greatest number."

Three years later, State Superintendent W. D. Mayfield reflected growing concern about inequities in educational opportunity when he observed:

> Schools in the towns and cities, in the main, are supplying the educational needs of the people . . . because the people have voted an additional tax for the purpose of operating them. As a rule, such is not the case with country schools . . . These schools are in-

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"*Twenty-Second Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Education,* (1890), p. 4.

> adequate, many of them inferior, some of them almost worthless, and it is impossible to improve them to any appreciable extent without more money . . . The graded schools [in towns and cities] run about nine months in the year, while the country schools will not average more than three. This is a burning shame and a cruel wrong to boys and girls of the State who live in the country."

In November 1896, the people of Greenville County elected Mr. Wade H. Barton to serve as their first County Superintendent of Education. under the new state constitution of 1895, this office replaced that of County Commissioner of Education. From January 1, 1897, until all school districts in Greenville County were consolidated in 1951, five men held this important position. In addition to Mr. Barton, who served from 1897 to 1900, they were James B. Davis, 1901-1916, M. C. Barton, 1917-1922, Robert L. Meares, 1923-1929, and James F. Whatley, 1929-1951. The office of county superintendent of education in Greenville County was abolished soon after the formation of the School District of Greenville County; however, Mr. Whatley remained with the newly organized School District as Director of Transportation, Attendance, and Textbooks until his retirement in 1957.[40]

Although not directly in charge of the administration of the various school districts in the county, the County Superintendent of Education was responsible for several important educational functions, including: authorization of school funds from the county treasurer's office to the respective school districts and supervision of the school transportation system, the school lunchroom program, and school attendance records.

In 1897, the County Board of Examiners was replaced by the County Board of Education. For many years, this board consisted of three members including the County Superintendent who served as secretary. During Mr. Whatley's administration the size of the Board was increased on two occasions, first to five members and later to seven members.

In 1903, County Superintendent James B. Davis reported:

"*Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Education*, (1898), p. 231

[illegible], County Board of Education, 1897-1951" filed in Office of School District of Greenville County, [illegible].

> The outlook for the public school in Greenville is very encouraging. The increase in receipts, the number of pupils enrolled, the longer school terms, together with special levies made and the supplementing of public funds, all go to show that there is increased interest in this county for the welfare and betterment of public schools."[1]

During the late 1890's and early 1900's, the textile industry developed rapidly in Greenville County, especially on the west side of the city. Employees and their families moved into communities where mills were located in order to be close to their work. Each mill provided a schoolhouse for the elementary grades, but there was no organized school system and there were no high school facilities available. In the early 1920's, the people living in the textile communities began to feel the need of a high school for their children, and Lawrence Peter Hollis, who had worked with the people in the textile communities for many years, was chosen to lead the movement. Under his wise and able leadership, together with the wholehearted cooperation and support of the mill authorities, the Parker School District was formed with Dr. Hollis as the superintendent. The district was named for Thomas F. Parker, who came to Greenville in 1900 to become president of Monaghan Mill. Mr. Parker was a philanthropist whose vision included not only the larger textile community but the entire Greenville community as well.[2]

The Parker High School, which opened in 1924, was quite different from the other high schools in the area. In discussing the beginnings of Parker High School, Dr. Hollis said:

> We were starting from scratch, so we did not have to conform to educators' prejudices. We were determined to have a school that started with people; therefore, we worked from their interests and from their needs."[3]

Educational experiences were planned around the vocational interests of the community, so in addition to the basic subjects and responsibilities of citizenship, classes were offered in

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[1] *Thirty-Fifth Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Education,* (1903), pp. 437-438.

[2] Laura Smith Ebaugh, "The Cotton Mill Village in Retrospect," *The Proceedings and Papers of the Greenville County Historical Society, 4* (1968-1971) p. 32.

[3] Greenville News, October 26, 1970.

textiles, machine shop, carpentry, auto mechanics, typewriting, cosmetology and homemaking. The high school program also included evening classes for adults thus bringing the community into the school. Dr. Hollis, a tireless worker and a man of unusual talents, built a school system that attracted national attention. Educators came from far and wide to observe this unique educational program in operation, and Dr. Hollis and his staff were invited to many conferences and conventions to share with others their working philosophy of education.

During the first half of the twentieth century, public education in Greenville County continued to grow in pupil population, teacher competence, administrative leadership, instructional improvement, public acceptance and financial support. However, it must be said again that this growth was mainly in the towns and cities; schools in the rural sections of the county left much to be desired. Also, it must be said that Negro schools were far from equal to the white schools. Greenville had some of the best schools in the state and some of the poorest.

Following World War II, some very significant educational milestones were reached in South Carolina. Among those affecting education in Greenville County were: the addition of the twelfth grade, revision of certification requirements for teachers, approval of a state retirement system for teachers and a state sales tax for educational purposes. The sales tax, levied by the General Assembly, made possible a substantial increase in salaries, the consolidation of many small school districts, a state operated school transportation system, and a massive school building program.

In 1949, upon recognizing the urgent need for equal educational opportunities for all children, the Greenville County Legislative Delegation appointed a committee of fifteen citizens to study the administration of schools within the county. At this time there were eighty-six school districts in Greenville County, ranging from small districts having only a one-room school to the two largest, the Parker District and the Greenville City District. The children from two-thirds of the county's popula-

tion were served by these two large districts.[44] After a thorough study, the committee of fifteen recommended that consolidation of the school districts be given serious consideration. There was mixed feeling about two alternative plans: a single unit plan for the entire county, or a division of the county into three or four school districts. On July 11, 1950, the people of Greenville County were given an opportunity to vote on whether or not to reorganize the existing system of administering education in the county, and the people voted against making any change in school organization at that time.[45]

However, the General Assembly of South Carolina took a different view of school district organization. Feeling that the existence of a great number of school districts in the state made it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to carry out the policy of equal opportunity for all children, the General Assembly in 1951 passed the General School Law, Act. No. 379. This law recognized county boards of education and empowered them to consolidate school districts.[46]

By this legislative action the Greenville County Board of Education was charged with the responsibility of working out a school building program in the county that would equalize school facilities and educational opportunities for all children within the county. The question was: Could this mandate be carried out within the school districts as they then existed? Careful and thoughtful study convinced the members of the County Board of Education that they could not equalize school facilities and educational opportunities within the existing administrative organization of schools; therefore, on August 23, 1951, the Greenville County Board of Education ordered the consolidation of the eighty-two school districts into one district, to be administered by one board of trustees and one superintendent.[47]

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[44] *"Greenville's Big Idea, A Report of a Self-Survey of Conditions Affecting the Negro Population of the Greenville Area,"* Community Council of Greenville, May, 1950.

[45] Ibid.

[46] *"Some Pertinent Questions and Answers Concerning Growth and Progress of the School District of Greenville County,"* Board of Trustees, March, 1956.

[47] *"Report of Greenville County Board of Education to the Greenville County Legislative Delegation, May 16, 1951,"* signed by J. B. League, Chairman.

It was a fearless County Board of Education that made this momentous decision, and it was a bold County Legislative Delegation that placed the stamp of approval upon this far-reaching action. Members of the County Board of Education in 1951-1952 were: J. B. League, Chairman, James F. Whatley, County Superintendent and Secretary of the Board, Clifford Anderson, Fred Crow, Sherwood Guest, Glen McCollough and R. Lewis Martin. The members of the County Legislative Delegation in 1951-1952 were: Ray Williams, Senator, and Clarence E. Clay, Jr., Frank Epes, Charles G. Garrett, W. M. Gresham, T. Manly Hudson, Sam W. Hunter, James R. Mann, James A. K. Roper and Charles V. Verner, members of the House of Representatives. These men will long be remembered because they had the vision that enabled them to take the long view of Greenville County's educational needs and because they had the courage to act and to stand firmly upon their convictions. August 23, 1951, marked the dawn of a new and better day for education in Greenville County.

The first Board of Trustees of the newly established school district consisted of nine members appointed by the County Board of Education to serve until elections could be held. Members of this first Board were: Abner Darden Asbury, Chairman, C. R. Babb, Harley Bonds, Wayne Hiott, James F. Howard, Conway Jones, Brown Mahon, H. S. Richardson and Charles L. Tidwell. Subsequently, in response to popular demand, the County Legislative Delegation, in 1951, recommended and the General Assembly passed an act dividing the district into seven election areas from which would be elected seventeen members to the Board of Trustees. In February, 1970, the Board was reduced to nine members to be elected from five election areas in the district.

Immediately following the formation of the School District of Greenville County, the newly appointed Board of Trustees elected Dr. William Francis Loggins to the position of superintendent. He was faced with a challenge unparalleled in school administration in South Carolina. Eighty-two independent school districts had been brought together very abruptly. These districts varied greatly in size, facilities and financial support. Educational opportunities for boys and girls in some of

the districts were at an extremely low level. Many buildings were without central heating, plumbing, or lunchrooms. Salaries of teachers varied widely, with many receiving only the sum provided in state aid. Several thousand pupils were without adequate textbooks and other instructional materials.[48]

Naturally, such a sudden change in school organization and administration caused much public reaction. Although the logic for the formation of the single district was obvious to the County Board of Education, the County Legislative Delegation, and to other groups and individuals closely associated with the educational problems of the county, this logic was not understood by a large number of people in the many local school communities throughout the county.[49]

In spite of many problems, the wise, patient, efficient leadership of Dr. Loggins was felt throughout the school district during his nine years as chief school administrator. Some of the major accomplishments of his administration were:

Elimination of 102 small, uneconomical, inefficient schools

Construction of twenty-four new buildings and renovation of many others

Establishment of a district-wide salary schedule for all teachers

Supervisory services made available to all teachers

Special services made available to any child in the district who required help with special educational, social and emotional problems

Establishment of a sound fisical system which assured a balanced budget

Development of a progam of education that more nearly equalized educational opportunities for all pupils regardless of geographical location

Laying of the foundation for a unified, cohesive school district organization which would operate with efficiency and effectiveness

This statement taken from this letter to the Board of Trustees following his announcement to retire, gives one of the secrets of Dr. Loggins; success:

As chief administrative officer of the Board of Trustees, I have

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[48] Letter, Supt. William Francis Loggins to Board of Trustees, October 13, 1959

[49] William M. Albergotti, *"Public Understanding by Acquainting Taxpayers with the Financial Operations of Their Schools."* October 11, 1960.

directed all of my efforts toward providing maximum and equal educational opportunities for all children. Not once has a decision been made based upon where a child lives or who his parents are. The one criterion for decision has always been what appeared to be best for the child."[50]

Marion Thomas Anderson, who had served in the Greenville School System since 1937, succeeded Dr. Loggins on July 1, 1960. This was at a time when Greenville County was changing phenominally in population, industry, business, transportation, communication, production, payrolls, retail sales and standard of living. Furthermore, the citizens of Greenville were demanding an educational system that could match every other aspect of Greenville County's growth and development. Therefore, the period ahead presented the new superintendent with unlimited opportunities and unprecedented responsibilities.

Some of the highlights of the decade from 1960 to 1970 were:[51]

Thirty-nine new buildings constructed at a cost more than $27,000,000

Operating budget increased from $9,000,000 to $28,000,000

Teacher-pupil ratio was reduced significantly

Average salary of teachers doubled

State and regional accreditation of all school achieved

Millage for operational purposes increased from 42¾ mills to 82¾ mills

Favorable response received from the voters of Greenville County in three referenda

Annual per pupil expenditure increased from $184.00 to $503.00

Local multi-channel educational television service for instructional purposes installed

Desegregation of schools in the district was begun in 1964

Transition to a unitary school system was implemented in February, 1970

M. T. Anderson retired in July, 1970 and was succeeded by J. Floyd Hall, a native of Alabama and a highly successful superintendent of schools in Oak Park, Illinois. Dr. Hall's

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[50] Loggins to Board of Trustees, October 13, 1959.

[51] "The Process of Change, 1951-1960-1970," Annual Report, The School District of Greenville County, Office of Public Information, November, 1970

excellent educational background, his rich administrative experience and his strong personal qualities equipped him for the tremendous leadership role required of the superintendent of South Caorlina's second largest school district.

During the past three and a half years, the school district has made remarkable progress. A few of the accomplishments are listed below:

Successful adjustment to the unitary school system

Reorganization of the school district using a five-three-four plan

Introduction of the middle school to the school district organization

Adoption of a strong code of discipline applicable to all students

Expansion of the administrative staff to provide for additional services

Establishment of the Piedmont Schools Project through the receipt of a multi-million dollar federal grant

Plans completed for the development of a fine arts center for the school district

Plans in the making for the development of an environmental science center on Roper Mountain

With Dr. Hall at the helm and with continuing positive support from the citizens of Greenville County, the School District has a promising future. In the words of Finis E. Engleman, Secretary Emeritus of the American Association of School Administrators:

> It is to the future that I would turn your attention. The past, at best gives only temporary footing. Only as we stretch our reach for tomorrow will we express the faith our obligations and responsibilities as administrators and citizens demand."[32]

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[32]Finis E. Engleman, *The Pleasure Was Mine* (Oanville, Illinois: The Interstate Printers and Publishers, Inc., 1971), Foreword by Forrest E. Connor.

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BENJAMIN F. PERRY, UNIONIST OF GRENVILLE DISTRICT AND SOUTH CAROLINA

ROMAYNE A. BARNES

One of my happiest teenage memories is that of attending the North and South Carolina Championship Tennis Tournament held at the Sans Souci Country Club in July, 1922. Life was carefree and prosperous for the Greenville so-called upper class in the early twenties and its athletic and social life centered in this beautiful old club house and the surrounding thirty-odd acres which contained a picturesque nine-hole golf course and ample clay tennis courts. The latter were of particular interest, for at this period Greenville was the "Tennis Capitol of the Southeastern States," and the six top seeded players of the club: Viv Manning, Bill Ellis, Luther Marchant, Bill Cely, Marshall Prevost, and Zenas Grier were the equal, if not the peers, of any sextet of tennis stars that could be named in the entire South. The grounds of the Sans Souci Club were located, as older native Greenvillians will recall, at the end of North Franklin Road about one block north of Clarendon Avenue. This entrance from the Old Buncombe Road had the perhaps unique distinction of being the first paved road in our county, brought about no doubt through the influence of certain economic royalists who were members of the club. Founded in 1905, the club operated here until July 4, 1923, when it moved to the present Byrd Boulevard site and became today's Greenville Country Club. In the early years of this century and prior to its purchase by the newly formed country club, the lovely old house and grounds called San Souci had been for some years the home of a fashionable girls finishing school which drew its students from all parts of the country.

Although perhaps best remembered to most present day Greenvillians because of the just mentioned history, Sans Souci was built by and was the scene of the last fifteen years of happy home life of Benjamin Franklin Perry, one of the most colorful and remarkable men to whom South Carolina has ever given birth. A brief description of this historic landmark of Greenville might help one to understand the most important Carolina Unionist. Acknowledged to be the handsomest residence in the

entire up-country, Sans Souci's rolling grounds were artistically landscaped with shrubbery, arborvitae, giant magnolias and spreading oaks dotting the lawn. In its prime the estate included the now-termed Sans Souci residential section of our city. A circular driveway from Old Buncombe Road led to the front entrance which faced toward Greenville while the back porch commanded a magnificent view of the mountains. These grounds also contained extensive flower gardens and an orchard of over a thousand fruit trees. The large brick mansion was built in the ornate style of the period with mansard roof, gabled windows, and a tall cupola in front. High steps led to the first story and a porch extended around all sides except the right front, from which a room with bay windows projected. Trailing vines shaded the veranda and ivey softened its walls. The front steps led to a spacious hallway which ran the length of the house. On the left were two large libraries connected by folding doors and which contained some five thousand miscellaneous volumes and over a thousand law books, many of them old and rare works. This library was one of the most extensive and best selected then existant in the state. High ceilings, handsome rugs and furnishings gave a luxurious appearance to these rooms. On right of the hallway were two airy bedrooms separated by a side hall, from which a circular stairway led to the second story containing numerous bedrooms. The dining room, resplendent with mahogany furniture and old silverware was in the basement.

Sans Souci represented to its owner a far cry from the frontier village atmosphere of the Greenville of five hundred population to which he had come as a young man fifty years before to seek his fortune in the field of law. And here, amid these gracious Sans Souci surroundings, on the third of December, 1886, died Benjamin Franklin Perry, staunch unionist, statesman, jurist, man of letters, first Provisional Governor of South Carolina under President Andrew Johnson, and concisely described by the eminent historian Allen Nevins in these glowing words:

> If ever American History exhibited an intrepid body of men, it was the Unionists of the lower South who, believing that secession was wrong alike to the nation and to southern interests, battled to the last against a movement that in 1861 became irresistible. Altogether too little justice has been done these men - and of all these unionists, Justice William Sharkley and James Alcord of Mississippi; Michael

> Hahn of Louisiana; James L. Pettigrue of South Carolina; Sam Houston of Texas, opposing the frenzy in the cotton states to the bitter end, none is more attractive, none had nobler qualities of mind and heart than Benjamin F. Perry. In no sense a genius, and denied by his unpopular opinions the opportunity to hold high office, he displayed through a long remarkable career a well rounded array of qualities backed by nerve, persistence and a keen consciousness of duty. South Carolina had in his time half a dozen men who will, and have remained more famous. But none loved South Carolina more warmly, and none did more for her intellectual, social, moral and political advancement.

The growth and development of such an independent citizen of Greenville and South Carolina well merits a short study and also through his life we may briefly obtain an early picture of the now "Textile Center of the World."

Benjamin F. Perry's strength of character that enabled him to stand steadfastly for principle in the face of unpopularity and repeated defeat, to fight on doggedly for a cause when he saw his party ever dwindling in his native state, to sacrifice personal ambition in an attempt to save the South as he saw it, came not by accident, but from the rugged independence of a long line of rugged forebears. Over two hundred years earlier an ancestor, John Perry, had joined the little band of Puritans who left England with John Eliot to seek refuge for their faith in a new land. Two grandsons, Benjamin and Nathaniel, after ably serving in the Revolutionary Army, left their native village of Sherborn, Massachusetts, and moved to South Carolina to work in a mercantile store in Charleston. Before long their Charleston employers suggested that they take an assortment of goods into the back country, as the Piedmont foothills were then called, and start a store there. This back country was then completely isolated, unsuited to commerce because of transportation difficulties with the coast. Barter was the common form of exchange. Successively Benjamin and Nathaniel Perry lived and ran a store in the Newberry section, on the Enoree six miles above present-day Greenville, and on Twleve Mile Creek near Keowee in Pickens County, before they finally came to rest on large holdings of lands which they purchased on the edge of the Tugaloo River, a branch of the Savannah, on the extreme northwest boundary of our state. No other possible location than this in the old Pendleton District could offer more striking

contrast to the aristocratic settlements of the low country from whence the brothers had started, a contrast which was to develop political overtones in the disagreements between the up country and the low. After years of bachelorhood, the migrant Benjamin married, and in November, 1805, Benjamin Franklin Perry was born, the third of four children. The boy enjoyed a happy family childhood in the remote wilderness. His father became one of the more prosperous farmers of the community and Benjamin led the normal life of a well-to-do country boy. Starting at the age of five, he attended several so-called schools until finally a visiting Pennsylvania teacher fired in him a love of reading which remained throughout his life. He bought books while in his young teens with every dollar he could scrape; and James Boswell, William Sheakespeare, Samuel Johnson, Oliver Goldsmith, and Joseph Addison were familiar literary companions by the time he was fifteen.

Though he was practically in charge of his father's farms at this young age, the young Ben Perry had determined to be something more than a tiller of the soil. He longed to study Latin and Greek and to prepare himself for a profession. Thus, in the fall of 1821, the fifteen-year-old boy rode on horseback to Asheville, N. C., where he entered the Asheville Academy. He was an insatiable student. By studying sixteen hours a day, he memorized a Latin grammar in one week. In the first eight months he covered all the courses in classical studies offered. A second year at the Asheville Academy followed. Then, on hearing of the male and female academies recently established in Greenville,[1] he decided to enter the Greenville Male Academy to pursue the knowledge of mathematics and natural philosophy.

In the spring of 1823 Ben Perry came to Greenville, which was to be his residence thereafter. The beautiful mountain village, nestling in a verdant valley in the foothills of the Blue Ridge,

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[1]The land for the academies, a thirty-acre site now occupied by the Heritage Green complex of school buildings, was donated to the trustees by Vardry McBee. Public subscription of some $3,000 paid for the two "one buildings." Peter Conlin, the blacksmith, was the low contributor on the lists with a subscription of $13. Conlin terminated out a fortune of at least $400,000 at his shop on the southeast corner of Main and Coffee streets. His heirs still own the property.

with the peaks of Paris Mountain, Table Rock, and Caesar's Head in the distance, completely captivated him. This village was laid out on the eastern banks of the Reedy River just where the falls tumbled over a cliff of ragged rocks, and meandered onward between banks shaded with a thick growth of Camperdown elms (thus name of our former downtown textile mill). From the river northward stretched the unpaved Main Street, with a two-story log court house in its center. Within a year this crude frontier structure was to give way to a brick building, remembered by many of us as the Record Building constructed on the lot now occupied by the old Liberty Life Building now the Insurance Building. A block to the east, in the center of Court Street stood a three-story jail. The scene presented a charming rural aspect; the streets were covered with grass, and handsome trees grew here and there. Yet this pastoral village was to hold a unique place in the economic and political life of the state and under the future leadership of our new young arrival was to become the stronghold of unionism in South Carolina during the period of sectional conflict. Economically, it depended partly on the summer visitors from the low country who sought the healthful and invigorating climate of Greenville as a retreat from their malaria-ridden plantations. Innkeeping was to become a major business, and note will be made of several leading hotels later. Another factor in the prosperity of Greenville at this period was its thriving trade with the Tennessee and Kentucky drovers who passed through on their way to Charleston and Augusta. Along the fifty or sixty miles of their route through the district the drovers provided a good market for the corn, fodder, and other food stuffs grown by local farmers. This western trade from over the mountains also built up the business of the mercantile establishments and mechanics' shops in the village. Thus Greenville, with its diversified activities, furnished a contrast with the low country districts which were devoted almost entirely to cotton or rice culture under slave labor. As in the other Piedmont districts the population in Greenville was predominantly white, and the surrounding small farms used very few slaves, if any. In 1823 the village population was only about five hundred. There were only two doctors, who had little practice as many residents had never taken a dose of medicine, and three lawyers. The three or four stores all kept

liquor for sale.

Not only did the up-country and the low-country differ sharply in their economic life, but they showed an even wider contrast in their social life. The Greenville of this day was still a rude frontier village, whereas the old towns of the low-country had long been accustomed to wealth, refinement, and a rich intellectual life. Perry's description of Greenville as he first saw it is illuminating:

> I remember the first day I reached Greenville. I saw two drunken ruffians throwing stones at each other, on the Public Square, cursing and abusing each other with gross epithets for several hours. It was customary for the young men of the village and the old ones also to meet in the piazzas of the stores and sometimes on the sidewalks of the streets, and play cards all the morning or evening, drinking in the meantime toddy, which was very often placed in front of them on the table at which they were playing. I have seen thus situated Chancellor Thompson, Judge Earle, Col. Toney, Captain Cleveland, Warren R. Davis and others. Playing cards was the chief amusement of the village. There was very little business of any character to occupy the people, and scarcely any of them thought of spending their time in reading.

He goes on to describe the simplicity of the household furnishings:

> Col. Toney had in his drawing room an old sofa which was afterwards purchased by Captain Cleveland, and which I am sure, was the only one in the village, 'till General Thompson moved up from Edgefield. In the sitting room of Captain Cleveland, who was the wealthiest man in the District, there were split bottom chairs made in the country, two old tables and a book case with fifteen or twenty volumes in it.

There was only one carriage in the village, an old vehicle belonging to Colonel William Toney, and, so far as Perry knew, the only one other in the whole district was that of Judge Waddy Thompson. The village had only two pianos, and silver spoons were almost as rare.

After one year at the academy young Perry gave up for lack of funds his ambition to enter South Carolina College, and in March, 1824, entered the office of Judge Baylis J. Earle to read law. The little one-room office stood on the lot where the Downtown Baptist Church now stands. He vigorously applied himself to his studies, and lived economically using one of the

jury rooms in the court house as a bedchamber. Perry boarded at Crittenden's Hotel (on the corner where Carpenter Brothers Drug Store now stands) for one hundred dollars a year. In 1826 he journeyed alone to Columbia to stand his bar examination before the Court of Appeals. The test was rigid but he passed every question. His funds were so low he had to borrow fifteen dollars from his Greenville friend Elias T. Earle to return home. The next January found him licensed to practice law and thus he embarked on a career of professional and political activity that vigorously covered the next fifty-nine years of his life.

To cover Benjamin Perry's history from this time on would be to cover the entire nullification, secession, war and reconstruction phases of our state's history, so only brief mention can be made of his highlights. Progress as a young lawyer was at first slow, but soon success followed his professional efforts for there was a great deal of shrewd common sense in his make-up and a very practical business turn. Throughout his life rigid self-discipline and industry kept his goal continuously before him. As his fortunes improved, he entered actively into the social life of the awakening Greenville. A social center was the Mansion House, an elegant hotel, erected in 1824 on the site of the present-day Poinsett Hotel. It advertised to the low-country summer visitors rates of four dollars and a half per week for one gentleman, and two dollars and a half for one horse. It was to that day and time what the Poinsett was to the Greenville of the middle years of this century.

A summer treat in the village was to visit the Greenville Bath House (the 125-year-ago equivalent of the YMCA Health Club) located on the banks of the Reedy with rates of a dollar per month for hot and cold showers, or single shower for six and a quarter cents, and pool and shower for twelve and a half cents. Moonlight nights found the young romantic couples walking to the falls of the Reedy below the substantial foot log which served as our first Main Street Bridge. Early Perry romantic attachments included Caroline Cleveland and Mirian Earle, daughters of Greenville founders whose family names are most familiar to us today, but economic necessity postponed any thought of marriage. In 1837 he won the hand of Elizabeth McCall of Charleston, a niece of Robert Young Hayne. The

following year the couple moved into a new home Perry had built in the block on South Main Street where J. E. Sirrine was formerly located. Here for thirty-three years, and later at Sans Souci, their private life was one of interrupted happiness. To Perry, his wife was always perfect and to her Perry was the noblest man that ever lived in South Carolina. Whenever away throughout his life Perry wrote home by every mail and the Perry Letters, published by his wife after his death, are an important source for the history of this period. Seven children were born to the couple, one of whom, William, served with distinction in the South Carolina Legislature and in the United States House of Representataives. Another, Fannie, married William E. Beattie, a wealthy young Greenville merchant, and is affectionately remembered by many residents today as Mrs. Fanny Beattie.

The consistency of Benjamin Pery's unionist convictions began to develop early in his public career. After the passage by Congress of the Tariff Law of 1828 the storm of anti-nationalism which had been brewing in other sections of the state through the 1820's finally burst upon Greenville in full fury. The first tariff protest meeting was held here in September, 1828, and with it Perry entered upon the stormiest period of his career. South Carolina was departing from the ardent nationalism it had championed under the leadership of John Caldwell Calhoun since the war of 1812. Calhoun now became the leader of the states right faction and advocated his famous Nullification Theory. The Nullification and Union parties were formed and party enmity became more bitter in the state election of 1830. Perry led the Unionists' fight in the up-country against Nullification. Two-thirds of the General Assembly elected that year were nullificationists, but Greenville County chose a delegation opposed to the principle. The session adjourned without any action being taken on the issue. But in1832 nullification swept the state and it was evident that more than two-thirds of the new legislature were advocates of the doctrine. The Union Party, however, won an overwhelming victory in Greenville District due to a fighting campaign led by Perry which warned that the calling of a state convention by a states rights legislature meant nullification and that nullification

meant disolution and civil war. The convention was called and the Ordinance of Nullification was voted to take effect in 1833. During the winter of 1832-33 Perry labored with indefatigable energy to promote the Unionist cause throughout the state. His fellow citizens in the Greenville District were no less determined than he. Union Societies were formed throughout the district, and the resolution adopted by one, the Paris Mountain Union Society, on January 5, 1833, is illuminating:

> Resolved, that in defense of the Federal Union, we have drawn our swords and flung away our scabbards. Resolved, further, that we have but two words by way of reply to the nullifiers, which are these, "come on."

Fortunately, the passage of Henry Clay's compromise Tariff Bill by Congress eased the burning issue of the time being, but left a feeling of intense bitterness between the unionist and the states rights men which was finally to terminate in secession. For the next two decades Calhoun dominated the state. But even as early as 1833 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 next few years."

As a weapon in his fight Perry assumed the editorship of the Greenville *Mountaineer* owned by O. H. Wells, and for years it was a staunch organ of unionism. In his first editorial he stated the basic principles which governed his public career. He proclaimed his independence. He would not sacrifice his political opinions for the sake of popularity or patronage. Next, he disclaimed any intention of becoming a factionist for any party. He would serve no other flag than that of his country. And, finally, he dwelt on the two cardinal principles of his creed: democracy and unionism. The great influence exerted by The *Mountaineer* brought a mounting circulation, and contributions to its support came from unionists all over the state. Its constant editorial theme was an earnest entreaty to lay aside party strife for the preservation of the Union. Though Editor Perry pursued a courteous tone, his uncompromising position made him the target for attack by nullifier editors and politicians and involved him in a series of bitter personal controversies which he later deeply regretted. His position in Greenville was especially trying

since all his friends of prominence were nullifiers and his supporters were the so-called "common man." Being sensitive as well as high tempered, Perry came right to the point of actual dueling with such figures as Waddy Thompson, a life long friend; Dr. Frederick W. Symmes, the prominent editor of the Pendleton *Messenger* and grandfather of our late fellow citizen Fred Symmes; Dr. Henry H. Townes, of Calhoun Mills, an old school friend; William Choice, who was stabbed by Perry in a fight in Perry's own office. Such encounters were indicative of the perils of newspaper editing all over South Carolina at the time.

By now the nullifiers realized they could not hope to win in the Greenville District if Perry were left unmolested, and they determined to establish a nullification newspaper to counteract the influence of the *Mountaineer*. From this move came one of the most famous duels in South Carolina history. Turner Bynum, a brilliant young editor from Columbia, became editor of the rival paper, the *Southern Sentinal,* and shortly began to attack Perry severely. Bad led to worse, and Perry issued a challenge to Bynum which was accepted. They met on an island in the Tugaloo River between South Carolina and Georgia at sunrise on Thursday, August 16, 1832. Perry's first shot found its mark. The extent of Bynum's hurt was not apparent at the time, but the following evening he passed away. For unknown reasons he was buried Saturday at midnight in the Old Stone Church near present Clemson University in a heavy rainstorm. The setting was dismal and the newly dug grave was half filled with water. Perry was tremendously affected by the tragic occurance and forty years later wrote in his autobiography that his killing of Bynum was the most painful event of his life. It is significant though that the *Southern Sentinel,* Bynum's paper, ceased publication within two months after his death. Thus at bitter personal cost, Perry had won a respite from personal attack by the nullifiers.

In spite of his intensive political activity, Perry enjoyed an extensive legal practice throughout the years. By far his most sensational case was the "Yancey Trial," famous in Greenville legal history. William Lowndes Yancey was a young attorney who had read law in Perry's office and served for a time as

editor of the *Mountaineer*. During the political campaign of 1838, young Yancey attended a rally near Greenville at which Waddy Thompson, a candidate for Congress, spoke. While conversing with a group of men, Yancey made a remark about Thompson that was resented by Thompson's seventeen-year-old nephew, Elias Earle, who called Yancey a liar. Yancey slapped the lad and young Elias returned the blow with a riding crop before they were separated. The next day Yancey went to Elias' father, Dr. Robinson M. Earle (he was also Yancey's wife's uncle), told the circumstances of the fracas and expressed his deep regret. Yancey thought the affair ended but soon afterward Dr. Earle started the quarrel anew, called Yancey a liar, and came at him with the handle of a train cradle, shoving him off the porch. As he fell, Yancey pulled a pistol and fired on Dr. Earle, mortally wounding the six-foot, two-hundred-pound doctor. With the Earles, one of Greenville's most prominent families, involved, interest in the subsequent trial was at fever heat in the up-state. Perry defended his friend and protege Yancey and won a verdict of manslaughter. Shortly after, the governor pardoned Yancey provided he would leave the state. He migrated to Alabama where he had a distinguished career, eventually becoming known as the "Father of Secession" and as the author of the "Yancey Resolutions" of 1860 which split the Democratic Party.[2]

Perry's almost hopeless fight against the rising tide of secessionism continued on through the antebellum period. In 1834 he campaigned for a seat in the United States House of Representatives on a Unionist Platform. The campaign was bitter but Calhoun's candidate, Warren Davis of Pendleton, won by 70 votes out of 7000 cast. Perry swept Greenville District by four to one, but lost heavily in the Pickens and Anderson districts, due to a still strong resentment there, according to many observers, over his killing of young Bynum two years before. Davis shortly died, and Perry re-ran for the seat, this time against his fellow townsman Waddy Thompson. Calhoun, genuinely alarmed at the closeness of the earlier race threw his every effort behind Thompson. Unfortunately, early in the race Perry suffered a

[2] A colorful account of the trial is given by Joseph Hergesheimer in his popular Civil War novel *Swords and Roses*.

severe accident with a run-away horse which crippled and incapacitated him for six months. Again Perry went down to defeat though holding Greenville District to the Unionist cause by over three to one. While he sought national office only once more until after the Civil War, Perry with his mountain constituency solidly behind him was for twenty-five years longer to wage a valiant fight against the dominant states rights party in South Carolina. During the long battle there was no office or honor within their gift that the people of Greenville District did not confer upon him for the asking.

Events rushed on and 1838 found Perry, this time on the side of Thompson, a candidate for re-election against a new Calhoun candidate, Judge Whittier. For once Perry's cause triumphed. Politics and time produces strange bedfellows and by 1847 Perry was seeing eye to eye with his old enemy Calhoun on national issues. Threatened interference by Congress through the Wilmot Proviso had aroused his Southern blood. During this heyday of friendship with Calhoun he became once again a candidate for Congress against Colonel James L. Orr. Perry's unpopular opposition to Zachary Taylor for president, and the suspected turning by Calhoun of secret support to his opponent caused Perry's third Congressional defeat. Once again he carried his own Greenville by over four to one but lost in the western districts. On the state political level there was a different story. Except for three brief absences totaling in all only five years Perry served in the state legislature from 1836 to 1865. He was never defeated in this period, and nearly always led the ticket. During this period he fought a manly, but hopeless, battle against the planter aristocracy for democratic reform of state government.

After the end of the nullification controversy in 1833, the states rights supporters rapidly became advocates of secession, and the South Carolina House of Representatives in 1850 was solidly in favor of this cause except for Perry and the Greenville delegation which stood almost alone against the calling of a convention to pass a secession ordinance. Fortunately, the Clay compromise and an unexpected wave of conservatism throughout the South postponed the final action for another ten years.

Just prior to this, Perry and his supporters established

another Union paper in Greenville, *The Southern Patriot,* to rally the Unionist party. When a mob of secessionists threatened to destroy the paper's office, and to tar and feather the editor, Perry replied, "*The Southern Patriot* will go on if it sinks every cent of property I have in the world and sacrifices my life in the bargain." In the indecisive National Democratic Convention at Charleston, S. C., in 1860, Yancey introduced his famous resolutions. They were voted down by the Northern members, and all South Carolina delegates but Perry and one other left the convention. Perry addressed the convention and pleaded for a reconciliation of Northern and Southern Democrats. Violently booed and hissed at first by secessionist sympathizers in the galleries, he won their silence by his courage and bearing after all efforts by convention officials to quiet them had failed.

With the final coming of the War for Southern Independence, Greenville District and Perry, despite of the long fight made against secession, rushed to the defense of the Confederacy. Perry wrote to Pettigru, his long-time fellow Unionist, "I have been trying for the last thirty years to save the state from the horrors of disunion. They are now all going to the devil, and I am going with them." Before the war ended, Greenville District, former Union stronghold, had furnished more than 2,000 soldiers to the Confederate Army out of a total voting population in 1860 of only 2,200. Perry sent his own son to war with Hampton's legion, and served the state and Confederacy well in various civil offices.

In the weeks following the end of the War there was chaos in South Carolina. A movement first started under Perry in Greenville to obtain a provisional government for the state. While a delegation from Greenville, including Perry, was on the way to Washington, they received word that President Andrew Johnson had appointed Benjamin F. Perry as the Provisional Governor of South Carolina. The people of the state gave general approbation to the appointment and both old friends and old foes from Charleston to Pendleton joined in congratulating the Provisional Governor. Wade Hampton, for example, declared the appointment of Perry was "the only gleam of sunshine which has fallen on the state since this black cloud has spread over our horizon." After twenty-five years of being the voice of the

minority, Perry found himself the center of affairs of the state as all South Carolina turned to Greenville and its leading citizen.

The administration of Governor Perry lasted six months, and during that short time the Constitution of 1865 was adopted; members of a General Assembly were elected; a new Governor, James L. Orr, was chosen; civil officers of every nature, both state and federal, were appointed and inducted into office. Perry would not allow his name to be used for candidate for governor, but he was overwhelmingly elected to the United States Senate under the 1865 constitution. Thaddeus Stevens and the radical element in the Congress prevented Perry and other elected Southern Senators from taking their seats. Later, when elected to Congress from his home district, Perry was again denied his life long ambition of service in the national body. Ten years of horror now began for South Carolina, and during this period Perry took his stand with the uncompromising opponents of the radical regime. Finally, at seventy-one, Perry saw his new cause triumph as he campaigned with all the ardor of his youth for Wade Hampton in 1876. Everywhere he spoke he drew huge crowds, attracting over 6,000 listeners at Honea Path in a Hampton Day Rally.

From his heavy cares during the reconstruction period Perry found well earned repose in his beloved Sans Souci. Agriculture, lecturing, and extensive writing filled his days until in 1886, just one month after he saw the Republic safe again in the hands of the Democratic Party through the election of Grover Cleveland, the "Old Roman," as Perry was sometimes affectionately called, laid down his battle-scarred arms and shield for the last time.

Though he had been denied such tribute through most of his life, statements of universal esteem for Benjamin Perry's service to South Carolina now poured forth. The South Carolina General Assembly adjourned in honor of his memory. Of the thousands of tributes voiced throughout the state, the one from a longtime bitter enemy of his political views and acts, the Charleston *News and Courier*, perhaps expressed best the feelings of his fellow citizens: "Governor Perry was in many respects without peer in our public life and in nothing that was

worthy and of good report had he any superior." Few men in our history have openly, constantly, and defiantly opposed the enthusiastic will of a great majority of their fellow citizens without losing at any time their respect and confidence. Yet such a life-long stand and record is, above all, the enduring monument of A Carolina Unionist, Benjamin Franklin Perry.

THE GREENVILLE (SOUTH CAROLINA) MUNICIPAL AIRPORT STORY

GEORGE D. BARR

The Greenville Municipal Airport, sometimes called the Downtown Airport in order to distinguish it from the Greenville-Spartanburg Jetport at Greer and the one-time Air Force Base at Donaldson, was formally dedicated on November 11, 1928. This was a community project, the result of a cooperative effort of the Greenville City Council, the Greenville County Delegation, the Greenville Park and Tree Commission, and the American Legion Post No. 3 of Greenville led by George Barr who was Post Commander for 1928. The official name as Greenville Municipal Airport was given by a resolution by Mayor Alvin Dean, and unanimously approved by the City Council in official session. The project would have never reached fruition, however, without the valuable aid and moral support given by many organizations of Greenville to this project.

This account of how all this came about is the result of the meeting of a few old friends at Carrie and Bill Ellis's very beautiful fiftieth wedding anniversary which was held not so long ago at their gorgeous home in Greenville. Ed Sloan, Bill Beattie, George Morgan, and this writer were bending a happy elbow and in general talking old times. Ed Sloan brought up the subject of the building of the airport, and he and Bill Beattie suggested that I should get the facts on paper about what happened, how the Airport actually came about. So, working from memory, with names given me from records, here is the story and the story behind the story. At my home in Orlando, Florida, there are one or two large scrap books containing newspaper stories, clippings and other things about what happened when all this was happening. That is why I say "from memory." I ask your indulgence if this seems to turn into a personal narrative and if by chance I should seem to point with pride, please forgive me.

After coming out of the Air Corps in 1919 (after a tour of duty with the Butler Guards on the Mexican Border) with a Reserve Commission as pilot, I was making a living in the electrical business in Greenville and starting to raise a family.

> The cars' arriving and leaving are epochs of the village day. Farmers set their clocks by them. Men have improved in punctuality. Thus one institution regulates a whole area. Men talk and think faster than they did in the stagecoach and office."

We can assume that the railroads of the nineteenth and early twentieth century had a similar effect in Greenville.

But we had no Thoreau to record the fact!

Airplanes and flying seemed a passed experience for me, except for the matter of Reserve training. In 1926 just after I returned from my Reserve training stint at Maxwell Field, Alabama, a strange and unusual event brought flying back into my life. One afternoon as I was headed for home along the Cedar Lane Road, an airplaine landed close by. The pilot hit rough ground and broke a tail skid. I stopped my car and went over to see if I could help, and this "mission of mercy" changed my whole life. The next thing I knew I had the pilot in Tom Fahnstock's garage, getting a leaf of an old auto spring shaped to fit and make do for the broken tail skid. He was Errett Williams, a "barnstormer" who had brought his single-engined, two-cockpit Eagle Rock airplane to Greenville to try his luck. That pasture along-side the Cedar Lane Road was about the only place around a man could "sit a plane down." As kindred spirits, Errett Williams and I quickly became friends. It wasn't long before I had on a pair of goggles and, with Errett in the other cockpit, was looking down from a couple of thousand feet up.

Shortly after, a second event happened, again out of the blue, but this time the principal character arrived by train in the person of Charles I. Stanton, an official from the Federal Airways[1] out of Washington. The Federal Airways route between New York and Atlanta was being established and Stanton wanted to establish an air mail stop in the area as a point about half-way between Atlanta and Greensboro which was already a designated stop. Since the straight-line route would go over near Simpsonville, Anderson, Spartanburg, or Greenville would be possible locations for the stop. Of the three, Stanton preferred Greenville since it required little deviation from the Federal Airway. The Greenville Chamber of Commerce was easily convinced of the desireability of the air mail service for Greenville and quickly formed a committee with George Wrigley, my old boss

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[1]The U. S. Federal Airways was the system of routes approved for air mail and passenger planes being established by the Post Office Department. The Federal Airways were marked by light towers with rotating beacons and additional flashing beacons to make possible night flying by visual contact from the planes. By 1945, 35,000 miles of lighted routes had been established before advancing technology made them no longer necessary. Francis Walton, editor, *The Airman's Handbook* (New York: Farrar and Rinehart, Inc., 1945), pp. 89, 355-357.

at J. E. Sirrine's as chairman. Mr. Wrigley asked me to be a member along with Major Richard Watson, then Mayor, representing the City of Greenville. In all, about six of us listened to Stanton's official offer. He explained the advantages to the city of air mail service, and why Greenville was the natural first choice for a stop in this area. Then he dropped the clincher: this would be done if the city would provide a proper airport east of the city.

Despite the excitement and the possible advantages to Greenville, it boiled down to "no go." Mayor Watson said that the city could not afford to build the required facility. To make a painful event short, that was that. In contrast, Spartanburg received Charlie Stanton with open arms and built its airport to meet the federal specifications. From then on all Federal Airways maps, publications, charts, and records, Spartanburg was the official stop in upper South Carolina. Eventually the Greenville-Spartanburg Jet Port changed all this but that was a generation later.

Being on the losing end of that try for an air mail stop for Greenville was "the driving spur" which goaded me to continue to work for a federally approved airport -- that and the belief that the airplane was sure to come into its own, and soon. Then the American Legion elected me as Post Commander for 1928. At our first meeting all present agreed that the Post should take on the development of a local airport as our major project for 1928. When I say "our" I guess you know what I mean. In so many cases like this results are in direct proportion to one man's activity.

Although Errett Williams and I used the Cedar Lane field as our base, we both eliminated that place as not meeting what we considered our need. We looked over many likely locations and finally settled on a big piece of farm land belonging to Richard Sullivan and believe it or not, Major Watson. The tract was about two hundred acres, more or less, and the price was in the upwards of $25,000. Then we asked for representatives of the Federal Airways in Washington to come and look over our selection. Two engineers, Jack Worthington and later Jack Sommers, approved of our selection. Both of these men, including Charlie Stanton also, were ex-military pilots.

Then we started looking for money without much luck or encouragement anywhere. But one day the sun broke through the clouds. I made the rounds and talked to every man on the City Council. One day Councilman J. H. Huff, of Ward 4, who at the time was Superintendent of Camperdown Mills, placed in my eager but almost empty hands the sword that was to cut this Gordian Knot.

"George," he said, "I believe I can tell you how to put this thing over, how to get your $25,000.00. Split it four ways, $6,250.00 each. One fourth, or $6,250.00 from the City, and equal amount from the County. Go to Alex McPherson of the Park and Tree Commission for another fourth and when you dedicate your Airport put on a big Air Show, charge $1.00. The Legion can pay its fourth in this manner. I don't believe anyone will turn you down on this proposition. As a member of the City Council, I believe you are O.K. there."

I first tried Alex McPherson, the very fine civic-minded Chief Engineer of J. E. Sirrine and Co. Mr. Alex, as every man who ever leaned over a drawing board at Sirrine's called him, was all for it. He was enthusiatic about what we proposed and where we proposed to locate. He showed me a large blue print on which was marked a circle around Greenville for the future. Our location was near this circle east of the city (the circle is now U.S. Highway 291). "This will be good for the City, good for our plans for the future," said Mr. Alex.

The American Legion Post approved the Air Show proposition, and the job was half done. With these successes to boost the spirit, I called on the County Delegation.[2] I had felt that the County shouldn't be much trouble, but I guessed wrong. The Delegation received our proposition coldly. I spoke of the future of air travel, etc. and more etcs. I could not thaw the

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[2] The "County Delegation" consisted of the county senator and the representatives of the county in the State House of Representatives. Under the law of the 1890's the county delegation functioned virtually as a county council since all taxes and appropriations, and much of the county government, was included in the county "supply bill" which was passed annually by the General Assembly. Such county measures passed, almost without exception, as written by the county delegation since the General Assembly considered such bills as "uncontested measures." Vladimer Orlando Key, Jr., *Southern Politics* (New York: Random House, 1949), pp. 150-151.

frigid atmosphere. They could not see the spending of so much money in a tight budget when there were no airplanes around.

The main stumbling block and outspoken opponent of any such idea was a gentleman from upper Greenville County with a wonderful nickname, "Mountain Lion" Sloan.[3] He was irrevocably and completely against the idea, period. One night at a big political rally "Mountain Lion" was holding forth and I was taking care of the public address system, sitting on the platform right behind the speaker. Said "Mountain Lion" to his prospective voters: "Some people talk about putting up good money for an Airport. Well I am against it. We ain't got no Airplanes, there ain't no Airplanes around here. If you ain't got no horses, what you want to build a barn for?" He brought down the house and my face was burning red. I knew who everyone was laughing at.

It turned out that "Mountain Lion" was not re-elected and the County Delegation passed the word that they would go along and provide their fourth of the purchase price.[4] One more to go -- the City.

Along with a delegation from the American Legion Post including Fred Graham, Townsend Smith, Ben Sloan, Ed Hughes, Editor Charlie Garrison of the Greenville *Evening Piedmont* and a few others, I presented the Airport Proposition to Mayor A. H. Dean and the Council[5] in official session. After explaining what such a thing as a good airport would in time mean to Greenville and how the finances stood, Col. Dean

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[3] Clarence Ellis Sloan served a term in the House of Representatives (1925-1926) and a term as County Senator (1933-1936). *South Carolina Legislative Manual for 1933* (Columbia: State Printer, 1933), p. 30. He was an inveterate campaigner and the context implies that he ran unsuccessfully for re-election in 1926.

[4] The Greenville County Delegation of 1928 consisted of Senator James McDonald Richardson and Representatives Hoke Sturgeon Black, Alexander Nelson Brunson, Jr., William Henry Keith, James Lyle Love, and Lewis Epps Wood. *South Carolina Legislative Manual for 1927*, pp. 14, 103.

The county's share was included in the Supply Bill of 1928 with the provision that no payment was to be made until the other three-quarters of the cost was paid in full. *Senate Journal for 1928*, pp. 910-911, 21 Statutes at Large, 1530.

[5] Council Members in 1928 were A. C. Mann (Ward 1), H. C. Beattie (Ward 2), Kerr Watson (Ward 3), J. H. Huff (Ward 4), L. B. Clardy (Ward 5), L. A. Mills (Ward 6) or Wesley Key who filled the expired term of L. A. Mills. Information supplied by the City Manager's Office.

asked for a vote for the City's share of the finances and the result was unanimous. The Airport was assured.

Mentioning Charlie Garrison, Editor of the *Evening Piedmont*, let me add a point right here. Both the Greenville *News* and the *Piedmont* were enthusiastically behind this project all the way. Without their support, it is doubtful if we could have made it.

Right here a personal note if you please. After the City Council's vote of approval, some kind words were passed back and forth, and Mayor Dean suggested the airport be named for me. Every Councilman assented. Rising to my feet, I thanked everyone for everything including such an honor but pointed out whatever designation be given the field it should be associated with the name of Greenville. If it were given any other name, somebody was going to have to look in a book or some other record every time the name came up. This point was recognized. Then upon further suggestion of the Mayor the Field was officially given the name of "Greenville Municipal Airport."

To own and operate Greenville Municipal Airport, an Airport Commission was created.[6] The first Commission consisted of George Barr as chairman with Milton Smith, Albert Rickman, Dr. Emmit Houston, and W. T. Adams. The money came forth; the land was purchased; surveys were made; runways were designed and laid out. County road equipment was brought in for the grading and before very long Errett Williams and I in his reliable Eagle Rock made the first landing. During the late summer of 1928, some notable aviation people paid visits to Greenville Municipal Airport. To mention a few, these included 1st Lt. Ira Eaker of the Air Force, later Lt. General and Commanding Officer of the Eighth Air Force in England during World War Two. Another visitor was Elliot White Springs on his way to Chicago. Also included in this list were Rosco

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[6] "An Act to Create Greenville Airport Commission for the City and County of Greenville," 35 Statutes at Large, 1928. The act ratified on March 30, 1928, provided for a Commission of five: two elected by the City Council, two selected by the County Delegation, and the fifth selected by the other four. The commissioners chose their own chairman.

Turner and Frank Hawkes, both ex-Army fliers doing civilian aviation work.

The big day of dedication was on November 11, 1928, and thousands of people watched a fine air show. Congressman J. J. McSwain was instrumental in having many military aircraft and personnel present. Since that big day in November, 1928, much money has been spent and many improvements made to the field. An airmail stop was designated and passenger business flourished. Greenville took its rightful place as a stop on the Federal Airways system. And now, what was once a corn field considerably out-of-town is almost downtown. The Greenville-Spartanburg Jetport now provides service for both these cities for the big planes, hardly visioned in the days of 1928. This is as it should be, but Greenville Municipal Airport will for a long time to come still be a valuable link on the Airways system.

Maybe if I had had a little more crust that night at the Council meeting when everybody was in such a good humor I might have said a word or two about the possibility of calling the Airport Road something on the order of Barr Boulevard. But anyway that did not happen.

THE COMING OF THE RAILROAD TO GREENVILLE

WILLIAM P. BARTON[1]

While the steam locomotive was aborning in the early nineteenth century, a canal craze swept over the young United States of America. Promoters proposed a plan for the canalization of the entire state of Georgia from Savannah to the mountains and even through the mountains to connect with rivers in Alabama.[2] Fierce competitive spirit stimulated by local and regional jealousies, competition among states, bankers and merchants hoping for increased trade resulted in a bitter struggle between the Southern coastal cities of Baltimore, Norfolk, Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah for predominance as ports of entry and export.

In South Carolina, the city of Charleston found her trade languishing, particularly in her competition with Savanah. The Georgia port flourished as the productions of fields and forests from the sand hills to the mountains moved to Hamburg on the South Carolina side of the Savannah River opposite Augusta for shipment to the coast by river boat. Wagoneers found this trip easier than the difficult roads through the soft sand of the fall line and the mud and marsh of the low country roads. Drovers brought herds of cattle, flocks of turkeys, and even gaggles of geese on foot over the mountain trails from the West to Hamburg, the colonial-times Fort Moore. While Savannah enjoyed

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In his prefatory remarks, Barton explained that the paper derived from his career-long experience with the Southern Railway Company and the following sources: archives of the Southern Railway Company; the Office of Public Relations of the Seaboard Coastline Railroad; selected records in the Greenville County (S. C.) Courthouse; selected articles in the Tricentennial Edition of the Greenville (S. C.) *News* (especially those of Marion McJunkin Howell); Editors of *American Heritage*, *Railroads in the Days of Steam* (New York: American Heritage Publishing Company, 1960); Joseph Chamberlain Furnas, *The Americans: A Social History of the United States, 1587-1914* (New York: Putnam, 1969); Fairfax Harrison, *History of the Legal and Financial Development of the Southern Railway System* (n.p., n.d.); John Belton O'Neall, *Annals of Newberry* (Charleston: S. G. Courtenay and Company, 1859); Lucas Phillips, *Yonder Comes the Train* (New York: A. S. Barnes, 1965); Ulrich Bonnell Phillips, *A History of Transportation in the Eastern Cotton Belt to 1860* (New York: Octagon Books, 1968 -- originally published, c. 1908).

[1]The state of South Carolina spent $1,888,634.46 between 1817 and 1828 in a massive program of canals and river improvements. In 1828 the State Superintendent of Public Works reported that cotton could be marketed by water from every district of the state except Greenville. - *Ed.* See David Kohn, editor, *Internal Improvements in South Carolina, 1817-1828* (Washington, D. C.: privately printed, 1938).

the distinct advantage of a navigable river reaching into the interior piedmont, Charleston's hinterland was limited to the comparatively short Ashley and Cooper river valleys. The only access to the interior of South Carolina was limited wagon service over the poor roads of the era.

Charleston interests realized their unfavorable competitive position and saw that immediate action was needed. Early, the Charleston merchants and bankers had supported the efforts of the state to open navigation to the interior by river improvements and canals. By the late 1820's it was obvious that inland navigation to the interior by the Santee River system was no answer to the problem. Consequently, agitation began for the building of a railroad into the interior. This resulted in a public meeting in Charleston on August 6, 1829. After speeches from some of Charleston's leaders, the meeting adopted a resolution asking the legislature to direct that two surveys be made: one for a canal to connect the Ashley and Savannah rivers and the other for a railroad from Charleston to Augusta. From this beginning developed the South Carolina Railroad from Charleston to Hamburg which opened in October, 1833.

The South Carolina Railroad did not bring the great flow of trade through Charleston that its promoters had anticipated. Almost immediately after the completion of the railroad to Hamburg, a campaign began to generate interest in and to raise money for the construction of a rail line from Charleston through Columbia and across the mountains to Cincinnati to tap the products of the "Great West" -- Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. After a charter was secured in South Carolina, the Charleston interests called a meeting in Knoxville with commissioners from the Carolinas and Tennessee to discuss the possibilities of a trans-montane railroad. Led by Robert Young Hayne, then Mayor of the city and well-known for his recent nullification debate with Daniel Webster, the Charleston group and the representatives of states along the proposed right of way launched the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Railroad project.[3] However, jealousies and suspicions arose among the

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[3] The project was sometimes called the Charleston, Columbia, and Cincinnati project, particularly in South Carolina. Ed.

promoters, the national economy collapsed into sharp panics of 1837 to 1839, and Robert Y. Hayne died in 1839. The railroad was not constructed.[4]

In the early days of railroad construction there was intense cut-throat competition among towns, counties, states and regions. North Carolinians were reluctant to invest in or charter a railroad which promised substantial benefit to South Carolina. Georgia was even more hostile. For several years the Augusta city council blocked efforts of the South Carolina Railroad to bridge the Savannah River or even to transfer freight cars across the river by ferry for further movement to the North or West. The Georgia legislature, as long as possible, blocked all construction of railroads connecting with other states. This jealousy and irrational competition, aided by the financial panic of 1837 delayed railroad construction in the South. This was perhaps one of the main contributing factors in her defeat in the War between the States (1861-1865).

Evidence of this intense competition was no where better illustrated than in the attempts of the southeastern ports to tap the rich trade of the West. After the failure of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston project in 1839, the dream of a railroad to the West did not die. By the late 1840's cotton prices had recovered somewhat and the South Carolina Railroad Company attempted to renew interest in the project. However, there was little capital available and South Carolina promoters argued and temporized. Meanwhile, the Georgia legislature financed the construction of the state-owned Georgia Railroad from Augusta to Marthasville which opened in 1845. A second road, the Western and Atlantic, was built from Marthasville to Chattanooga on the Tennessee River. Marthasville, renamed Atlanta, became a railroad center with several roads radiating from it. The town grew as an important distribution and financial center among southeastern cities. It was so important by the 1860's that General William Tecumseh Sherman's army destroyed it to interrupt the flow of supplies to the Confederate troops in Virginia.

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[4]In the 1890's the Columbia to Cincinnati line was completed.

Within South Carolina, the abandonment of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston railroad project for a line from the port of the Great West did not allay permanently all hopes of realizing parts of the dream. The "Columbia Branch" from South Carolina Railroad at Branchville to Columbia opened in 1842. In 1845 the legislature granted a charter to the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company for the purpose of constructing a railroad from Columbia to Greenville. The new company also had the power to unite with and become a part of the South Carolina Railroad Company. John Belton O'Neall, fifty-one-year-old lawyer, former state senator, and chief justice, became the first president of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad. His perserverance, enthusiasm and integrity were major factors in the eventual completion of the railroad despite such difficulties as floods, panics, and ever-present financial straits.

A major early problem was determining the route that the Greenville and Columbia would follow. The 1845 charter authorized the directors of the company to select the route they considered best. As soon as the directors opened the subscription books for the purchase of stock, every village between Columbia and Greenville demanded that the proposed road pass through its area. Anderson, Newberry, Laurens, and Abbeville were the chief contenders. Potential stockholders in these towns refused to subscribe if their wishes were not met. At one point it seemed that Anderson, not Greenville, would be the western terminus. The Greenville group, headed by Vardry McBee, opposed this vigorously. McBee doubled his subscription for stock and other Greenvillians increased their subscriptions provided the original plan with Greenville as the terminus was followed. These promoters threatened that if their demands were not met, the Greenvillians would cancel their subscriptions and put their money into another line which would be built by the newly-formed Greenville Railroad Company. Consequently, after much legislative and financial wrangling and numerous charter amendments, the final route followed generally the Saluda River from Columbia to Greenville as O'Neall and

McBee had insisted, with branches to Abbeville and Anderson.[5]

The route decided, the officers of the Greenville and Columbia opened the subscription books for potential stockholders. In the revised charter the state agreed aid in financing the project by matching dollar for dollar the amount raised by private subscription with bonds of the South Carolina Railroad held by the state. When this scheme failed to raise the money necessary, the Greenville and Columbia contracted a floating debt of $800,000 which it refunded periodically until the completion of the road in 1853. Eventually this mortgage issued to fund the floating debt was refunded with state-endorsed bonds. The Greenville and Columbia Railroad, with its branches to Abbeville and Anderson opened in December, 1853, the first railroad to reach Greenville and the first railroad to penetrate the South Carolina Piedmont.[6] Perhaps the arrival of the first railroad gave Greenville a head start manufacturing which has not been overcome entirely to this day. The onset of the War Between the States, however, delayed full realization of the economic impact of the Greenville and Columbia.

After the War Between the States it was necessary to rebuild the Greenville and Columbia.[7] Again the state came to the rescue of the financially distressed railroad by extending its lien on the property. Some $700,000 of state-endorsed bonds had been issued under the caption "Confederate States of America." These bonds were not legal after the collapse of the Confederacy. Therefore the state endorsed a new issue in 1866, bringing the state's interest in the road to $900,000. When the Greenville and Columbia was forced into involuntary bankrupt-

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[5] John Caldwell Calhoun had led a group of potential subscribers who proposed the Anderson terminal with proposed extension along the Seneca River (where Calhoun owned land) through Pendleton District to Chattanooga and Cincinnati. While the O'Neall-McBee interests were out-talking Greenville the western terminal, the Anderson-Pendleton interests secured a charter for the Blue Ridge Railroad to be built through the mountains to the West.

[6] The Spartanburg, Union, and Columbia from Alston to Spartanburg was completed eight years later.

[7] Former Governor Martin F. Ansel told me a few years before his death that he remembered as a boy watching the construction of the Greenville and Columbia line south of Greenville. This illustrates the unreliability of memory as the basis for written history. Actually, Ansel was born only two years before the original construction of the road. What he saw was the repairing and relaying of the railroad just after the War was over, at which time he was a lad of school age.

cy in 1870, the state treasury was repaid while private and institutional stockholders suffered tremendous losses.

The Atlanta and Charlotte Airline Railroad (soon absorbed into the Richmond and Danville system) was Greenville's second railroad. Its first train arrived in the city of 1872. Both passenger and freight stations were at the end of West Washington Street within a few hundred feet of the present Southern Railway passenger station. The Greenville and Columbia freight and passenger stations were at College Place off Augusta Road near Vardry Street, and there were no connecting tracks between the two.[8] In 1886, however, the Richmond and Danville leased the Greenville and Columbia for ninety-nine years. A connecting track was constructed from College Place station to the Richmond and Danville stations and joint use of the facilities at the end of West Washington Street began, although the old passenger station at College Place continued in use for a number of years. Through the Richmond and Danville system Greenville had rail connections with points between Washington and Atlanta, and through these terminals with both the West and the East. In the panic of 1893, the Richmond and Danville system went bankrupt but was reorganized in 1894 as the Southern Railway Company. The Southern brought under one management a conglomerate of existing lines, some owned and others leased by the company.

The Greenville and Laurens Railroad completed its line from Laurens to Greenville in 1886, with its first train run on September 8, 1886. This third railroad to enter the Greenville market became part of the Charlestson and Western Carolina which, in turn, became part of the Atlantic Coast Line. Now it is a part of one of the ten major railroads of the nation, the Seaboard Coastline Railroad Company.

The railroad known as the "Swamp Rabbit" which the late Frank Hamblen described as "shorter than most but as wide as

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[8]For an account of Thomas Claghorn Gower's horse drawn street railway which operated between the two railroad stations from 1875 to 1891 see Thomas Charles Gower, "Greenville's First Street Railway System," *Proceedings and Papers of the Greenville County Historical Society, 1962-1964*, pp. 33-38.

any'' was the fourth railroad built into Greenville. The ''Swamp Rabbit'' was built as the Carolina, Knoxville, and Western Railroad, later became the Greenville and Knoxville, and is now the Greenville and Northern. It has had an uncertain financial history which I have not documented. Since the road has had only marginal impact upon the business life of this area, I made only a desultory effort to record its genesis. The original charter was obtained in 1902. In 1906 H. H. Prince, W. H. Patterson, and C. S. Morrison filed for a revised charter, increasing its capital stock.[9] The most interesting data regarding the Greenville and Northern was given to me by word of mouth, which may not always be in strict accord with the facts.

The inimitable Norwood Cleveland says he remembers quite clearly when the Greenville, Knoxville, and Western was completed to Marietta in 1893, terminating just in front of the Cleveland home. His story is that a ceremony followed similar to that enacted earlier by the first trans-continental railroad took place at Marietta -- a golden spike was driven into the last tie. The lad who handed the spike to the railroad official was Norwood Cleveland! I would believe Norwood Cleveland implicitly but it seems incredible he was old enough to play such a role in 1893. However, that is his story and who am I to deny it.

The railroad remembered best as the ''P and N'' was the fifth railroad to be built to Greenville and the only one which depended from the beginning on electricity for motive power. In the early twentieth century James Buchanan, Duke's Southern Power Company (now Duke Power Company) had a surplus of electric power. Southern Power Company had two electric street car properties, the Anderson Street Railway Company and the Greenville Traction Company. At this point some speculationis in order: seemingly, Southern Power Company (ie, the Dukes), as the result of their experience with street car systems, saw an opportunity to use their surplus power for an interurban electric railroad which could be

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[illegible] *Proceedings and Papers of the Greenville County Historical Society, 1962-1964,* pp. 22-32. *Ed.*

operated at very favorable terms competitively. For sure, on January 3, 1910, J. B. Duke, B. M. Duke, W. S. Lee, H. J. Haynesworth, Ellison Smyth, Lewis W. Parker and W. J. Thackston secured a charter for the Greenville, Spartanburg, and Anderson Railroad. The four million dollars of stock, less that held by the incorporators, was quickly sold and construction began. The railroad, later renamed the Piedmont and Northern and now a part of the Seaboard Coastline Railroad, was constructed in two segments: a South Carolina Division and a North Carolina Division. Federal regulations prohibited the construction of a new interstate railroad which would substantially parallel an existing road. The Southern Railway Company protested to the Interstate Commerce Commission that the proposed interurban would in fact substantially parallel Southern's tracks. This view was sustained and the Interstate Commerce Commission withheld permission for an interstate connection of the two divisions of the Piedmont and Northern. The two divisions did operate intra-state for many years but were not connected into a single line.

Seventy-five years ago when the Southern Railway Company and I arrived in Pickens County no one would have been so bold as to predict that my life span would see the decline and demise of the new, romantic, powerful instrument that lent meaning to the statement "Westward the course of empire wends its way." The mighty steam locomotive yielded to deisel electric power in the post World War II years, at the time the most efficient and economical power source known. To the best of my knowledge only one steam engine operates on a main railroad in the eastern United States today. It runs on the Clinchfield Railroad between Spartanburg and Irwin, Tennessee, on occasional excursion runs. Perhaps this is fitting for the Clinchfield Railroad is a line that partially realized the old dream of Charleston merchants for a railroad from that city to the "Great West."

But the railroads made their impact. Joseph Chamberlain Furnas expressed it well when he wrote:

> Thoreau, in his cabin by Walden pond, resented the invasion of his privacy when the railroad was constructed between Boston and Fitchburg. However, the excitement and romance of the rails penetrated his retreat and he wrote: "The railroad changed life's tempo.

JOHN BROADUS WATSON, PSYCHOLOGIST FROM TRAVELERS REST

MARY WYCHE BURGESS

In 1913, a professor of psychology at Johns Hopkins University issued a clarion call for a new and objective science of behavior, diametrically opposed to the dominant introspective psychology of the day. He proclaimed that even the most complex forms of learned behavior could be built up by using a series of conditioned reflexes, and that every response could be reduced to physiologial changes in nerves and muscles. When his theories appeared in book form in 1925, the New York *Herald Tribune* called it "perhaps . . . the most important book ever written," and the New York *Times* declared, "It marks an epoch in the intellectual history of man." The title of the book was *Behaviorism*, and its author was John Broadus Watson, a native of Greenville and a graduate of Furman University.

Today, Watson is once again receiving recognition as the originator of the theory of behavior modification, a field which has in the past few years made a quantum jump in the practice of psychology. Dr. B. F. Skinner of Harvard University, who recommends development of a technology of behavior that will enable us to solve the increasingly complex problems caused by physical and biological technology, says that it was Watson's theory which offered him a convincing way to study behavior. Watson's stimulus-response techniques in recent years have been expanded in very sophisticated ways. He is now becoming the object of numerous graduate theses and dissertations and at least two biographies are being written.

The author of a 1956 article in *Psychological Review* (63:265) wrote: "Second only to Freud, though at a rather great distance, John B. Watson is, in my judgment, the most important figure in the history of psychological thought during the first half of the century. Nor was his impact limited to the science of psychology."

The American Psychological Association in 1957 cited Watson in these words: "To Dr. John Broadus Watson, whose work has been one of the vital determinants of the formal substance of modern psychology. He initiated a revolution in psychological thought, and his writings have been the point of

departure for continuing lines of fruitful research."

In a history of the kindergarten by Evelyn Weber (1969), the author commented: "By his painstaking methodology and his complete discreditation of introspection as a procedure, Watson put new life into the child development movement . . . . His direct effect upon the kindergarten was to reinforce the importance of stimulus situations and to emphasize the significance of the child's early training."

During the twenties and early thirties, Watson had been a household word because of the many articles he wrote for popular magazines, expounding his theories on child management. He had been the subject of numerous articles, notably in the *New Yorker* (1926), the *New Republic* (1929) and *Fortune* (1936). But other psychological theories, especially psychoanalysis, soon supplanted behaviorism, and Watson was largely forgotten, especially forgotten in his native town. It is time to get acquainted with this eminent American.

In one of the volumes of *History of Psychology in Autobiography,* Broadus Watson tells of his beginnings. He was born January 9, 1878, near Travelers Rest, his parents being Pickens Butler and Emma (Roe) Watson. The old Roe home still stands on the Roe Ford road and is presently occupied by Mr. and Mrs. J. Lake Thomas. The modest Watson cottage can be seen near Slater Mill.

He wrote:

> My earliest academic memories, relate themselves to district schools in areas in South Carolina called Reedy River, White Horse, and Travelers Rest. From the age of six I trudged two miles to one or another of these places. At nine years of age I was handling, tools, half-soling shoes, and milking cows. At 12, I was a pretty fair carpenter. This manual skill has never lost its charm, and in the summer of 1909 and 1910 I built a ten-room house from blueprints.
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> In 1980, when I was 12 years of age, my family moved to Greenville, a village of 20,000 souls, where I entered the public schools . . . . I have few pleasant memories of these years. I was lazy, somewhat insubordinate and, so far as I know, I never made more

than a passing grade. I used to have a friend by the name of Joe Leach, with whom I boxed every time the teacher left the room, until one or the other drew blood. "Nigger" fighting was one of our favorite activites. Twice I was arrested, once for "nigger fighting" and the second time for shooting off firearms inside the city limits . . . . I entered Furman University in 1894 as a sub-freshman, and stayed there five years, taking an A. M. instead of an A. B. I earned my way for two yeas in the chemical lab as an assistant. Little of my college life interested me . . . . I was unsocial and had few close friends. The only real friend I had during my high school and college days was George Buist . . . . In my senior year, I was the only man who passed the final Greek exam. I did it only because I went to my room at two o'clock the afternoon before the exam, took with me one quart of Coca-Cola syrup, and sat in my chair and crammed until time for the exam next day . . . . My mathematics is equally poor. I would never have passed in the course if Professors [Marshall] Earle and [Love] Durham had not practically written my exam papers for me.

A funny incident apparently made me decide to become a Ph. D. in psychology and philosophy. Professor Gordon B. Moore in my senior year one day said in class that, if a man ever handed in a paper backwards, he would flunk him. Although I had been an honor student the whole four years, by some strange streak of luck, I handed in my final paper of sixteen pages in Civics backwards. He kept his word. He flunked me and I had to stay another year, taking an A. M. and not an A. B. I made an adolescent resolve then to the effect that I'd make him seek me out for research some day . . . . (During my second year at Hopkins, I received a letter from him asking to come to me as a research student. Before we could arrange it, his eyesight failed and he died a few years later).

This failure of college to mean anything to me in the way of an education gave me most of my slants against college. Those years made me bitter . . . only with the years have I reached a point of view to the effect that, until college becomes a place where daily living can be taught, we must look tolerantly upon college as a place for boys and girls to be penned up until they reach majority -- then let the world sift them out.

Mr. Ralph Hawkins of Greenville, a first cousin of Watson, had described a tragic incident of their youth. His brother Hampton Hawkins and Broadus Watson were about the same age and good friends. They were going to Chicago together, in

1899, and had hired a livery stable rig to take them out to Concrete school to bid farewell to a girl, Maud Cely. Because there had been a recent Negro uprising, Broadus told Hampton to take his pistol. As Hampton was loading it, the derringer slipped out of his hand and he shot himself, dying three days later.

Mr. Hawkins also noted that on Broadus's infrequent visits to Greenville thereafter, he seemed to "have grown big in his ideas." The scandal attendant upon his subsequent divorce and remarriage, plus Broadus's atheistic beliefs, made him somewhat *persona non grata* at home. Indeed, the mother of the slain Hawkins boy declared that she had rather have her boy dead than to be an atheist like Broadus.

In the file on John Broadus Watson in the Furman library are comments made in recent years in reminiscent vein.

Dr. Benjamin Eugene Geer in 1961 recalled him as "a nonconformist in college and in later life. He explored theories and ideas for their sensationalism. His brother Edward was deeply religious and looked on Broadus as the black sheep of the family." Edward married Miss Belle Manly, daughter of a Furman president.

Mrs. T. T. Goldsmith described him as a fine-looking man, highly thought of when he lived in Greenville. His mother, she said, was a leading Woman's Missionary Union worker.

A Miss Lucile Birnbaum, researching her dissertation at the University of California on Watson and Behaviorism, theorized that his psychological formulations were nothing if not a "moral jeremiad on the perversity of human nature, which he means to bring under control."

She explained her reasoning in this way:

> This non-conformist had almost an obsessive passion, overriding logic and scientific evidence, to prove that the orthodox method of learning to be moral by pain and punishment was not only scientific but the only way to bring about any social reform. That is, he rejected religion violently on a formal level and incorporated it on a scientific level.
>
> What Watson hated most was hypocrisy, and this, I think, is

partially the basis of his rejection of religion because it condoned the psalm-singing, sanctimonious hypocrites who prayed on Sunday and were not at all Christian the rest of the time. He himself indicated that the techniques used by religious revivalists were very effective. He used these same techniques in putting across Behaviorism as a theory in the 20's when he took his case to popular audiences across the country.

Now let us pick up our subject again as he was leaving for Chicago. He had graduated from Furman number fourteen in a class of twenty, and had spent the year 1899-1900 as principal of the Batesburg (S. C.) Institute trying to earn enough money to start his graduate work at the University of Chicago. At the university he worked as a janitor, waited on tables, and delivered books to a library on Saturdays; he also kept the white rats for a professor's experiments. He had to borrow the $350 it cost to publish his dissertation, but at the end of three years he had a Phi Beta Kappa key and a doctorate in experimental psychology. He stayed on as assistant in experimental and comparative psychology and as director of the psychological laboratory.

His work with animals led him to conclude that both lower and higher animals learn exclusively by trial and error, without reasoning. The appointment in 1908 as a full professor at the Johns Hopkins Universiy gave him access to the finest experimental facilities in the country. During the summers he studied terns on Dry Tortugas island; monkeys and rats also were the subjects of innumerable experiments. In 1912, he began to publish his findings, mainly in *Psychological Review*, which he edited for seven years. He insisted that man "should be treated in psychology exactly as the animal is treated, to the extent of considering only what he does in a controlled situation and making no note of what the man himself observes or thinks during the experiment . . . ."

The advent of the First World War sent him into the aviation section of the Signal Corps, where he worked on the release of homing pigeons from balloons and planes. Then he was sent to Britain to administer intelligence tests to aviators; shortly thereafter he was nearly court-martialed for his overly frank

opinions on the efficacy of tests on equilibrium which consisted of spinning a man around in a cage. His reaction to the army experience was characteristically explosive: "Never have I seen such incompetence, extravagance, or such a group of overbearing, inferior men."

Returning to Johns Hopkins, Professor Watson examined newborn infants at two hospitals and concluded that heredity is a minor factor in man's actions. The only unlearned reactions of a human infant that he could discover were fear, anger, and love. He adopted Pavlov's term for learning, "conditioning."

He published his theory in 1919 in a book called *Psychology from the Standpoint of a Behaviorist.* Reaction from fellow psychologists was immediate, and a fierce debate ensued. His opponents considered him to be an egotist, deliberately setting up his theory to place him in the leadershp of a psychological movement; others applauded his efforts to shed a bright light in the grey areas of subjective psychology.

Watson defined Behaviorism as "the theory that the human being could be taught to be and to do almost anything; that personality and habits could be 'built in' by conditioning." Every response is guided by the presence or absence of a reward. Thousands of controlled experiments, both his and those of other psychologists, backed his theory. But in his exuberance and in his determination to take his case to the public, Watson soon went to extremes, announcing that he could train a youngster to be any kind of a specialist, from a physician to an artist, regardless of this talents, penchants, tendencies, abilities, vocations, or race. He incurred the wrath of women's groups by telling mothers not to fondle their children or give them too much attention. He blasted out at mothers who were excessively affectionate, thereby conditioning the child to be emotionally unstable and dependent. For many years he wrote articles for the popular magazines of the day -- *Harpers, Saturday Review, Collier's, The Nation, Good Housekeeping,* etc. Among the titles were "How We Think," "Memory as the Behaviorist Sees It," "Myths of the Unconscious," "Weakness of Women,"

"Can We Make Our Children Behave?"

Watson made many important contributions to the specialized field of infant psychology; he did research in neurology, and studies on the effects of drugs. He founded the *Journal of Experimental Psychology* in 1915.

It seems ironic that the advocate of controlled behavior should have met his nemesis in the form of a seemingly uncontrolled response to a social stimulus. The distinguished professor, who had married Mary Ickes in 1904 and had two children by her, fell in love with one of his pupils, Rosalie Raymer, the daughter of a prominent Baltimore family. Mrs. Watson sued for divorce and the scandal hit the front pages of the New York and Baltimore papers. At the trial, the name of the co-respondent was carefully kept out of the testimony; the divorce was granted, December 24, 1920, and the professor's marriage to Miss Raymer took place the following day. The trustees at Johns Hopkins demanded Watson's resignation.

So wrecked was Watson by the experience that he was on the verge of a breakdown. The academic world was closed to him. He had a brand-new wife and no job, no prospects. An advertising agency in Chicago offered him a job investigating the market for rubber boots on the shore of the Mississippi; after that, he sold coffee. Returning to New York, he took a job at Macy's selling groceries, but its object was to study consumer psychology. He entered the advertising business, making glands sell toothpaste and conditioning housewives to all sorts of prejudices about coffee. So successful was he in this new game that he became vice president of J. Walter Thompson, and later of William Esty and Company.

On the side, he acted as a consultant for a study on behavior that resulted in a methodology for eliminating children's fears. He was still writing articles and publishing books. He had a beautiful home in Westport, Conn. He enjoyed his two hundred horsepower boat in which he cruised around Long Island Sound. He was fond of pound cake, bridge, farming, riding,

and highballs. He is described as a fine-looking man, medium tall and strongly built. His long-time secretary, Ruth Lieb of New York City, wrote of him as follows:

> Dr. Watson enjoyed farming -- and I don't mean gardening. He had a large vegetable garden of several acres, ate only tomatoes and corn himself but grew everything and made up baskets for the neighbors every week.
>
> Also he was a great builder. As a matter of fact, he said "the people who work with their hands will not go out of their heads." While at Johns Hopkins he built a summer home for his first family in Canada. It was a three story house and it was a good house. When he and his second family moved to Connecticut, the architect built the house. Dr. Watson did all the buildings on the property -- garage, tool house, two-story barn with three stalls for horses, an apartment for the live-in farmer, and a big party room, lavatory and pantry on the second floor. This done on weekends and vacations.

Miss Lieb also said that Dr. Watson was too shy to attend the meeting at which the American Psychological Association presented the citation noting his contributions. His son, Dr. William Watson, accepted the citation for his father.

Watson's picture can be seen in the gallery of Furman University's Hall of Fame. His Alma Mater had bestowed the LL. D. degree upon him in 1919, six months before the big scandal broke.

John Broadus Watson died in New York, September 25, 1958. In his later years he had been received back into the academic community, which for many years had resented his affluent success in the world of business. He had appeared in *Who's Who in America* at age twenty-nine, by far the youngest psychologist ever to have been so honored; he was dropped for a couple of years but reinstated with a twenty-nine line sketch in the 1926-27 volume.

His successor at the University at Chicago, Professor Harvey Carr, lauded him in these words:

> I admired his tremendous energy and enthusiasm in both work and play, his irrepressible spirits, his intellectual candor and honesty, and his scorn of verbal camouflage and intellectual pussyfooting.

> He once remarked that it was possible to write a psychology in purely objective terms -- starting with the simple reflexes and proceeding to the more complex varieties of mental behavior. Here were the essential features of his Behaviorism long before he heard of the work of Pavlov and Bechterev.

Today, wherever the origins or techniques of behavior modification are discussed, the ghost of John Broadus Watson, late of Greenville, South Carolina, walks again.[1]

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[1] In April, 1979, the Department of Psychology of Furman University honored the memory of the outstanding contributions of John B. Watson with a two-day symposium featuring the dedication of the psychology laboratory in Watson's honor, and addresses by three eminent American psychologists, Dr. James N. McConnell, Dr. Fred S. Keller, and Dr. B. F. Skinner.

TEXTILE HALL'S FIRST SIXTY YEARS

YANCEY S. GILKERSON

Soon after the turn of the century, textile men of this region began talking about bringing to the South the textile machinery exposition then held in Boston. The Southern Textile Association (STA) discussed the idea at several meetings. The ball began rolling in early 1914 when STA formally invited the exhibitors to hold an exposition in Atlanta in 1915. Then Charlotte asked to be considered as exposition site. Decision on where the Southern show would be held was pending when the German armies marched into Belgium in August 1914. The guns of August shattered the dream; the exhibitors' committee abandoned the idea of a Southern show.

But, as the initial war worries subsided, Greenville decided to seek the show. Spurred by local members of the Southern Textile Association, some fifty civic and textile leaders met at a "dutch" dinner the evening of December 12, 1914, in the Chamber of Commerce rooms, with T. B. Wallace, superintendent of Dunean Mills, presiding.

Catch the flavor of that meeting -- where in this small city can we hold the show -- J. E. Sirrine says he can clear his big drafting room on South Main -- Edwin Howard offers to vacate his office in Masonic Temple across the street -- 13 machinery and supply men agree to exhibit -- an executive committee is elected: Robert F. Bowe, chairman; A. B. Carter, secretary; Edwin Howard, treasurer; Milton G. Smith, David Kohn, James H. Maxwell, J. E. Sirrine, J. H. Spencer and G. G. Slaughter -- coats off, go to work.

Arrangements were made for formal sponsorship of the show by the six-year-old Southern Textile Association, then headed by W. M. Sherard of Williamston, S. C. Other STA officers at that time were Frank E. Heymer of Alexander City, Alabama, A. B. Carter of Greenville and Marshall Dilling of Siluria, Alabama. On the Board of Governors were Robert F. Bowe, and Alonzo Iler of Greenville, L. H. Brown of Knoxville, C. L. Chandler of Rhodhiss, N. C.; F. Gordon Cobb of Inman; M. B. Clisby of Newberry; John L. Davidson of Chester; A. M. Dixson of Gastonia; D. R. Harriman, Jr., of Columbus, Georgia; J. W. Kelley of Pelzer; W. S. Morton of Dallas, Texas and C. P. Thompson of Trion, Georgia.

The Greenville group, formally designated as Southern Textile Exposition, Inc., mustered committees to attend to a myriad of unfamiliar details. Milton Smith was chairman of education and welfare. David Kohn handled publicity; James H. Maxwell, transportation and hotels; J. E. Sirrine, hall and buildings. J. H. Spencer headed the machinery and supply department, and G. G. Slaughter the mill products department. Mr. Sirrine was able to obtain exhibit area far larger than had been anticipated at the first meeting. The Piedmont and Northern Railway was completing a three-story warehouse filling the south side of the 300 block of West Washington Street, and there the Southern Textile Exposition found its first home, a home to which it was to return in 1960 and 1962 when exhibits overflowed Textile Hall and its annexes across the street.

The first show November 2-6, 1915, brought festive days -- the 169 exhibitors took every square foot of available exhibit space. Textile men came from every Southern state and many from the North. Some mills closed down to let all hands go to the show. Some 40,000 people crowded in to see exhibits, which in those days included displays by mills as well as machinery makers. On that first show morning Greenville's mill whistles shrieked, bells rang and stirring music came from the First Regiment Band, South Carolina National Guard (Williamston) as the doors opened for the first Southern Textile Exposition. Hour-long band concerts preceded the morning openings Tuesday through Saturday, and exhibits were open each evening until 10 o'clock. Following the closing hour there was dancing at Dukeland Park and Cleveland Hall. On Wednesday Furman University footballers played Presbyterian College at Mills Park. Greenvillians, then as now, opened their homes and their hearts to exhibitors and visitors. The Southern Textile Association met concurrently at the now-vanished Ottaray Hotel, and among the speakers were Mayor C. S. Webb, Governor Richard Irvine Manning, Captain Ellison Alger Smyth and a young Congressman from Aiken, James F. Byrnes.

In remarks welcoming the STA visitors to Greenville and the Southern Textile Exposition, A. B. Carter ennunciated the philosophy that continues to guide Textile Hall:

> Expositions are the timekeepers of progress. They record the

> advancement, they stimulate the energy, enterprise and intellect of the people, and quicken human genius. They open store-houses of information to the student. Every textile show, great or small, has helped to some onward step.
>
> Comparison of ideas is always educational and, as such, instructs the brain and hand of man.

Exposition Week was an unqualified success, and led to a more formal organization dedicated to perpetuating the show and providing for it a permanent home. Bennett Eugene Geer was elected president of Southern Textile Exposition, Inc. with Ellison A. Smyth as vice president, Edwin Howard as treasurer, G. G. Slaughter as secretary and these directors: W. P. Anderson, A. B. Carter, F. Gordon Cobb, J. M. Davis, John A. McPherson, J. E. Sirrine, T. B. Wallace and Z. F. Wright, all from Greenville except Davis and Wright, who were from Newberry.

The building of Textile Hall, an exhibition building, was the first task at hand. Week after week the executive committee of the organization met to report progress on raising funds for the erection of a Textile Hall. Contributions were made in amounts of $50 to a rare $1,000 in exchange for token shares in Southern Textile Exposition, Inc. With $49,500 in hand and a mortgage for the remainder of $130,000 cost, construction of the Hall on the north side of the 300 block of West Washington Street began in 1916 and was rushed toward completion for the Second Exposition December 10-15, 1917. The building was ready in time although work on the back wall was not complete and cold winds whistled around a protective tarpaulin hung there. The Greenville boys had accomplished what many of their colleagues elsewhere said was "crazy - impossible."

Cotton magazine, now *Textile Industries* magazine, was inspired to comment:

> The kickers kicked. The knockers knocked. The ravens croaked that the show would fail.
>
> But the Greenville boys worked steadily on, until today they have completed a building that is a fitting monument to their industry -- mute evidence of what the proper cooperative spirit can accomplish when suitably inspired.

What kind of town was this Greenville of the nineteen-teens that could overcome the timidity engendered by a World War, could see opportunity and challenge where bigger cities perceived insurmountable obstacles, and could move cooperatively to create an institution which remains unique sixty years later? A. D. Asbury asked, and answered, the question in an article written for the Greenville *News* in October 1962: The 1910 census had listed Greenville's population as 15,741 and the 1915-1916 *City Directory* estimated a population of 34,000 in the immediate vicinity. Names of those then in local government still awaken memories: John B. Marshall was mayor, R. M. Dacus, R. 1. McDavid, L. H. Cary, D. W. Ebaugh, J. B. Rasor and C. B. Martin, were aldermen. G. F. League was clerk and treasurer, C. P. Ballenger was city engineer, Richard F. Watson was recorder. Wilton H. Earle was the County's state senator. The city had 9 banks with combined capital of $1,115,000, 5 hotels or "reasonable facsimiles," 8 automobile dealers, 12 blacksmiths, 13 stables, and 3 harness shops. There were 11 cotton dealers and 29 mill offices. The school system had 3,500 pupils enrolled under 65 teachers, and a budget of $45,000 per year. Chicora College was still in existence, and Furman University had 230 students and a faculty of 12. South Carolina then ranked first in the textile industry in the South and was second only to Massachusetts in the United States. The industry then had 33 million spindles and was to reach a high of 38 million spindles in 1925, thereafter, dwindling to today's 19,000,000 spindles as international competition and per-spindle productivity increased.

The Second Southern Textile Exposition, the first in Textile Hall, had 189 exhibitors occupying 28,250 sq. ft. of exhibit space. When the show closed, many immediately applied for space in the Third Exposition, scheduled for the fall of 1918. War conditions made the 1918 show impossible, but as soon as the Armistice was signed "an unprecedented demand came from all parts of the country" for the greatest possible speed in arranging the third Exposition. This was held May 5-10, 1919. The work of managing Textile Hall and preparing for the biennial shows had become more than volunteers or part-time clerical help could handle. In 1920, W. G. Sirrine an attorney,

was elected president and treasurer to direct the work. The Fourth Exposition took place in October, 1920, and others followed biennially in the fall of the years through 1932.

Early in the Twenties, the Board of Directors decided to surrender the business charter of Southern Textile Exposition, Inc. and to re-organize as an eleemosynary corporation. This move, in 1923, was approved by the stockholders, who surrendered their equity. The practical effect was to transfer ownership of Textile Hall to the public, in whose interest a self-perpetuating Board of Directors, serving without remuneration, holds title to the Corporation property. The Directors operate it for the public welfare under a 1923 State Charter authorizing the Corporation to hold expositions "for the encouragement and development of spinning, weaving and the invention and manufacture of machines and devices related thereto to accumulate and disseminate information relative to the textile industry; to advance and encourage the cause of religion, literature, science and art." The Corporation is exempt from income tax under provisions of Section 501 (c) (6) of the Revenue Act of 1954 and under Section 65-226 (4) of the 1962 Code of Laws for South Carolina. The Corporation does pay City and County property taxes. In brief, Textile Hall has no stock and no stockholders. No portion of income may inure to the benefit of an individual. Income over expenses may be used only to retire debt or to improve the facilities. In this connection, it is noteworthy that the Board's careful and prudent supervision of the Corporation's affairs has provided Greenville and the textile industry with a 444,000 square foot exhibit center and parking area of 3,500 cars at a total of less than $4,500,000.

But back to the chronological record.

Through the Twenties the Southern Textile Exposition continued to grow in size. In 1926 a steel annex was constructed, replacing earlier temporary showtime structures. The general strike in the textile industry in 1934 caused postponement of the show scheduled for that fall; instead of housing exhibits, the Hall became a barracks for troops of the South Carolina National Guard, summoned to active duty to protect mills against the goon squads roaming out of the strike's center in Gastonia, N. C. The postponed 1934 show was held in April

1935, and succeeding shows in April 1937, March 1939 and March 1941. The war in Europe was much on the minds of textile people in 1941. England, to which the American industry has always had close ties, was being ravaged by Nazi bombers. The 1941 show's traditional dance for exhibitors was turned into a benefit for Bundles for Britain, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Ellison S. McKissick, and a London fire marshall was a featured guest. Then came Pearl Harbor, American concentration on winning World War II, and seven showless years; very difficut times for an organization dependent upon the Exposition income for the cost of maintaining its buildings.

The first post-war show was considered for 1946, but mills and machinery manufacturers were hustling to meet accumulated demand for civilian goods, and an Exposition that years was found not feasible.

Planning for the 1948 Exposition went forward under changed conditions. Many old-timers were gone, or retiring from active business life. Memories of the great shows of the Twenties and Thirties had faded. There were new faces, new firms, new concepts. Many among the traditional exhibitors wanted the Greenville show abandoned; its locale switched to a bigger city with better facilities and more ample housing. The finances and facts of the situation were such that the Board could, in good conscience, have thrown in the towel. But management and directors held firmly to the conviction that the industry needed a Southern show and one in the industry's Southern center, Greenville. They were determined to go down fighting, if go down they must, but not to quit.

Lack of support from major machine builders presented great difficulties as the task of re-assembling the corps of exhibitors began. The burden of his years prevented Mr. Sirrine from carrying the active work load, but Miss Bertha Green ably assumed the direction of the show. She had served since 1923 as secretary of the Corporation and Mr. Sirrine's chief assistant in show production, and was to go on to win an international reputation as director of the Exposition from 1950 through 1970. Miss Green's persistence in re-enlisting former exhibitors and interesting new ones made the 1948 Exposition the success on which the later shows were built.

In 1950, the Corporation's directors named Mr. Sirrine chairman of the Board and persuaded James H. Woodside to become president and treasurer to handle the business affairs of the Corporation, to which he had been advisor on insurance and other matters for many years. Miss Green was given full responsibility as director of the Exposition.

Then began Textile Hall's own race for space: for exhibit space to meet the incessant and increasing demands of would-be exhibitors, and for housing space for the textile men who poured into Greenville by the thousands to see the machinery they needed to modernize their plants. By 1960 Mr. Woodside had directed an expansion program which gave Textile Hall seven annexes of its own and showtime occupancy of two leased areas, including part of the Piedmont and Northern Railroad's aging warehouses in which the Southern Textile Exposition had been born. Even so, there was not enough space for several hundred exhibitors. The site of the original Textile Hall had been ideal for its day: on the streetcar tracks, across the street from Piedmont and Northern's interurban railway station, a few blocks away from the depot of the Southern railroad and the yards where Pullman cars had slept hundreds of Northern visitors during their show visits in the Twenties and Thirties. However, the time had come for new buildings on a new site.

The site for the new Textile Hall was equally felicitous for the new air and automobile age: adjoining Greenville's Downtown Airport, one block from the bypass highway loop circling the city and two blocks from Interstate 385. By the mid-1970's the airport had handled as many as 106 show-connected aircraft movements in one hour, and approximately 7,500 executives commuted into the airport during show week.

Planning for the new Hall proceeded along with preparations for the last Exposition downtown. In mid-1961 the writer resigned the editorship of a national business daily to become executive vice president of the Corporation and assist in the expansion program planned by the Board.

The 1962 Southern Textile Exposition filled the 123,000 sq. ft. of the old Hall and its annexes and listed 416 exhibitors from 30 states and nine countries.

Within days after the show's close, final preparations for the show's new home were underway. Detailed projections of the Exposition's probably financial future encouraged Liberty Life Insurance Company to undertake the financing of the project, for which there was little precedent, since virtually all exhibit halls in the United States have been financed by government bond issues, with additional taxation to support the operating deficit common to such enterprises. Without the faith in Greenville and in the character and judgment of the Textile Hall Board demonstrated by Francis, Herman, and Calhoun Hipp and their associates at Liberty Life, the new Hall could well have been an unrealized dream.

The J. E. Sirrine Company, engineers-architects for the original Textile Hall, worked furiously through the winter and spring of 1962-1963 to translate into working drawings the ideas Mr. Woodside had accumulated for a decade and the suggestions drawn from a survey of the exhibitors. General supervision and considerable input on cost-saving approaches to the construction came from the Board's Building Committee of Charles A. Gibson, chairman; Robert S. Small and W. Harrison Trammell, Jr., men experienced in the construction of millions of dollars worth of textile plants and alert to opportunities to save dollars without sacrificing objectives.

The massive job of site preparation began in April 1963 and by late summer the Yeargin Construction Co. had the building columns out of the ground. As construction progressed on the 150,000 sq. ft. structure, exhibitors' response to Miss Green's promotional work was so overwhelming that two expansions totaling approximately 45,000 sq. ft. were proposed, approved and effected. Even so, more than 100 firms could not get exhibit space.

At 8:20 a.m. Monday, October 12, 1964, as exhibitor personnel swarmed into the building and thousands of textile men waited for the 9:00 a.m. opening came the sound of an explosion - lights went out and machinery came to a halt. Hearts sank, but within fifteen minutes a Duke Power standby crew had replaced a defective oil fuse whose failure had tripped the protective switchgear.

That Twenty-Third Southern Textile Exposition was a resounding success, with 480 exhibitors from 29 states and 11 countries and visitors from 45 states and 35 countries. The success was almost too resounding - the exhibitor of a Belgian loom stepped up the picks per minute toward close of each day producing a noise compared to "the devil beating the kettledrums of Hell" and an actual sound measurement over 125 decibels; the threshold of audible pain. There were numerous requests to segregate the looms. This, coupled with the unfilled demand for exhibit space, prompted decision to construct a 60,000 square foot "loom room" and additional lobby for the 1966 show.

While this new space was under construction, the Hall's main building was transformed into a giant assembly hall seating 22,000 for the Billy Graham Crusade in March, 1966.

The 1966 Exposition listed 589 exhibitors from 32 states and 12 countries, and 37,858 visitors were logged. Again, there was too little space to accomodate all exhibitors.

On the last day of the 1966 show officials of the American Textile Machinery Association (ATMA) requested immediate negotiations leading to the concentration of United States textile shows in Greenville. The ATMA shows, similar in nature to the STE but with a higher percentage of machinery, had been held in Atlantic City in 1950, 1954, 1960 and 1965. During this time the textile industry was continuing its long migration to the South; new mills were being built in the South, seldom in the North, and more than three-fourths of the textile production of the United States had concentrated in the Carolinas and Georgia, with Greenville at the center of this textile belt. Transportation to Atlantic City from the South was not of the best, and the shows there were meeting resistance from textile executives. Tentative discussions had been held with ATMA over the preceding ten years but no meeting of the minds had appeared possible. During that same period, officials of CEMATEX, the European association of seven national associations of textile machine builders, had explored with Textile Hall the integration of the Greenville shows into a world cycle.

The time was ripe for action. The Board's executive commit-

tee directed staff studies of alternate solutions to the overall situation and their potential effect on the Hall's financing and operations. A special meeting of the Board authorized formal negotiations and set guidelines. The weight of negotiations was undertaken by W. F. Robertson, chairman of the Board's show committee. Months of discussion on policy and on implementing detail resulted in an ATMA - Textile Hall agreement in 1967 under which:

- new machinery for processing fiber, yarn and fabric would be shown every four years in Textile Hall under co-sponsorship of ATMA and Textile Hall, with Textile Hall solely responsible for show management.

- all other machinery needed by the mills, and auxiliary equipment, products and services would be shown every two years in a reduced continuation of the Southern Textile Exposition under Textile Hall's sole sponsorship and management.

- the 1968 STE would take place in its old form.

- the first of the co-sponsored American Textile Machinery Exhibitions would be held in 1969.

Applications for this 1969 ATME were issued in the fall of 1967. By late November it was apparent that the show would be the largest textile machinery show ever held in the United States and that many of the world's leading manufacturers could not get space. The Textile Hall board acted swiftly and decisively to create more space, authorizing the rush construction of an additional 100,000 square feet. Low bid on the project was $250,000 over budget, presenting the Building Committee with its toughest decisions to date, including whether to attempt to save for community service use an 18,000 square feet clear span "auditorium area at cost of $35,000 or to meet he project budget." The temptation to save the auditorium was unanimously resisted. Building Committee Chairman Gibson designated Mr. Trammell, a professional engineer, as technical liaison to work with the staff and J. E. Sirrine Co. to adjust building plans to budget, an objective achieved after several weeks work. Construction of the 100,000 square feet new wing was underway when the last of the old-style STE's made its bow in October, 1968, with 638 exhibitors and an attendance, strictly

regulated, of 45,632.

Greenville had become accustomed in the middle "Fifties" to overseas exhibitors and show visitors, but the 1969 American Textile Machinery Exhibition-International brought home to the community the realization that the one-time Textile Center of the South had become the Textile Center of the World. More than half the show's 295 exhibitors came from 16 countries. Of the show's 32,661 visitors, 3,324 were from outside the United States from 56 countries. Many of the show's foreign exhibitors had established American subsidiaries in the Greenville-Spartanburg area, which also had become dominant in domestic machinery production following location of Saco-Lowell's main plant at Easley in the middle Fifties.

The new-style STE in 1970 was a success, with 748 exhibitors and attendance of 16,896 during a period of deep textile recession, but left the textile executives on the Textile Hall board feeling that all was not right with the textile show picture; they felt the mills wanted to see everything together - the whole ball of wax.

In 1966, Mr. Woodside had become chairman of the board, limiting his concern to the general supervision of the Corporation's officers and finances and the writer had succeeded him as president and treasurer. Early in 1971, Miss Green had retired after long and distinguished service as director of the STE's and in the fall Mr. Woodside retired as chairman of the board, but continued as a director emeritus to give advice and counsel at the insistence of the directors. Mr. Robertson, the new chairman of the board, and Mr. Gibson, his successor as chairman of the show committee, led discussions and staff studies that were to result three years later in a new format and cycle of textile shows.

Meanwhile came:

- the 1972 STE with 745 exhibitors from 13 countries and attendance of 24,690 from 36 countries.

- the 1973 ATME-I with 339 exhibitors from 16 countries and attendance of 33,757 including 4,929 from abroad, a show generally acclaimed as the best textile show ever held in the United States. As so often in the past, the 1973 show had

presented problem of too little space, which was solved by erecting three 10,250 square foot geodesic domes on concrete pads outside the new wing. J. Robert Ellis; who joined the staff in 1967 and became executive vice president in 1969, served as director of the show.

- ITEX-74, International Textile Exposition, new name chosen for the Southern Textile Exposition, to better reflect the international character of the show. ITEX in its first and last appearance had 777 exhibitors from 17 countries and attendance of 20,726 from 40 countries. This was the last of the STE type shows.

In February 1974 Textile Hall and the American Textile Machinery Association reached agreement on a new format and cycle of show meeting the expressed needs of the mills and having the further advantage of reducing the number of shows in which manufacturers would need to participate to display effectively their new technology. Under this format and cycle there will be:

- In 1976, an exhibition for the machinery, auxiliary equipment, supplies and services the mills need for the weaving, knitting and finishing processes. This show will be repeated at four year intervals, in 1980, 1984, etc.

- In 1978 an exhibition for the machinery, auxiliary equipment, supplies and services required by the mills for the manufacture of fiber, the processing of yarn, the production of nonwoven goods, and for general plant engineering and maintenance. This show will be repeated at four year intervals, in 1982, 1986, etc.

The sixty years of Greenville textile show history have seen vast changes in textile technology - from belt-driven power transmission to the incorporation of micro-computer electronic "brains" into individual machines; from a general attendance by the public to a highly restricted audience of management, engineers and operating exeeutives; from a show of regional importance to one as important to textile executives on the far side of the world as to Greenville's textile leaders.

But, through the years the textile industry has not been the Hall's sole concern. Until Memorial Auditorium opened in

1958, the old Textile Hall served as Greenville's civic auditorium, the scene of concerts, lectures, dances, commencement exercises, banquets, and basketball games. The new Hall affords room for activities requiring large areas and operates as complementary to Memorial Auditorium, not competitive with it. So long as health service authorities thought needful, the Hall offered free space for and co-sponsored the South Carolina Health and Science Fair. Until Heritage Green became actuality, the Hall was the home of the Greenville Arts Festival.

Other activities include:

- sponsorship of the Boat Show, now one of the largest in the Southeast.

- BESSE, a business equipment, supplies and services exposition which will make its bow in September in cooperation with the Administrative Management Society.

- Holiday Fair, a giant community bazaar produced by the ladies of the Textile Hall staff, with craftsman, church and community groups offering their handicrafts for sale.

- sponsorship of the International Trade Club for western South Carolina.

- maintaining an interpreters/translators register which lists more than 125 individuals here proficient in languages from Arabic to Urdu.

- maintaining an inquiry service on textile matters.

Work is now underway on establishing in the Bicentennial Year an American Textile Hall of Fame to honor individuals and firms whose contributions to development of the industry might otherwise be forgotten.

The shows and the other activities involve the thought and work of more than the Corporation's Board and staff, continuing to reflect the community spirit which in the beginning made possible the organization and the physical facilities. As textile show time approaches hundreds of businesses and thousands of individuals begin to do their part: homes are opened to visitors, work schedules are re-arranged to improve services - all the town takes part and takes pride in response to a challenge, just as it did sixty years ago.

APPENDIX

DIRECTORS OF TEXTILE HALL CORPORATION
(With the year of their election)

1915

Robert F. Bowe
A. B. Carter
Edwin Howard
David Kohn
James Maxwell
J. E. Sirrine
G. G. Slaughter
Milton G. Smith
J. H. Spencer

1916

W. P. Anderson
Gordon Cobb
B. E. Geer
F. E. Heymer
E. A. Smyth
T. B. Wallace
Z. F. Wright

1917

J. M. Davis
John A. McPherson

1920

John W. Arrington
W. W. Carter
J. F. Gallivan
August W. Smith

1921

W. G. Sirrine

1925

Donald Comer
Robert I. Dalton
B. B. Gossett

1926

Cason J. Calloway
Roger Davis
George H. Lanier
Carter Lupton
Victor M. Montgomery
S. F. Patterson
Norman Pease
L. W. Robert, Jr.
Fred O. Tyler

1927

Herman Cone
H. R. Fitzgerald
H. A. Ligon

1930

W. E. Beattie

1934

Thurman Chatham
Spencer Love

1935

Samuel M. Beattie

1936

R. E. Henry
T. M. Marchant

1938

C. E. Hatch

1939

Richard W. Arrington
W. S. Montgomery
George M. Wright

1944

Alan Sibley
Earle R. Stall

1945

Sydney Bruce

1946

Harold R. Turner

1948

W. H. Beattie
Ernest Patton

1949

L. O. Hammett
E. S. McKissick
F. W. Symmes

1950

James H. Woodside

1951

John W. Arrington, Jr.
W. W. Pate

1954

Charles E. Daniel
Charles A. Gibson
Ben F. Hagood

1956

F. E. Grier

1957

Roger Milliken
R. D. Sellers

1960

J. M. Cheatham
W. F. Robertson
Robert S. Small
W. Harrison Trammell

1963

E. S. McKissick, Jr.
V. O. Roberson
J. Craig Smith
John I. Smith
Robert M. Vance

1964

George H. Lanier, Jr.

1966

James Chapman
Yancey S. Gilkerson
Harold Mason

1969

Earle R. Stall, Jr.

1970

E. B. Rice

1971

R. E. Coleman
John M. Hamrick
James W. Harrell
T. L. Thomason, Jr.

1972

A. J. Head
B. Calhoun Hipp
James F. Magarahan

1973

James D. Barbee
J. L. Lanier, Jr.
John E. Reeves

1974

J. Arthur Phillips, Jr.
William L. Hallford

ROLE OF THE APPALACHIAN COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS IN HISTORICAL RESTORATION

G. RANDAL HAITHCOCK

In order to give an idea of the role the South Carolina Appalachian Council of Governments has undertaken in the area of historic preservation, I want to talk around three spheres of Council of Governments historic preservation program activities and then give you some idea of the role the Council of Governments sees for historical societies in developing the historical resources of the region.

Council of Governments' activities in historic preservation date back to 1970 when the South Carolina Department of Archives and History began its preparation of a statewide historic preservation plan. In looking around for the best way to prepare this comprehensive plan, which identifies capital-resources-needs in historic preservation and sets priorities on public capital improvements of historic places, the Department of Archives and History decided to contract for this work with the the regional planning districts including the South Carolina Appalachian Council of Governments. In February, 1971, I was hired by the South Carolina Appalachian Council of Governments to prepare the inventory of historic places. At that time, I asked all the historical agencies in the six counties of Appalachian South Carolina for their assistance. This society responded by appointing a research team led by Mrs. Mildred Whitmire. She and Mrs. John Charles, Miss Josephine Cureton, Mr. and Mrs. John Gilreath, and Mr. John McDavid, surveyed over a hundred historic places in Greenville County and contributed over $1,500 worth in-kind service to the financing of this inventory. In addition, Mrs. C. B. Dawsey, Mr. Joseph H. Earle, Jr., Mr. Norwood Cleveland, Mrs. T. Charles Gower, Mr. Thomas Inglesby, Miss Katherine Jones, Mrs. Joan B. Little, and Mr. Sam Zimmerman surveyed additional sites or provided valuable information that upped Greenville County's in-kind contribution to $1,600 of the $7,000 total in-kind contribution needed from the six-county region as a whole in order to finance the inventory phase.

When this inventory was completed, the Department of Archives and History decided to contract the planning phase through the regional planning councils. The South Carolina Appalachian Council of Governments again called on the fourteen historical organizations in the six-county region and asked each to name a representative to a Historic Preservation Task Force which would develop a preservation philosophy, analyze preservation problems, and set priorities for development of historic places. Greenville County organizations sent Mrs. Mildred Whitmire and Mr. Charles Thomas to this Task Force. On the basis of recommendations by the Task Force a 172-page plan was completed and approved in June 1972 by the South Carolina Appalachian Council of Governments.

Since the approval of this plan, it has been necessary to restructure the committees of the Council of Governments in order to deal more effectively with the recreation, historic preservation, and tourism development activities of the Council of Governments. This process was completed in October of last year when the new Leisue Resources Committee had its first meeting. Sub-committees had their first meeting in November to deal with problems in tourism development, recreation resources, and cultural resources including historic places. The Leisure Resources Committee is now engaged in a comprehensive leisure resources planning process which will update the 1972 Historic Preservation Plan as a part of a more general Leisure Resources Plan which should be completed by July, 1975.

In order to understand the context of Leisure Resources Planning, let me briefly describe the overall organizational structure of the South Carolina Appalachian Council of Governments. First and at the top of the structure of the South Carolina Appalachian Council of Governments organization is the Council itself: a 42-member body of people from the six Appalachian South Carolina Counties -- Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville, Oconee, Pickens, and Spartanburg -- of which twenty-one members are local elected officials -- delegation members, county council members, Mayors or Council members -- and the remainder are appointed by local elected officials. The Council of Governments members from Greenville County are:

(1) Representative Nick Theodore, (2) County Councilman Mack A. Ashmore, (3) Mayor Sam Forrester of Mauldin, (4) City Councilman Vardry Ramseur, III, (5) S. Welton Smith, (6) Former Congressman Robert T. Ashmore, (7) Dr. Robert Williams of Greer, and (8) Mr. Ralph Anderson.

At the second organizational level of the South Carolina Appalachian Council of Governments is its technical and citizens committees. There are eight technical and citizen committees which have input into the policy making process in the fields of:

(1) education, (2) leisure resources, (3) regional planning and economic development, (4) rural development, (5) housing, (6) public safety, (7) resources for the aging, and (8) coordination of human resources services.

In addition to these committees there is the South Carolina Appalachian Health Council and its staff which functions as the technical advisory committee for health programs for the Council of Governments. Finally, the Council of Governments has its own staff which are provided solely for assisting the Council of Governments and committees to accomplish their mission which is to strengthen local governments and to get greater local governments.

But why should a body like the South Carolina Appalachian Council of Governments continue to be interested in historic preservation? Why is historic preservation a concern of local governments? This leads to a consideration of preservation philosophy. In the 1972 Historic Preservation Plan, the Council of Governments agreed with the Historic Preservation Task Force when it said: "The most fundamental aspect of historic preservation is its value in preserving and maintaining a common memory of the past among the divergent views of local history of the individual citizens."

Preserving historic buildings when done faithfully to the original material of the structure destroys many cherished legends about the opulence or in some cases about the poverty of the "good ole days." I remember the first time I saw Monticello. I had seen the Biltmore House many times before and I guess I expected Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, our third President to reflect the same sort of late nineteenth

century elegance. At first I was a little disappointed, then I began to sense the clarity of vision which is reflected in Jefferson's classical design that is missing from the Vanderbilts' mansion which draws tidbits from here and there and turns out more fantastic than visionary: the medieval looking dining hall, the Spanish leather bedroom walls, and the collections of artwork and furniture that reflect the image of American industrialists collecting the best of European culture. Jefferson's house by contrast places European culture in a new context and attempts to define a distinctively American culture. In comparing the two buildings one senses the massive shift in American outlook that occured in roughly one hundred years. I sensed a new awareness of the changes that the self-understanding of America's elite, if you will, went through as a result of the industrial revolution. Finally after I saw Monticello I went to see the James Monroe house and imagine my surprise. Monroe was less visionary man, a very practical man in the ordinary sense of that word. His house consequently is more "ordinary" without attempting to disparage it, than Jefferson's. And in the comparison between Monticello and James Monroe's house I saw the tension between the Jeffersonian vision and American reality at the turn of the eighteenth century. My images of that period of history were completely shifted and I began to sense the humanity, the radically mundane aspects of life in that time. A similar experience happened when I visited Walnut Grove in Spartanburg County. I had expected a house that had all the signs of roughing it on the frontier. And I found a simple house to be sure. But within that simple house were a number of items that showed that the Moores were very civilized and reflected late eighteenth century culture. These shifts in perception are what we are out to create in historic preservation.

I think that the Task Force showed a critical insight when they designated the giving of objective content to the community's common memory as the most fundamental function of historic preservation in a local community. This insight opens a whole cultural area which is necessary to the life of the community, essential to the community life as much as the economy of the community or the water system or the churches are to the community. In short historic preservation aids in articulating

the story without which our community would not be a community. Furthermore, I am convinced that the story a community tells to itself about itself is more crucial to the future of that community than any sort of economic planning, governmental modernization, land use planning or what have you. Let me give an example. Have you ever visited or lived in a community that told itself a story something like "We're just a little old mill town." Have you seen what happened to that town? You know that chances are that that town will stay "a little old mill town" until the mill leaves which is just catastrophic for that town, or until they invent a better story.

There once was "a little old mill town" that had at one time before a war been a resort town for summer visitors from other areas. One day the leaders in this town decided that that "little old mill town" was the Textile Center of the World. They *decided,* I mean *they* decided that that "little old mill town" was the Textile Center of the World. Now there wasn't the sort of objective data that said that ninety percent of the world's textiles were made in that town or anything like that. And there were probably as many textile mills in some town overseas as there were in this town. And the neighboring towns sort of gave this town the old ha-ha and that sort of thing. Even some of the leaders of the town weren't so sure. Some of them nearly choked on their words so that it came out at first like "This Town is the Textile Center of the South." But years passed and guess what? This community woke up one day and discovered that they had an International Textile Exposition every year and that not only were there ordinary textiles being made but also synthetic textiles and even textile machinery. But my story doesn't end there. After a hundred years the citizens of this town looked back and tried to discover how they got to be the Textile Center of the World. They looked for textile mills and found a few small thread mills had been there a hundred and seventy-five years ago and then came larger and larger mills until there was the magnificient industrial complex they saw around them. Then they looked at other towns in the vicinity and they saw little thread mills becoming larger and larger mills until there was a magnificient industrial complex, and they began to ask themselves, "Now, just how did this little old mill town become

the Textile Center of the World?" Then they looked into the future and they say that more and more textiles were being made in new nations overseas and they began to be afraid. How much longer could they be the Textile Center of the World? And then they looked back into the past again and saw that their town could have equally been the Vineyard of the World, or the Automobile Capital of the World, or the Resort Center of the World and they began to ask themselves "Now just how is it that this community can contribute to human civilization?" And they say that this was the question all along. Here my story must end because the leadership of this town has not decided what its role will be in the Twenty-first Century. But I am convinced that this decision will rest as much on the story that this community tells itself about its history as on market forecasts.

In this context historic preservation provides the artifacts, the raw data, and the legends (1) which provide basis for the symbols, the epics, and the stories which make local community life exciting, (2) which allow the citizens of the community to appreciate the history of their community as their own history, (3) which improve the quality of life by giving meaning to the everyday events and by placing these in valid geographical, social and historical context, and (4) which allows every person in the community to create the models for the future of the community by tapping the humanity and wisdom in the past. Historical organizations have unique possibilities for dealing with their communities in this kind of depth, and at the same time maintain the avocational nature of historic preservation. Such an approach keeps alive the support of people who are involved in historic preservation as a hobby and yet involves them in significant programs and projects which change their perspective.

Strong local preservation programs such as those on in Charleston, Pittsburg, Annapolis, or Savannah involve the economic, the cultural, and the political dynamics of preservation. The economic dynamic deals with raising money, financing, developing the resources for programs and preservation projects. In this six-county region this function is most effectively institutionalized in organizations like Anderson Heritage, Inc. and the Foundation for Historic Restoration in the Pendleton Area. The cultural dynamic includes the educational

process as it relates to historic preservation. Involved is someone learning in a societal context about local history or methods of researching local history or preservation techniques or preservation philosophy. Anywhere a community articulates its story, tells about epic events, celebrates its past, preserves artifacts and buildings, then the cultural dynamic within historic preservation is operative. At a more so level whenever you see a community carrying on or reappropriating past patterns of relationships between the generations, or family structure, or the organization of social roles form past patterns of organization, you are seeing the cultural dynamic of historic preservation going on. The historical society can be the structure through which this happens when its potential is realized.

The political dynamic has to do with planning and development of historic places, structuring state and federal laws and local ordinances to promote historic preservation, acting as applicant for federal funds, and overseeing the priority setting process. In this six-county region this might be seen as the function of county-appointed historic preservation commissions. However, there is a great gulf between the human story waiting to be preserved and the actions required of historical societies, foundations and commissions. What is needed to bridge that gulf is a system of tactics through which the historic preservation dynamic can become a part of day to day community life. It starts with a committed leadership. The most committed are the professional persons whether paid or not who give their whole lives to preserving historical data -- these are technical resources and the core of leadership. Next are those who articulate the community's story -- the historical research groups -- and those who develop practical bricks and mortar methods of preservation - the amateur and professional archivists, curators, preservation craftsmen, financial wizards, archeologists, fund raisers, and preservation contractors. Impact projects may be restorations, historical programs, celebrations or whatever. They are what lets the community know their story and the unique perspective such projects can bring to general community problems. A secondary function of impact projects is recruitment of the troops needed to accomplish preservation programs and projects.

The key to identifying potential impact projects is the regional, state, national, and international historic preservation organizations to which your society belongs. Your society already participates in the historic preservation program of the South Carolina Appalachian Council of Governments. It is also a member of the Confederation of South Carolina Historical Societies. The Society should be active in these organizations letting the COG Leisure Resources Committee know of your plans, programs and needs for assistance, and sending as many participants as possible to the annual Landmark Conference of the Confederation. There are national groups capable of offering additional assistance. The National Trust for Historic Preservation and the American Association for State and Local History are two key groups worth joining. As programs progress these groups can become outlets for new insights into methods of historical research and/or preservation methods which will allow the methods developed in local projects assist other historical organizations in their programs and projects. The interchange function of all these organizations is finally what gives them their power in assisting historic preservation groups.

The third tactical system is demonstration projects. This is where new methods are developed which graphically illustrate for the community the wisdom of the work.

The fourth tactical system is advanced training. Anyone serious about historic preservation needs to familiarize himself with the current methods of historical and genealogical research, caring for historic objects, preserving and restoring buildings, financing preservation and so forth. Many groups have seminars, training sessions, and other programs of advanced training. Resources are available to do similar sorts of advanced training right here in Greenville.

Finally in discussing an effective model for historic preservation a word needs to be said about the planning methods for putting concrete content on the tactical systems and deciding the most effective institutional arrangements for holding the historic preservation dynamic. First, one must define how historic preservation activities are currently operating. A helpful way of doing this is to list out all the general problems of the

community then categorize problems into groups to see which problems affect different aspects of the historic preservation program. Once the problems and the operating context clear, examination of problems will make possible the definition of immediate goals toward solution of the central problem. A helpful way of doing this is to specify on a four year time line what problem immediately to be addressed and the two tactics to be used each year to move the situation along. Finally, the leadership must not move until commitments of time and resources and schedules where and when work is to happen are secured. Then historic preservation becomes a reality.

Now the method I have sketched should be familiar because it is used implicitly in any decision that is ever made. Where it becomes a useful tool is when the assumptions, goals, and tactics are made explicit and judged as a total system in light of their effectiveness. The question for a historical society is not "What programs would be nice to have in the next year?" but "What programs need to be presented in the next year in order to create public support for historic preservation and an awareness of our community's story?"

THE ACADEMIES

MARION M. HEWELL

The Piedmont section of South Carolina, along with the rest of the thirteen states, underwent trying times in the years immedately after the Revolutionary War. It was probably almost the beginning of the nineteenth century before the establishment of any schools in the area, other than an occasional "old field" school started in a convenient vacant log cabin by some itinerate minister or schoolmaster. However, in the lower part of the state, some progress was made as the South Carolina Society and the Winyah Indigo Society of Georgetown were chartered to start schools. In 1787, the Mount Zion Society of Winnsboro organized and opened a school which has had the longest continuous life of a school in the state, now being the Winnsoboro High School. The following year education societies were established in Camden and Cheraw. In the upcountry early schools were the Fairforest Academy established at Union and the Mount Bethel Academy in Newberry.[1]

The most noted early academy which attained almost national recognition for its age was the upcountry academy of Moses Waddell. This young Presbyterian preacher of Scotch-Irish parentage graduated from Hampton-Sydney Virginia College in 1792.[2] In 1795, he visited the Calhoun settlement in Abbeville where he fell in love with and married the daughter of Patrick Calhoun. Shortly thereafter, he opened the Vienna Academy in Abbeville District where young John Caldwell Calhoun became his student at the age of thirteen. The fame of the academy grew, and Waddell later moved to Willington in the same district. There it had its greatest period of service with a student body of some one hundred fifty boys who boarded with the neighbors and attended the academy. Among his students, John C. Calhoun went on to Yale and became South Carolina's most famous son of the nineteenth century, while George McDuffie became Congressman and governor of the state, and James

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[illegible] *Population, Institutions and Industries* [Harry Hammond, editor?] (Charleston: [illegible]), p. 449

[1]Hugh C. Bailey, *The Upcountry Academies of Moses Waddell*, p. 36.

Pettigru emerged as one of the intellectual leaders of the state. His graduates achieved recognition in the leading universities of the North, Calhoun being the first of many.

Meantime, over the state, some progress in education was being made. General Thomas Sumter and Richard Furman advertised on May 4, 1786, that the seminary of learning designed for Statesburg was open and that the gentleman who would preside brought remarkable testimonials from America and Europe.[3]

In the early nineteenth century some attempts were made state-wide for free school systems, beginning in 1811. Due to insufficient appropriations and lack of supervision, little progress was made until after the War Between the States. Looked down upon by the well-to-do and not accepted by the poorer families, these free schools were called pauper schools in derision and made little if any progress.[4]

In our home district of Greenville, in a little village of 400 population, a movement was started in the eighteen-teens to form some academies. As a historian notes:

> Very little was done toward educating the youth of Greenville for many years after it became a village. In the homes of the more wealthy, private tutors were employed to instill the rudiments, and an occasional young man was sent away to one of the Northern colleges, but no effort seems to have been made until 1817 or 1818 to establish anything in the nature of a public school. But so much association with the culture and refinement which poured into the community during the summer turned the thoughts of the villagers to education; and about 1818, a few of the leaders among them undertook to secure by private subscription enough money to build two academies, one for the boys and one for the girls.[5]

William Bullein Johnson, who was to be the first principal of the Female Academy, said "the suggestion of several wealthy

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[3] David Duncan Wallace, *South Carolina: A Short History*, (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1966, or. pub., 1951), p. 458.

[4] Ibid., p. 488

[5] James McDowell Richardson, *History of Greenville County, Narrative and Biographical* (Volume A. H. Charles, 1930), p. 83.

summer visitors decided the villagers to erect the academies."[6] Thus, in 1819, Greenville was to start its first community venture in education. Forty-nine public spirited citizens of the community subscribed approximately $5,000.00 to build two brick academy buildings. Subscribers contributed amounts from $500.00 down to as little as $3.00 for this purpose. With this amount subscribed the leaders approached Vardry McBee requesting that he donate a site.[7] In August 1820, Vardry McBee deeded to Jeremiah Cleveland, William Toney, William Young, John Blassingame, Spartan Goodlett, and Baylis J. Earle, thirty acres of land adjoining the village for the purpose of establishing the Greenville Male and Female Academies.[8] In 1821, these seven and Thomas G. Walker were named trustees in the charter obtained from the legislature.

A most interesting record of these academies is found in the original minute book of the Board of Trustees covering the period of September 4, 1821, through December 25, 1854, when the academy lands were conveyed to Furman University.[9] The bylaws created a board of seven members, the board being self-perpetuating with vacancies being filled by selection of the replacement members by those board members who were still active. Under the bylaws, the trustees were to meet every two months, and members were to be fined fifty cents for missing meetings. If a member missed three meetings, he was considered to have resigned. The trustees appointed a standing visiting committee of two. According to the bylaws they were: "To visit them [the Academies] occasionally, and to attend the recitations of the scholars, to observe their deportment and progress, to watch over the management of the schools, they shall make

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[illegible] Baptist Courier, April 30, 1936. These "Reminiscences" are being republished serially in *Journal of the South Carolina Baptist Historical Society* edited by J. Glenwood Clayton. The first two segments appear in volumes four (1978) and five (1979).

[illegible] *The Greenville Century Book* (Greenville, S. C.: The Greenville *News*, 1903), p. 29.

[illegible], p. 30.

"Minutes of the Board of Trustees of the Greenville Academies," September 4, 1821 -December 25, 1854. Hereinafter cited as "Minutes."

report of their observations to the board at each meeting and suggest such regulations as they deem expedient."[10] It appears from subsequent minutes, however, that this visiting committee was rather remiss in its duties since they frequently reported that they had not visited between the meetings. Thus, began the Greenville Male and Female Academies of Greenville.

The trustees, under the arrangement, faced a very difficult problem in that they were trustees for the school buildings but had no power to levy any taxes. It appears, therefore, that income for keeping up and enlarging the schools had to be derived from subscriptions, and the minutes of this period denote nine separate campaigns for subscriptions for specific purposes. Children of the subscribers were allowed to attend the school by paying only the tuition fees, while the trustees established an entrance fee of one dollar per quarter charged to the children of non-subscribers.[11] The trustees, by resolution, maintained that any person who in the opinion of the board should contribute something to the academies must be required to become a subscriber for that purpose. Thus, these trustees operated the schools on the basis of subscriptions, entrance fees of non-subscribers and the proceeds from an escheated property within the county. The minutes, however, reflect but one occasion of escheated property during the life of the academies. In effect, the trustees employed the principal and teachers of the academies who could use the buildings free of charge and whose compensation consisted of tuition fees of their students.

Accounting for entrance fees was a constant source of friction between the trustees and the teachers as the teachers often failed to turn in a written report of entrance fees collected. There are several references in the minutes of requests made to the principal for an accounting. The trustees also faced the problem of keeping up the property. One device was to require students to pay for damage to the property. One resolution in the minutes on this subject reads:

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[10]Ibid., September 4, 1821.

[11]Ibid., June 30, 1821.

> Resolved that any scholar in either branch of the academy committing any injury to the buildings, such as the breaking of glass, defacing the walls, or any species of damage to the buildings, or tables or seats for use of the schools, is liable to a fine fully equal to repair, the fine shall be laid at the discretion of the trustees.[12]

The academies early attracted students from out of town. William B. Johnson, the first principal of the Female Academy, who has sometimes been called "the father of female education in South Carolina," came to Greenville at the invitation of the trustees in 1823 and served as principal of the Female Academy until 1830. This outstanding Baptist minister was born near Charleston, received a classical education, read law but never practiced, and was converted to the Baptist faith in 1804. Prior to coming to Greenville, he was chaplain of the South Carolina College, helped organize the First Baptist Church in Columbia in 1809 and helped build its first building in 1811. He helped found the South Carolina Baptist Convention and served as first president. Later he founded the Johnson Female University in Anderson, South Carolina.[13] While here, he helped found the Greenville Baptist Church, later renamed the First Baptist Church.

Early in the life of the academies there was attracted to the Male Academy one of the foremost citizens of Greenville of the nineteenth century when Benjamin Franklin Perry entered the Greenville Academy in 1823.[14] In his *Reminiscences,* Perry states that he decided "to read the Iliad and pursue mathematics and natural philosophy under the Rev. Mr. Hodges." Here he joined with George F. Townes, Randall and Theodore Croft, Elias Earle, William Thompson and others as students of the Greenville Male Academy.

Of the Greenville academies Robert Mills wrote in 1826: "The education of youth has latterly been very much attended to. Two academies, one for males, the other for females, have been

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[12] Ibid., June 23, 1822

[13] [illegible], "Johnson, William Bullein," [illegible]

[14] Lillian Adele Kibler, *Benjamin F. Perry, South Carolina Unionist* [illegible]

established in the village of Greenville, and are not only well supported but have very able teachers."[13]

Apparently, there was friction from time to time between the principal, the teachers, and the trustees, not only over entrance fees but also as to the use of the property as well as its upkeep, necessary repairs and who was to make them. Also criticism of the teachers and principals by the public from time to time required the trustee mediation. Basically, however, in view of the problems and difficulties, these academies served their purpose. By 1836 it became necessary to change the tuition charges, and the trustees voted to increase the tuition for the lower branches from $2.50 to $3.00 a quarter.[14] In addition to playing the tuition charges, the parents had to purchase the textbooks for their students in the academy. Various merchants sought this business. E. R. Stokes, who operated a book and stationery store, advertised that he had all the school books used in the Greenville academies, as well as stationery and drawing supplies and paper.[15] J. Powell and Company advertised that "we are now receiving a great variety of school books bought expressly for the use of the Greenville academies, together with music, musical instruments, paint boxes, camel hair pencils, slates, slate pencils, bristol board, drawing paper, velvet sample cloth, quills, ink, paper, etc."[16]

Discipline was very strict in those times and corporal punishment was permitted but the minutes reflect only one instance of a serious disciplinary problem. It appears that one of the students had been suspended for improper conduct by the principal, Mr. Leary, and the minutes state:

> The trustees inquired into the facts of the case and concluded that he should be reinstated and that Mr. Leary be requested to make such remarks to such student, also, to the other one engaged in the difficulty with him, as he might think fit. It was then resolved "that any student of this institution who shall be seen with any warlike

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[13] Robert Mills, *Statistics of South Carolina, Including a View of Its Natural, Civil, and Military History, General and Particular* (Charleston: Hurlbut and Lloyd, 1826), p. 576.

[14] "Minutes," November 19, 1836.

[15] *The Greenville (S. C.) Mountaineer*, September 30, 1837

[16] *Ibid.*, January 28, 1837

> weapon (other than an ordinary pocket knife) shall be instantly suspended by the principal.'"[19]

It seems that co-education did not work well, although the students were in separate buildings. In 1837 the trustees deemed it desirable that the lands belonging to the academies should be equally divided between the Male and Female departments. At a subsequent meeting, this equal division was reported and the board passed a resolution that Mr. Leary be authorized to close a road running between the Male and Female Academies by running a fence across it if he chose to do so.[20]

By 1838, total enrolment of the academies was sixty-five boys and forty-four girls, and it was apparent that an additional room would be needed at the Female Academy. The trustees authorized the enlargement which was subsequently reported on August 10, 1838, as having cost $289.77.[21]

It appears from the record that some of the children developed the habit of going to the shopkeepers of the village and obtaining credit for certain items which were not authorized by their parents. Consequently, on January 8, 1839, the board passed the following resolution: "On motion, it was ordered by the board that the secretary give public notice to the merchants and shopkeepers in the village requesting them not to credit pupils at the academies without an order from the teacher, parents or guardians."[22]

For many years the students of the academies celebrated May Day with the selection of a Queen and a full day's program. A brief account of the May 3, 1839, program is as follows:

> This annual festival was honored by the young ladies of the Greenville Female Academy, in a manner beautiful and appropriate. The Queen and her attendant nymphs, all fresh and lovely as the flowery chaplets which they wore, at an early hour gathered in one fairy assembly at the academy, where the Queen was enthroned, and

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[19] "Minutes," May 26, 1837.

[20] Ibid., July 4, September 5, 1837.

[21] Ibid., April 17, August 10, 1838.

[22] Ibid., January 8, 1839.

worthily she bore the sceptre of roses. Not Victoria, nor Queen of any earthly realm could boast such subjects; an empire where, from the royal head herself to the humblest of her train, all was bright and joyous and happy. To witness such a scene, one might easily in imagination deem himself in some fairyland where the grosser vestiges of mortality have entered not, or in some garden of the fabled Elysium. The delightful music with which they were favored by some gentlemen of the village, was calculated to add to the sweet illusion which such an exhibition could produce. Such music, softly sweet in Lydian measures fell upon the ear "that hearing and sight both drank in delight." Nor was there wanting the material luxury of cake, fruit, et cetera, to refresh and gratify the "mortal mixture of earth's mould" in the persons of the spectators.

From the academy, the Queen and her train, followed by a procession of the students of the Male Academy, with numerous spectators, marched to the Baptist Church to hear the interesting and appropriate address of the Rev. E. T. Buist delivered on the occasion. The young ladies then returned to the academy and spent the evening in social intercourse with the numerous friends who were invited to meet them. Music and the dance prolonged the proceedings until ten o'clock in the evening, at which hour all retired to dream of the delightful amusements of the day. The poetry repeated by the Queen and her attendants will be found in the order in which it was recited.[23]

Affairs at the school rarely went smoothly. On July 7, 1840, Major E. D. Earle reported from the Visiting Committee:" . . . . Said the Male Department was going to his entire satisfaction . . . . Spoke in high terms of the new teacher, Mr. Stewart . . . . Said the Female Department appeared to be well conducted as far as the recitation of lessons were concerned but there might be some improvement in the arrangement, order of deportment and personal neatness of the pupils." After deliberation of the report of the Visiting Committee, the board instructed Major Turpin to "address a kind and respectful note to Mr. Hallenquist inviting his attention to the importance of strict discipline and particular regard to the personal neatness of the pupils."[24] Things, however, continued not to work out to the satisfaction of the trustees as to the Female Academy. Thus, on November 2, 1841, they passed a resolution to get a new principal for the Female Academy, even

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[23] Greenville *Mountaineer*, May 3, 1839.

[24] [illegible]," July 7, 1840.

though Mr. Hallenquist had not resigned: "Resolved that the prosperity and welfare of the Female Department of the Greenville academies demands that the trustees shall forthwith advertise for a principal to take care of that department. The secretary was directed to send Mr. Hallenquist a copy of the resolution and advertise in the *Mountaineer* and any other two papers he might think proper."[25] He did subsequently resign, however, and it was November, 1842, before they elected Miss Charlotte Payne principal for the Female Academy.[26]

The courses of study at the two academies in 1844 and tuition fees were most interesting, as listed in the minutes of the board:

> The following rates of tuition for the next year was established by the board in both institutions for the quarter:
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> Orthography, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic - $3
> The above with English Grammar, Geography and History, Composition - $6
> The above with Natural History, Natural and Moral Philosophy Natural Theology and Moral Science - $7
> The above with Astronomy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Botany, Logic and Belles Lettres - $8
> The above with ancient languages, use of the Globes and Mathematics - $10[27]

It appears that Mr. Leary resigned as principal of the Male Academy about 1838, but almost ten years later Mr. Leary was re-elected and stayed with the academy until the Male Department was discontinued shortly after the coming of Furman University in 1852.[28] However, the Female Academy continued to give problems to the trustees. Rev. Gailliard resigned from the Female Academy in 1850, and after continuing trouble in 1851, the board resolved that the Female Academy, together with furniture and apparatus, be rented to a suitable person.[29]

After the coming of Furman University to Greenville with its very fine preparatory department under the guidance of

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[25] [illegible]

[26] Ibid., November 9, 1842.

[27] Ibid., March 4, 1844.

[28] Ibid., November 15, 1848

[29] [illegible]

Professor Peter C. Edwards and Charles Hallette Judson, and the resignation of Mr. Leary on November 16, 1852, the Boys Academy closed. The trustees, however, continued to operate the Female Academy. Apparently, however, faculty jealousies arose and several resignations are noted in the minutes.[30]

In June 1854, the South Carolina Baptist Convention broached the idea of establishing a Female College in the city and the citizens of Greenville expressed a real interest in this proposal. On June 23, 1854, at a called meeting of the board a resolution was offered by Benjamin Franklin Perry to transfer the academy lands to the Baptists for this purpose saying in part:

> The Furman University has entirely overshadowed the Male Academy and almost destroyed the school, nor is there any prospect for a change for the better in the conditions of these schools, the one having at this time only ten or fifteen pupils and the other not as many, while the property is worth fifteen or twenty thousand dollars, and whereas, there is now a prospect of having a female college located in our village which will entirely supersede the necessity of the female academy. That the whole community here has expressed a desire to secure the location of the proposed female college in our village and subscribed a very large sum of money to effect this purpose. Two-thirds of the citizens over the age of twenty-one have petitioned the trustees of the academies to transfer the lands and buildings to aid in the securing of this college, and the original donor of the lands, Mr. Vardry McBee himself has united in this application to the trustees and subscribes one thousand dollars to the college provided the transfer is made . . . and likewise to advance the cause of female education by substituting a college for an academy, believing that the academy can never flourish again without endowment and that the lands are too valuable to be kept for such paltry schools. Provided, however, there is an express guarantee by the said Baptist Society that a male and female college shall always be kept by them in the village of Greenville where boys and girls may learn all the ordinary branches of education usually taught in male and female academies: thereby, carrying out strictly the original design of the donor in giving the academy lands as well as accomplishing the purpose of the voluntary contributors for the erection of the buildings themselves.[31]

The board took up the resolution at a subsequent meeting in

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[30]Ibid., *passim*, 1854.

[31]Ibid., June 23, 1854.

July, and seven trustees voted for the resolution with G. F. Townes and T. M. Cox voting "no." Basis, however for the minority vote was advanced by G. F. Townes and T. M. Cox as follows:

> *First*, because they do not agree that the academies have ceased to answer the purpose of their establishment, and that in fact, said academies, even during the present year, had entered in them about 100 pupils, male and female, notwithstanding the adverse influence against them during the present year and they are of the opinion that the statements in the resolution of the board are mistaken in facts: *Second*, because they regard the proceeding of the board as a breach of the trust reposed in all the trustees and a violation of the charter of incorporation under which they hold their appointments: *Third*, because they are particularly opposed to surrendering property and interest in which the whole community is interested, against the feelings and wishes of a respectable minority of the citizens, to a religious denomination: *Fourth*, because they do not think it consistent with the original trust, the charter of incorporation, the constitution of the state and the customs of the country to force an unwilling contribution of any portion of the community to the purposes of any religious denomination and to subject our citizens and original subscribers to the academies who may object to patronize any particular denominational school, be it a Baptist school, or any other, and they do not agree that a Baptist or other denominational school alone will satisfy the wants and wishes of a large portion of this community who now have a common interest and privilege in the academies . . . because the proposed transfer will extinguish the male school of the academies and gain no other in its place. The Furman University having been long since established in the town and is destined to be kept on different premises, the transfer would therefore extinguish the male part of the school and substitute entirely a different trust in different hands. They also suggest that the donor of the lands of the academies cannot be considered as occupying a more authoritative right to control the destination of the academies than other contributors of an equal or larger amount of money or other property."

Termination of the Greenville academies is evidenced by the resolution of December 25, 1854, which was stated: "The object of the meeting was to sign a deed making a transfer of the academy lands to the trustees of the Furman University under the decree of the court of equity and in accordance with an act

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"Ibid., July 1, 1854.

of the legislature passed at the last session. "[33] Thus ended Greenville's first school, the Male and Female Academies, with the feeling that the Baptist colleges with adequate preparatory departments could more adequately serve the students of the town, and that without some method of endowment, the academies could not continue to exist, especially in view of the competition with these new schools.

As soon as the resolutions were duly passed and deed prepared for Furman University, a notice by Dr. James P. Boyce appeared in the Greenville papers stating that the share to be raised by the Greenville District for the Female College would be $25,000. The notice listed a committee of twenty-five with Vardry McBee as chairman, and includes seven former members of the Board of Trustees of the academies; F. F. Beattie, Col. E. S. Irvine, Major B. F. Perry, T. B. Roberts, Thomas M. Cox, J. W. Brooks and Dr. A. B. Crook. It appears that Thomas M. Cox who cast one of the two dissenting votes with reference to deeding the academy lands to the college had changed his position and was now willing to cooperate fully in the establishment of the Baptist Female College.[34]

With the closing of the academies, however, a number of private schools continued. A school for girls was announced in 1859 under the guidance of Miss Redfern, while on the same date, an announcement appeared that "the undersigned will open a school for boys the 11th of January 1859 in the basement floor of the Presbyterian Church . . . a strict attention and unremitting industry will be bestowed upon every student. Signed - James H. Carlisle."[35] It appears from this notice that possibly Dr. James H. Carlisle who later became famous at Wofford College, operated a Boy's School in Greenville. Also, Dr. Gailliard, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, set up a school called the Gailliard School, and notice of the end of its first session listed eighty-five pupils and three teachers other than the principal, Dr. Gailliard. This school was located on

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[33] Ibid., December 25, 1854.

[34] [illegible], March 14, 1855.

[35] Ibid., January 13, 1859

Pendleton Street near Green Avenue and trustees were listed as: T. Edwin Ware, W. K. Easley, T. C. Gower, J. F. Kearn and W. P. Price.[34]

Also, on the eve of the War Between the States, Miss Eliza Powell, in the newspapers, thanked her patrons for the use of her school.[35] About the same time, Mrs. William Young opened a Female School at the stone house five miles above Greenville, teaching "English, Oriental painting, waxwork, leather work, etc."[36]

At the beginning of the War Between the States, in 1861, Furman University closed its doors, as practically all the students who were members of the University Rifles joined the Confederate Army.[39] Furman had no students for the year 1862, and was closed for the duration of the war. Of the remaining faculty members who had not gone to the army, Dr. Edwards conducted a school for boys in his residence; Dr. James C. Furman became acting president of the Woman's College, while Dr. Charles H. Judson taught in the same school.

At the end of the war, Furman reorganized and started again. Professor John B. Patrick returned from the army and was elected teacher of English at the university and head of the preparatory department. Financing the resumption of operations by Furman was extremely difficult, and in 1868 the President James C. Furman appealed to the citizens of Greenville to subscribe twelve scholarships to be given to students at Furman University and to facilitate the finances of the college. This appeal was answered by the Greenville citizens as the twelve scholarships were subscribed by eleven citizens.[40]

However, finances of the college became worse and the trustees discontinued the preparatory department in 1869. In its place, Captain Patrick and the trustees entered into an agree-

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[34]Ibid., June 28, 1860.

[35]Ibid., July 17, 1860.

[36]Ibid., March 11, 1858.

[39][illegible]

[40]Ibid., p. 82

ment making his school the preparatory department of the university under the name Greenville High School.[41] Later, Capt. Patrick was to establish in Greenville the Greenville Military Institute operating independently. He was formerly an officer and instructor in the South Carolina Military Academy and had associated with him, Lt. T. Q. Donaldson, Lt. Thomas Gary, Lt. John Patrick and Lt. A. G. Miller.[42] A native of Barnwell, he had graduated from the South Carolina Military Academy in 1856, and after graduation, became a member of the faculty at the Citadel in the department of Mathematics. During the war he was on duty with the Cadets and came to Greenville at the end of the war to begin the Greenville High School.

The Baptist *Courier*, in an article, says:

> After the war, Col. Patrick made his home in Greenville where he operated a school for boys. For awhile he was head of the preparatory department of Furman University which was discontinued when Capt. Patrick opened his high school, known for awhile as the Peabody School, where he was assisted by Professor G. W. Walker, H. T. Cook and R. C. Goodlett. Many of the Furman students in those days were taught in this school, and they entered college well trained and prepared for the higher classes. After several years, Capt. Patrick opened the Greenville Military Institute in the former residence of Dr. James P. Boyce. He received a liberal patronage from Greenville and other parts of the state. In 1887, he moved to Anderson and opened the Patrick Military Institute, the school building used at one time by Dr. W. B. Johnson as a female college. Here, associated with his son, Capt. John M. Patrick, he built up a fine school of which he continued the head until his death.
>
> Col. Patrick was one of the most successful educators in the state, and as a manager of boys and young men, he had few equals. He was wise, firm, cautious, and always a gentleman. The young men loved him and respected and obeyed him. He loved young men and was never happier than trying to help them to a higher life.[43]

Education for the poorer people, however, suffered during Reconstruction. There is a record that Capt. Patrick's High School was aided to some degree by the Peabody fund, and it was called by some, "The Peabody School." The record also indicated that the Freeman's Bureau owned eleven buildings in

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[41] Ibid., p. 87

[42] Mildred W. Goodlett, *Links in the Goodlett Chain* (privately published, 1965), p. 285.

[43] *The Baptist Courier*.

the state and one in Greenville, probably Allen School for Negroes, at about the same time.[44]

In the year 1883, under survey made for the governor, it was reported that in Greenville the Patrick Military School under Capt. Patrick was operating, and that in addition, the Business College of J. M. Perry with sixty-five students, a private school operated by Misses Trescot, the Gowansville Academy in northeast Greenville County by Rev. S. J. Earle with fifty-five students, Grier's Academy under J. W. Kennedy with forty-five students, Grover Military Academy in the lower part of the county with forty students and the Piedmont High School with fifty students at Piedmont, South Carolina.[45]

Some three years later, under the leadership of Thomas Claghorn Gower, the Greenville Public Schools were initiated, beginning their operation in 1886. With the public school system in operation, some of the private schools gradually disappeared. However, the Gowansville Academy continued almost through the nineteenth century, and probably others did too. Several private schools continued to operate.

Furman University operated its preparatory department intermittently, but in 1900, it set up the Fitting School as a separate preparatory school with Hugh Charles Haynsworth as Headmaster, assisted by Harvey Tolliver Cook, Andrew Hill Miller, Columbus Ben Martin and C. M. McGee. This institution operated continuously and successfully into the spring of 1916. This preparatory school was quite popular with Greenville boys, many of whom prepared for their college work in the Fitting School.[46] One other academy should be mentioned which although not in Greenville, attracted patronage from this section, and that is the Bailey Military Institute which had begun in Williston in 1891; later, moved to Edgefield in 1898 and finally to Greenwood in 1912. This was an exceptionally fine preparatory school and operated until 1936 when, due to a

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[44]John Furman Thomason, *The Foundations of the Public Schools in South Carolina* (Columbia, S. C.: The State Company, 1925), p. 202.

[45]State Board of Agriculture, *South Carolina*, p. [illegible]

[46]Daniel, *Furman University*, p. 116

disastrous fire, all the buildings in the institute were burned except the dormitory. After operating in temporary quarters for the rest of the session, the institute was closed.[47]

Thus, we have traced some of the efforts of early education of the nineteenth century in and around the town of Greenville. We owe a great debt of gratitude to the courage and vision of our ancestors in starting these early academies and for their tenacious courage through very difficult times and adverse circumstances to afford the young people of Greenville as good education advantages as they could.

[47]Letter of Major Ravenel B. Curry in author's possession.

HISTORY OF GREENVILLE'S FIRST CHURCHES

HENRY BACON McKOY

In thirty minutes, I am supposed to tell
of Greenville churches and history as well,
It can't be done, but I will make a start,
And in fragments give you only a part.

In eighteen-twenty t'would not be hard
To stroll the length of Church Boulevard
From North to McBee was three blocks long[1]
Where any could hear the church bell gong.

Three churches built there, then named the street
where Baptist and the Methodists then did meet.
The Episcopalian Church was there too;
Could be see from any point of view.

Christ Church

It was in eighteen twenty-one, Christ Church
Organized and became Greenville's first.
A group then met in the Old Court House[2]
And they lit a light no man could douse.

As St. James Mission it was known then
But communicants there were only ten.[3]
Rodolphus Dickerson was the first Rector[4]
He had three small Missions in this sector.

Vardry McBee who was then alive
Gave land in eighteen twenty-five.[5]
And in the next year they did build a church[6]
Which also became Greenville's first.

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[1] *Insurance Maps of Greenville, South Carolina* (Pelham, N. Y.: Sanborn Map Company, 1920, 1928).

[2] Stephen Stanley Crittenden, *The Greenville Century Book* (Greenville, South Carolina: The [illegible], 1903), p. 37.

[3] Stephen Stanley Crittenden, *History of Christ Church, Greenville, South Carolina, 1826-1901* ([illegible] Christ Church Guild, 1967 - originally published, 1901), p. 3.

[4] [illegible], p. 6.

[5] Ibid.

[6] Ibid., p. 7.

This church stood where the Parish House stands,[7]
(In later years they increased their lands)
It was built of brick and constructed well
With a wooden belfry and a bell.[8]

A gallery was also built for slave,
They worshipped and their labor gave.
For twenty-six years the old church stood
It's members worked and did much good.

In the year eighteen fifty-two,[9]
Some members then were well to do.
The first building soon became too small,
And could not hold the crowd at all.

Joel Poinsett was then a vestryman.
He gave an estimate and made the plan.
Placed there within the corner stone,
Were names of all the members known.[10]

Also a Bible and a Prayer-book
That future generations could look
And find the names of Greenville men,
And women too, who worshipped then.

The present church was then erected
Later additions, as expected.
A steeple built for a bell to hold,
A hundred and twenty years it has tolled.

This bell cost then, three hundred dollars,[11]
And now rings for worshippers and scholars.
Seldom then do old records tell,
Of a church being built without a bell.

Later handsome memorials graced
And exquisite windows there were placed.

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[7]Ibid., p. 8.
[8]Ibid., pp. 8-9.
[9]Ibid., p. 17.
[10]Ibid., p. 18.
[11]Ibid., p. 34.

A font and altar were also given,
Grace and beauty there were striven.

Greenville then had no place for sick,
Until Christ Church did turn the trick.
And in year eighteen eighty-eight
A hospital they did operate.

Being nine to one at the start,
The women more than did their part.
In sewing, in gifts, in labor too,
Women were there, though men were few.

Church member names hereto be found
Are historic if you look around.
Crittenden, Lowndes, Thompson, Croft,
Poinsett, Markley occur quite oft,

Perry, Irvine, and Cleveland too,
Butler and Powell to mention a few.
Rectors: Capers, Pinckney, Dehon,
Dowman, Holley, Mitchell, Jackson.

This church of Christ produced leaven
Showing many the way to heaven.
The test of time it has with-stood
And for Greenville has meant much good.

Baptist Church

The first Baptist Church, when erected,
Stood where now 'tis least expected.
A shadow from Church Street Boulevard
Would cast itself in the old church yard.[12]

Near where McBee now goes under Church Street,
The Baptist of Greenville used to meet.
Vardry McBee gave a small lot,
And a church was built to mark the spot.

A lot one hundred and twenty feet square,[13]

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[12]Robert Norman Daniel, *History of the First Baptist Church* (privately printed, 1957), p. 5.
[13]Crittenden, *Century Book*, p. 38.

Sufficient then for the Baptists here,
Was given in eighteen twenty-two
Five years passed and then a few.

The Baptist Meeting House then
Built in eighteen twenty-seven, when[14]
Although of Baptist denomination
Welcomed all who preached salvation.

William Johnson was first called to preach
To all Greenville Baptists in his reach,
The principal then of a girls' school,[15]
Where in both he taught the golden rule.

When organized the membership was ten
Nine were women and one man then.[16]
Much we owe to those women of old
Who started the church and enlarged the fold.

The Meeting House cost fifteen hundred,[17]
But the Baptists of Greenville hadn't blundered
The foundation they laid was very good
For Christian living they always stood.

Most churches have steeples and a belfry,
But this church's bell was hung in a tree.[18]
On Coffee Street was held the Sunday School[19]
A stove in a church was against the rule.

The church was substsantially built of brick,
Not very large but the walls were thick.
After thirty years service in this place,
The Baptist grew and they needed more space.

The old church building then became a school,
where future ministers were taught to rule

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[13] Daniel, *First Baptist Church*, p. 1.

[14] Ibid., p. 1. This was William Bullein Johnson, principal fo the Female Academy.

[15] Crittenden, *Century Book*, p. 38.

[16] Daniel, *First Baptist Church*, p. 3.

[17] Ibid., p. 23.

[18] Ibid., p. 28.

The Theological Seminary
For Southern Baptist and Missionary.

The present church with its steeple tall
Was then built when the old became too small,
In year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven
The present site was dedicated to heaven.[20]

The Baptist then called their members to halt.[21]
If any were "found overtaken with fault."
The church's sanction they did refuse
And each member watched his P's and Q's.

White and black did to this church belong,[22]
And once a Negro did lead in song.
Always Baptists sought to help the race,
And Negro attendance was common place.

The church a balcony did erect,
The Negro sat there with self respect.
Neither race then thought it odd
To join together to serve their God.

In Baptist history the family name
Found in this church are the same.
Leading churchmen made history then,
Their sons are now our leading men.

Furman, Judson, Elford, Boyce,
Townes, Goodlett, Manly, Choice.
Thurston, Mays, Toy and Sloan,
Hoyt, Cleveland are some that we own.

This church brought education and Furman,
Both taught the ways of the Galilean
The path they took and things they began,
Can be safely followed by any man.

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[20]Ibid., p. 32. The building on East McBee Avenue was purchased by the Downtown Baptist Church when the First Baptist Church moved to its new building on Cleveland Street in the 1970's.

[21]Ibid., p. 14.

[22]Ibid., p. 12

Methodist Church

Six members formed the first Methodist Church,[23]
Names are recorded, when record we search.
Five women, one man pledged against sin
Named Darby, Service, Self, Hoke, and Turpin.

At the southeast corner of North and Main[24]
Methodist sought there a home to obtain.
In the Turpin home the church was formed,
And by their fireside it was warmed.

On Church Street the Methodist was third,
To erect a building and to preach the word.
From Vardry McBee a lot was deeded,
As he gave to all churches then, when needed.

One hundred twenty by a hundred feet,[25]
On the corner of Church and Coffee Street.
October, in year eighteen thirty-two,
Plans were made, though Methodist were few.

Four years later in eighteen thirty-six,
A church was built with a crucifix.
Regularly then the Circuit Rider preached
Methodists in town and country reached.

They organized in eighteen thirty-four,[26]
In eighteen forty-one added more,
From sixty-nine to one hundred it grew,
Young men and women from schools it drew.

During war, no service was held at night
For no church in town then could afford light.
Historian Crittenden tells us this
Then the popular church was Methodist.[27]

There was a balcony where all could see,

[illegible], Century Book, p. 43.

[24]A. M. Moseley, *The Buncombe Street Methodist Story* (Greenville: n.p., 1965), p. 2.

[illegible], p. 40.

[illegible], p. 3.

[illegible], Century Book, p. 41

In the old building at Church and Coffee.[28]
The Negroes built in eighteen sixty-six,
It was they who chose not to intermix.

It is of interest to note the names of men,
Members of the Methodist Church way back then:
Ashmore, Rowley, Williams, Mooney, and Byers,
Butler, Atwood, Beacham, Cain, and Dyer.

Several Greenville streets bear their name,
A place in history was not their aim.
Bates, Bell, Perry, Brunson, and Park too,
Cauble, Westfield, David, to name a few.[29]

Buncombe Street Church was built in seventy-two.
One hundred years ago it was quite new.
The original plan had a tall spire,
Such as the Baptists have that we admire.

Funds ran short, but it was half erected,
A belfry was built but some objected.[30]
Later remodeled and belfry removed,
Columns were changed and its looks improved.

From this church Methodism has spread,
From one to perhaps ten here instead.
We can see today that this church has grown,
For well over a thousand members they own.

Presbyterian Church

Presbyterian Church organized next
Ministers came and they chose a text.
Of the first four churches, they were the last
Though now a hundred twenty-four years have passed.

The church itself was organized and then started
By a group of women who would not be down-hearted.

[illegible], p. 3.
[illegible], p. 43.
[illegible], p. 4.

Sarah Stone was the one who thought out a plan,[11]
Set a date for a meeting and gathered her clan.

Not an easy thing to do, it was not easy then,
To start a church in a town even with the aid of men.
In answer to their first request a minister came,
He was the first this church had, Gaillard by name.

These women organized a church of only sixteen,[12]
Five were of men and the rest plainly seen
Were women, who had sponsored and always stood
For that which was right and much that was good.

They gathered in Greenville in eighteen forty-eight,[13]
That is one hundred twenty-four years to this date.
And a woman was then the first member to come
And join this church and add to its sum.

Mrs. Service was the very first woman who came,[14]
And she brought with her not only her name
But "Siberia" too, a servant and slave
Whose soul she thought was worthy to save.[15]

Among the first infants to be baptized[16]
The daughter of this Negro slave was recognized.
It was well after the Confederate War had abated
That the First Presbyterian Church segregated.

The property upon which this church was erected
Came through a woman, as might be expected.
Vardry McBee gave the land late in his life,
But Jane was a Presbyterian and also his wife.[17]

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[11]Henry Bacon McKoy, editor, *Original Session Minutes of the First Presbyterian Church and History* (privately printed, 1962), p. 7.

[12]Ibid. p. 9.

[13]Ibid.

[14]Ibid., p. 15.

[15]Ibid.

[16]Ibid.

[17]Ibid., p. 17.

Jane McBee served her church long you will remember
Being one of sixteen, a charter member.
Some of her descendants we are most happy to say,
Are members of the Presbyterian Church even today.

In the Female Academy was the first Sacremental,[38]
And the choice of the place was not accidental.
The Baptists, the Methodists, the Episcopalians too,
Helped to organize our church with only Christ in view.

Greenville Court House, our church was called of old,[39]
With Presbyterian Church as a prefix, I am told.
By Washington Street it was later known,[40]
Until First Presbyterian became the name we own.[41]

For seventy-two years we have been called the First,
We were sometimes the best, but never the worst.
We started the other Presbyterians here
And we all work together and feel very near.

After four years of worship with other people,[42]
This church began to build its own steeple.
A building for our church was then erected
Near the edge of the street and no one objected.

Washington Street then came to an end,[43]
At a place where our present lot would extend.
It was of brick, large enough, substantial and neat,
And here for thirty years did Presbyterians meet.

Greenville City then grew, and wanted the street,
And the old church came too small to meet,
The needs of that time, and I've been told,
They planned a new church and some property sold.

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[38]Ibid., p. 19.

[39]Ibid., p. 17.

[40]Ibid.

[41]Ibid.

[42]Ibid., P. 19.

[43]*Handbook of History.* See the old maps of Greenville.

In the year eighteen hundred and eighty-two,[42]
The congregation met in the old church to renew,
The work and the worship begun long ago,
By a group of women, who had gathered to sew.

The Baptismal Font that now stands in our hall[43]
Was given by a woman and that is not all.
She was Mary C. Speer, being one of the first
Who helped to organize and start our church.

Most windows in our church, for men are named,[44]
Given to us by the wives that they claimed.
In the McKay Chapel a window is placed,
To the kind hand of a woman can be traced.

Miss Lilly McKay, she gave a large sum
To help us construct an auditorium,
In honor of her father and mother she said,
Where they often took wine and often broke bread.

And who recently furnished our Chapel anew
With fine cushion and carpet and curtain too.
A woman as usual had given money and time,
To help make our chapel a thing sublime.

I have studied women all of my life,
You see my mother was one, and so is my wife.
You can readily see why I always plan
To favor a woman instead of a man.

This remember though you forget the rest,
God formed His church to bring out our best.
Four churches, now increased a hundred fold,
Are futile, unless they your heart enfold.

Red Cross, Y.M.C.A., United Fund,
Salvation Army for which we are dunned,
Support them fully, but only after your church,
For without IT, these vanish in the lurch.

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[42]Henry Bacon McKoy, *A History of the First Presbyterian Church in Greenville, South Carolina* (Greenville: Keys Printing Company, 1962), p. 242f.

[43]See the Memorial Hall of the First Presbyterian Church.

[44]McKoy, *First Presbyterian Church*, p. 312.

You will remember the rhyme that we used to say
When we talked to the young in a childish way,
That "Here is a church, and here is a steeple,
Open the doors, and there are the people."

Greenville, history, and things of the past
Are and will be tied together fast.
Look to the future, and think it not odd
That history and churches are things of God.

Today, the things we believed in are doubted,
God is denied and often flouted,
The country we fought for and its flag,
Is belittled and soiled and made of a rag.

There is pollution in our air, our water, our church,
With filth it's contaminated and then besmirched,
Our lives are enveloped with so much abuse,
We are tempted to quit, with "What's the use?"

And then because we feel, we believe, and we know
That what we were taught to believe, is so,
And all that is good and fine in life and true,
Makes all more comfortable, easy, and new.

And always when we have been evil and bad
We have suffered and been hurt and sad,
Suddenly we ask, "Why think this we must?"
And find it's because, there is a God we can trust.

And see it's our privilege, duty and right,[1]
To uphold HIM to others, and place in their sight
A God, a Religion, a Church that can
That does, that will, that wants to help Man.

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[1]Matthew, 16:18: " . . . upon this rock will I build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. "

THE STORY OF REEDY RIVER

HENRY BACON McKOY[1]

Reedy River starts just above Travelers Rest and a little south of Renfrew. In that area are two small bits of swampy ground, six hundred feet apart, which are covered with several inches of water, deep enough to slosh over into your shoes if you wade into it. Each swamp drains into a small stream and the two unite at a wooden bridge near Renfrew - there is the genesis of the famous Reedy River. The new-born "river" goes on through Travelers Rest and then by Furman University where the "mountain river laves its feet."[2] It enters Greenville near Cedar Lane Road and begins its fight with railway bridges and tracks, flowing rather sluggishly to River Street, which was named in it's honor. At Main Street, this insignificant stream really becomes a thing of note. Its waters glide through a trough of smooth granite, levels out for a moment, and then plunges over a precipice, dashing itself into smithereens at the bottom where the fragments are hungrily gathered together into a passive stream that it bubbles and foams before going under bridges on Cleveland and McDaniel, and into Cleveland Park.

It then crosses scores of roads and bridges, and passes places of note and interest, such as Fork Shoals, Conestee, halted here with dams and mills.[3] Reedy formerly combined with Saluda River below the old town of Waterloo.[4] Now it changes it's name at Waterloo, as it adds to the waters of Lake Greenwood, and becomes a nonentity.

The City of Greenville owes it's very existence to Reedy River.

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[1] I had hoped to make a complete study of Reedy River, to explore each creek and branch that entered it, and to name and describe them. I had hoped to add something new, something original, about Greenville's Reedy River. This result of my study is far from complete and I have found nothing new. What has been accomplished is the assemblying of many facts, some known and some not so well known, from the sources available to me. Each has interested me and I hope that this assembled material will be read and enjoyed by some who, otherwise, would have never come into contact with it.

[2] Furman University Alma Mater by Edwin McNeill Poteat.

[3] Robert Mills, *Atlas of the State of South Carolina*, facsimile edition with and introduction by Francis Marion Hutson (Columbia: Bostick and Thornley, 1938 [originally published, 1825]) See George Salmon's Greenville District Map of 1820.

[4] Ibid.

The famous Richard Pearis came to this section in 1776,[5] and because of Reedy River and it's falls, located here, and erected a mill to grind corn. Near the site of Pearis's mill Vardry McBee later erected a mill. This was constructed of stone, and remained in operation for many years, but was later abandoned. The mill building was torn down and the stones removed to construct the Gassaway Mansion, used for two decades after World War II by the Greenville Museum of Art.[6] It was certainly the presence of the Reedy River that caused Vardry McBee, after a visit here, to return, purchase land which included the town of Pleasantburg[7] (now Greenville), South Carolina, and construct a mill operated by water power. McBee not only sold lots but also granted lands to stimulate the construction of churches and the organization of educational institutions. In short, Reedy River, over the years, has left it's mark upon all and everything that touched or associated with it. Churches, streets, factories, and businesses have been named for it. Reedy River has contributed to the health, wealth, and welfare of the section through which it flows and has given of it's waters and powers freely, for over two hundred years.

Tradition claims that more than two centuries ago, the first white settler, left iron pots filled with gold along Reedy River.[8] Pearis reportedly was prosperous and he operated a grist mill and a saw mill, near where the falls are located in the city today. Today a new bank stands just over the river, from the probable site of his old grist mill. There was no bank in the vicinity then, and although Pearis was friendly with the Indians, he lived in a dangerous period, and was always subject to attack. As a trader he was forced to keep funds on hand to buy goods. The country then abounded in thieves, and since he was a Tory, the patriots of the Revolutionary period would have liked nothing better

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[5] Stephen Bradley Crittenden, *The Greenville Century Book* (Greenville, South Carolina: Greenville News, 1903), p. 12.

[6] James McDonald Richardson, *History of Greenville County, Narrative and Biographical* (Atlanta, A. H. Cawston, 1930), p. 62. The Greenville Museum of Art, originated in the Greenville County Museum, moved to new quarters on Heritage Green in the 1950's.

[7] Crittenden, *Century Book*, p. 13.

[8] Greenville News, June 13, 1926.

than to deprive him of his gold. So it is natural to suppose that he would put (bury) his gold in a 'river bank'.

Reedy River is certainly the source of much gold that is to be found in Greenville. In it's buildings, it's educational institutions, it's industry, it's history. It is said that "all is not gold that glitters." It is equally true that, "All gold does not glitter." Maybe you will look and find gold in and on our river.

The Peoples National Bank[9] recently erected a sign, on the river near the site of the old mill, which reads, "Dig Up $500." I own a collection of old maps of our state, and I have noticed all show Reedy River. I have searched the maps in the Greenville Library and the library at Furman University. They all show Reedy River, pointing out that it was a thing of note as soon as this section was mapped. On H. S. Tanner's Map of 1827, Reedy River is shown starting above Greenville, running through two districts and entering Saluda River just above Swanney's Ferry.[10] On a map titled "A New Map of South Carolina," Reedy River is shown starting just west of Paris Mountain and flowing by the town of Greenville. On the river is noted Carruth's Armory at Raeburns Creek.[11] A map by George Salmon, dated 1820, which was used by Robert Mills in his famous *Atlas*, shows Reedy River formed by two sources. It also notes McBee Mills and Reedy River Falls, along with a number of other mills, before it enters Saluda. There were scores of mills operated by water power below Greenville, which were named and located on old maps.[12]

The Greenville County Library used to be located in the old Park School building adjoining Springwood Cemetery on Main Street. On a block of Winnsboro Granite that stood near the side entrance, was carved this inscription: "Thank God for Water." To this stone at one time was attached a drinking fountain, used by the students of old Park School. Our Librarian at

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[9]This bank was absorbed into the Bankers Trust of South Carolina since the reading of this paper. Ed.

[10]H. S. Tanner, *Map of 1827*

[11]This map is undated.

[12]Mills, *Atlas*, Greenville District map.

the time, Charles Stowe, stated that he was a student of this school when this fountain was presented by Henry C. Markley.[1] I remembered seeing a spring in the City Park. With the words "Thank God For Water," written over it. I asked a score of people for information concerning it, but found none who knew. I had asked the wrong people. How tragic it is that facts once recognized by all, fade out in time, to be forgotten by some, then doubted by most, and finally denied. That is why it is important that you and I record what we remember and know.

At the south end of the City Park, within a hundred feet of the cemetery fence, and just beyond where there used to be two small fish and duck ponds, there is a spring, fed from the side of the hill that backs up against the cemetery. This spring was covered with an arch of cut stone. The stone work extended about fifteen feet on each side making a wall. This wall is now only about eighteen to twenty-four inched high. When I first saw it, it was six feet high, and there were stone steps on either side that led down to the spring. The water flowed then into a granite basin, and from it to a small stream that went into the fish pond. The spring is still there bubbling out of the ground, the arch of stone is still there with the words "Thank God For Water" carved on it. It is hard to locate as the old depression has been nearly filled up. The water from this spring flows on down to Academy Creek which goes through the McPherson Park, then to Richland Creek and finally to Reedy River.

Springwood Cemetery was originally the garden of Chancellor Waddy Thompson who lived nearby. His mother-in-law, Elizabeth Blackburn Williams, loved the garden, and at her request was buried there, being the first and only grave. She died on June 12, 1812. The site was wooded, and it is assumed that it was called Springwood, because of the magnificent spring, which was in the lower section of the garden. Hence the name Springwood Cemetery. A bronze plaque was erected by the Greenville City Water Company in 1939 in a small garden

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[1] Greenville *News*, February 9, 1964. When the Park School/Greenville Library building was demolished, Clayton Thomas moved the granite block to the grounds of Christ Church.

that lay between the now-destroyed old City Hall and the old Masonic Temple. On this plaque are the words "Thank God For Water." This monument has now been moved to a location adjoining Springwood Cemetery near the Confederate monument.

Reedy River Falls, of old, was prominent in Greenville life: (First) for it's usefulness, (Second) for it's beauty, and then it was noted for a place for romance. Benjamin Franklin Perry states that as soon as a visitor had signed his name to the register at the old Mansion House,[14] he was escorted down Main Street to the River and there shown the falls, which were noted, bragged about and thought of as a veritable Niagara.[15] In both summer and winter, young men and women of the village, walked to the falls, admired it's beauty, and carved their names on the trees and rocks in the vicinity.

To the romantic (and what young man or woman isn't romantic at some period?) the beauty of the falls and the water sang a song of love that was hard to resist. And who would want to? Young women went to Falls and also visited the old mill where they requested the miller to weigh them on the flour scales. Many were the guitars that were strummed in the vicinity, and many were the songs and poems that were written in it's honor. Some of these have come down to us, as they were published in the local *Mountaineer*, one hundred twenty years ago. Let me cite a few. Here is one in Scotch dialect that is supposed to be humorous - called "The Leaping of the Linn":

Upon a summer's afternoon
When frae the western sky
The gentle evening sun aboon
Blinks with her witching eye,
My friend and I went down to view
The pretty Leaping Linn,
That tumbles o'er a rock or two,
The Reedy River in.
Ful sweet the hour.

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[14] The Columbian, Century Book, p. 36, for plan of the Mansion House in nineteenth century society and business.

[15] Perry, Works

As arm in arm in thought we stood,
Upon a rocky ledge, said I,
"My friend it were not good,
To stand to near the edge."
But whilles I spac, there came adown
A carriage span and new,
With three wild lassies, frae the town,
To see the river too.
Ful sweet their power.

These my friend, then quickly spied,
As down the bank they came.
Bu ah' the woe. Twas the other side,
The stream twixt us and them.
And roaring loud the waters fell
Like dark Avernus flood,
That makes this side the stream a hell,
And that side blest and good
Ful dark the hour.

Awhile he trembling eyed the Linn,
Like any sheeted ghaist.
Ahalf enclined to venture in,
And yet afraid almaist.
The sonsie hizzies with their e'een,
Still tempted him that way,
Saw that death rolled dark between
But wur than death to stay.
Ful sad the hour.

But ah! He found too strong their charms
He could no brook delay,
And twisting from my friendly arms,
He quickly sprang away.
And where the raging torrent swept,
His shadow frae mine e'en.
He boldly in a chasm lept,
Frae daylight and frae me
Ful fearful hour.

Ah! Then how dreadful the hour
I trembling held my breath
And thought, that no earthly power,
Could rescue him frae death.
I blamed him, muttering "mad-capp dolt,"
Had you to my advice been harkitn
And no been so wild a colt,
Frae me thou had no partit.
Ful sad the hour.

Awhile I stood in blank despair
Then turned to gang away,
When lo! My friend once more appear
One more to light of day.
From rock to rock, the falls below,
He rused, haf-stepped and leap
Whiles I looked on where he wad go
And cheered him with my whoop
Ful glad the hour.

At last with one more desperate bound,
The further bank he made
And there the mill where corn is ground,
And ladies sometimes weighed.
Then go my lad, and sure for this
You should be dearly loved.
And in the mill you'll meet with miss
And you'll be mealy-mouthed.
Ful sweet the hour'[4]

THE STARS OF REEDY RIVER

Oh, the bard of Green Erin, may sing as he will
Of the love luring lips of his nation.
I sing of a subject, more exquisite still,
Tis a maid, the flower of creation.
She's lovely, she's charming, she's sweet, she is devine.
Pray, what other charm may I give her?
She is an attendant on Venus's shrine.
The mild star that lights Reedy River.

O, often she looks o'er the brink of the stream,
And sees her rare figure reflected.
She gives with rapture, until vanities dream,
Makes this damsel most sweetly affected.
Now, had she but lived in the fabulous days,
Narsissus had loved her forever,
For he above all was conceited with praise.
Like the bright star that lights Reedy River.

Each Sabbath she shines in her glory at church
Much praise for devotion is due her.
And often she bends like a sappling of birch
As if each lecture went through her.
After meeting is over, how stately she walks!
Her lovers bow, twitter and quiver,
Every heart yearns for, and every tongue talks,
Of the bright star that lights Reedy River.

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[4]Greenville *Mountaineer*, August 3, 1834.

Mild radiat of beauty, sweet daughter of love!
The light of perfection's around thee!
Thou surely were made for the regions above,
For we unterestial have found thee
How pleased would I be to call thee mine own,
We'd live and love sweetly forever -
But NO. Come to think, I am better alone,
Fair star that illuminates the River.

And there is also that famous poem "Reedy River Falls," by Mrs. Stephen S. Crittenden, the grandmother of our own Mr. John Arrington, Jr.[17]

A hundred years ago there were few bath tubs in Greenville, and no swimming pools. The boys of Greenville both bathed and learned to swim in Reedy River. There was a swimming hole about fifty yards above the Main Street foot bridge and here, from the first warm days of spring, throughout the summer, one could hear the happy yells of boys, which echoed down to the foot-bridge. There was no such thing as bathing suits to be had, and the reeds and bushes only partially hid the view of the swimmers. Charles A. David tells us, that even in the winter, when ladies passed over the bridge, through habit, they turned their heads in the other direction, to avoid even the thought of the boys in swimming.[18]

Historians record the fact of several "Baptismal Pools" in Reedy River, which were used by both the old Reedy River Baptist Church and the First Baptist Church in Greenville. Old Dr. Richard Furman is said to have often baptized from eight to twenty on a warm Sunday afternoon in this sacred section of the River.

The present Main Street Bridge was erected in 1910,[19] and is remarkable in that it has served for over sixty years and is still adequate. It replaced the old Gower Bridge, which some of you will remember. My wife tells of this steel bridge which was only about sixteen feet above the River normally. It could not support the weight of street cars which then ran alongside a few feet

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[17] Crittenden, Century Book, p. 15

[18] Ibid., p. 20.

[19] Bronze plaque at North End of the bridge.

above the water, and were flooded out at the slightest rise in the River.[20] My wife also tells of the circus elephants having to walk through the River, not being allowed to go over the bridge, because it would not bear their weight.

Since Highway 276 from Greenville to Columbia was completed, I have noted with interest the name of a road crossing over it near Simpsonville called "Standing Spring Road." For months I wondered what a Standing Spring was, and envisioned a spring spouting up high enough to drink from while standing. Not asking the right people, I failed to find it's meaning. Recently I left the main road and drove into Simpsonville, where I learned that by going in the other direction I would come to "The Standing Spring Baptist Church." This I did, and found the church and the spring, and a bulletin explaining it's meaning. This spring was known and used even before the Revolution. There are a number of Revolutionary War heroes buried in the cemetery here. The spring consists of a small pool of water with no apparent outlet. Although the water may be seen bubbling up, it never overflows, as there is an underground outlet. The water seems to be standing, and so it is called. This water also flows on down into Reedy River.

Reedy River Falls, history, industry, romance, mills, churches, poetry, Baptismal pools, swimming holes, flour mills, textile plants, gold, floods. Each word opens up a new vista. Take your choice. But note this river's influence. It has affected you and your life here, whether you realize it or not. For me it has been good.

Thank God for Water, and for Reedy River.

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[20] Henry Bacon McKoy, *The Story of Reedy River* (Greenville, S. C., 1969), see photograph on page [illegible].

THE STORY OF THE GREENVILLE LIBRARY

ELLEN PERRY[1]

The Greenville Public Library began its official life in May, 1921, when a group of citizens met and organized the Greenville Public Library Association. This was however, the culmination of years of efforts by many persons to make a library possible.

Greenville, like the rest of South Carolina and the South in general, was very slow in developing library service. Neither public libraries nor public schools made appreciable progress until past the middle of the nineteenth century. When the State Constitution of 1868 set up laws to establish free public schools, few except the children of well-to-do parents had educational opportunities. There was much illiteracy and therefore, little demand for reading materials. By the beginning of the twentieth century Greenville with a population of approximately 10,000 had two white and two Negro schools - with fifteen white and nine Negro teachers. In addition, the eleven cotton mills immediately outside the city had built and partly financed the operations of schools for the children of their employees.

At this time one library existed. The Neblett Free Library Association which had been incorporated on February 27, 1877, by a group of eleven men and women. The library was located on the property of Mrs. A. Viola Neblett on the corner of Westfield Street and West McBee Avenue. On March 1, 1899, this property was deeded by Mrs. Neblett to the trustees of the Association. By 1900 the number of volumes in the library had grown to over 3,000 (nearly all gifts). The first librarian was Miss Havilene Thompkins. She was succeeded by Mrs. Rebecca Deal, who for years was the devoted and efficient custodian. In August 1927, the Trustees of the Neblett Free Library Association conveyed the property and all assets to Greenville City School district 17, on condition that the real estate and property should be used for the maintenance of a free public library (the Neblett Free Library) for the use of the schools and public of

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[1]This paper is abridged from Miss Perry's *Free Reading for Everybody: the Story of the Greenville County Library* (Greenville, S. C.: Keys Printing Co., 1973).

the said city of Greenville. The Neblett Library continued in operation until the Greenville Public Library was established. During this period there were available several "traveling libraries" from different sources, the libraries from the Sunday Schools of the various denominations, and the lending libraries established by the Thursday Club of Greenville.

Such were the library facilities of Greenville at the beginning of the twentieth century. During the next decade, various moves were made toward the establishment of a library. One of these was to make use of the "Record Building" as the old Court House was commonly called. This went so far as to have an act passed by the General Assembly in 1916, establishing a corporation - the Greenville County Library. Although this movement was received favorably the plan was never carried out.

During 1919 the Public Library movement was brought forcibley before the citizens, when Mr. J. W. Norwood, deeply interested in public libraries, gave a banquet at the Imperial (later the Greenville) Hotel to honor the Rotary Club and some thirty or forty guests. The speaker, Judge Charles S. Woods of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, made a forceful and stimulating address. Although the results of Judge Wood's address were more or less intangible, immediate interest was aroused in the subject and a desire created to see library facilities made available in Greenville. A more or less direct result of this meeting was to focus the attention of Thomas F. Parker, one of the city's most farseeing and public-spirited citizens, on the library situation. Mr. Parker became greatly concerned and eventually was responsible for founding the library. Under his leadership the many individuals and groups who had promoted the public library movement were united in a common cause.

In May 1921, at Mr. Parker's invitation, a group of about three dozen met and formed the Greenville Public Library Association. The membership included the heads of The Chamber of Commerce, the American Legion, the Ministerial Union, Young Men's Business League, the City Schools, the colleges, and several other organizations. The aims of the Association as set forth in Article 2 of its Constitution which read as follows: "The object of this Association shall be the

establishment and maintenance of a free public library in Greenville, South Carolina, and the promotion of the modern library movement in the City and County of Greenville." At the organizational meeting on May 2, a Board of seven directors was elected with Mr. Parker at its head.

To finance the establishment of the library, $5,000 was privately donated. Miss Annie S. Porter, formerly of Savannah, was secured as librarian. The Board and Miss Porter, in setting up the library, decided to emphasize accessibility, publicity, and a high standard of service, rather than impressive surroundings. This long continued to be the policy in regard to the operation of the library.

A small store building on East Coffee Street just off Main was rented, plain pine shelves, tables and chairs installed, and a carefully selected collection of 500 books put in place. On the evening of May 19, 1921, the Board of Directors and their guests were invited to inspect the Library. The next day, May 20, the doors were opened to the public. Since it was privately financed, residents of both county and city were urged to use it. The library hours were from 2 until 9 p.m. - daily except Sunday.

The Library was an immediate success. A mezzanine had to be opened and within a few months the adjoining building rented. When the donated funds were almost exhausted, the Board of Directors appealed to the public to continue the service. A campaign was held to raise $10,000 and at the same time a petition was circulated asking for a referendum to be held to decide whether the city wanted a free public library. The $10,000 was raised and on August 29, 1922, by a special election, a permissive tax of two mills was voted for the support of a public library in the city. Then the City Council, under the terms of the State Library Law, appointed a board of five members, J. W. Norwood, Miss J. M. Perry, Thomas F. Parker, Mrs. H. H. Harris and J. M. Russell. Mr. Parker was elected Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Greenville Public Library. The directors of the Greenville Public Library Association then turned over to the Public Library Board all its books and other assets. The sum raised by public subscription was used to operate the library until the tax revenue became

available January 1, 1923. The hours were changed to 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily except Sunday and continued so for years.

Feeling that a more experienced and highly trained person was needed, Miss Porter resigned as librarian. She recommended as her successor, Miss Charlotte Templeton of Atlanta, at that time director of the Georgia State Library Commission. Miss Templeton became head of the Greenville Library September 1, 1923, with Miss Porter continuing as a member of the staff.

The library continued to expand, and larger quarters had to be found. The Chairman secured a lease on the three story addition planned for the Jervey-Jordan office building on North Main Street. This provided an entrance from Main Street through an arcade, and another from Brown Street in the rear. The building was completed in the fall of 1923, and on February 1, 1924, the library was moved from its crowded quarters on Coffee Street to the new home. The move was a cooperative affair, with help being given from many quarters, including the Boy Scouts, who carried loads of books in little red wagons.

Library service for the city residents being well established, the Board then considered another step in expanding the service.

In 1923, a new school district had been formed by consolidating five former districts immediately outside the city limits. This district (called the Parker District) embraced fourteen progressive suburban and industrial communities with a large population. Mr. Parker again offered to sponsor library service for this area. As it was largely populated by workers in the various mills (each had its own village), it was necessary to devise a way to reach the different communities. The problem was solved by the purchase of a small truck equipped to serve as a library. A body was attached with shelves on each side, so arranged that by lifting glass doors, the books would be circulated. A schedule was worked out so that several communities could be reached each week. On October 11, 1923, the "Pathfinder" made its first stop. This first "book-on-wheels" bore the slogan: "Free Reading for Everybody."

The first year of operation was financed by Mr. Parker with Mr. Norwood's assistance. The service having proved a great

success and economically sound, the Parker school district (under Superintendent Lawrence Peter Hollis) took over the work.

The second demonstration having been well established, Mr. Parker and Miss Templeton decided upon a further advance, turning next to the rural communities of the county, where large numbers had no access to library service. Mr. Parker with Mr. Norwood's assistance again offered to finance a demonstration. The service was planned to begin with the rural schools. The sponsors agreed to give $10,000 a year for a two-year period, feeling that one year would not be sufficient to test the plan. A three-quarter ton Dodge truck was fitted with a specially designed body, built locally, a stock of books chosen and processed and Miss Porter placed in charge, assisted by Miss Ellen Perry who had joined the staff in November, 1924. The first visit to a school (Berea) was made on January 19, 1925 and the truck got stuck in the mud! This was the first of many such adventures for when County Library service began there were few miles of paving outside the city.

In planning this service Mr. Parker wrote, "I think the success [of the work] depends largely on the personality of the librarian who goes with the truck, as this attempt should be made through the teacher and the school." Mr. Parker's judgement (as usual) proved sound, and his advice was followed. Unlike most mobile library services, the Greenville Library never employed drivers for their trucks, The young ladies responsible for distributing the books, successfully steered the trucks, regardless of roads or weather.

From the beginning of library service in Greenville it was planned to include all citizens regardless of race or place of residence. Soon after the library was opened, a case of especially chosen new books was placed in the Phyllis Wheatly Center on East McBee Avenue, in charge of one of the staff, the funds for this again being privately donated. In January, 1923, after the City Library tax funds became available, provision was made in the library budget for this service. When the Phyllis Wheatly Center was moved in 1926 to the new building on East Broad Street a large front room was made available for the library, the space rented from the Center.

The Chairman of the Board, being constantly on the alert for ways to extend the service of the Library, wrote in the spring of 1926 to the presidents of the eleven mills immediately surrounding the city telling them of the collection of books on textiles already in the library and asking for a contribution to enlarge and improve this collection. Each company was asked to make a contribution of one dollar per thousand spindles. At that time the eleven mills had 565,700 spindles, so the library received the sum of $619.00 from the mills for its collection on textiles.

On December 31, 1926, the library suffered an irreparable loss in the sudden death of Mr. Thomas F. Parker, the dedicated chairman of the Board of Trustees. In February, 1927, Mr. F. W. Symnes was elected Chairman.

The mobile service for the County, begun in 1924 under the direction of Miss Porter, was continued as a demonstration privately financed until an election was held on September 13, 1927. At which time a one-mill county tax levy for library service was voted. The service to the Parker District and the rural areas which had operated as separate units were then consolidated to form a newly organized County Department of the library with Miss Porter at its head. Five trustees were appointed for the County - E. A. Webster, Mrs. E. B. Nash, V. M. Babb, Dr. P. J. Johnston, and Miss Elsie Barton. At a joint meeting of the City and County Boards, a plan was adopted for the future operation of library service for the City and County. The Articles of Agreement provided: (1) All residents of Greenville County Library District shall be entitled to all privileges and resources of the Greenville Public Library, in return for compensation to be fixed, each year by the two Boards of Trustees, (2) funds accruing from the County Library tax shall be expended by the County Library Board according to a budget adopted by the Board, (3) the librarian of the Greenville Public Library shall serve as the Librarian of the Greenville County Library.

In August, 1931, another outreach service was begun. A specially designed cart was bought to carry books to the patients at the Greenville General Hospital. An assistant from the library visited the hospital twice a week to circulate the books.

In September, 1931, Miss Templeton resigned to accept a position in Atlanta. She was succeeded by Miss Fanny T. Taber, formerly field worker for the Alabama Library Association. During 1932 and 1933, the library, like other tax supported institutions faced great difficulties during those depression years. Taxes were in arrears, and at times the staff could not be paid, even at greatly reduced salaries. The janitor was the only person to be paid (largely from fines). No new work could be attempted, but the library service was continued, being, as Miss Taber said, even more important during hard times. As the depression receded and conditions improved, the County Department was able to expand its service. In the City, a small branch was opened on Augusta Street on a lot owned and loaned by Mr. L. O. Patterson. "So Big," as it was affectionately called was probably the smallest branch in the County with floor space of six by four and a half feet and only seven feet high. It was built at a cost of $24.50 for materials and utilized labor furnished by the Works Progress Administration. At this time a worthwhile project was undertaken in the main library: a "Made from Library Books Fair." Exhibits, including a great variety of objects were shown, with the books used beside them. One of the most popular displays was a baby in a high chair, with the book on Infant Care used by his parents! In 1934, the hours for library service were extended by opening the Adult Department for three hours on Sunday afternoon.

The lease on the Jervey-Jordan building expired December 31, 1936, and could not be renewed, as the building was to be remodeled for other uses. It was very difficult to find quarters offering sufficient space, but the Brawley garage was secured. This was a two-unit structure, the larger opening on Laurens Street, the smaller on College Street with the two connected by a passage way on the second floor level. These quarters provided space but otherwise were poorly adapted to library use. The move was made late in December, 1936, open house was held on January 5, 1937. The work was carried on with great difficulty - no new projects being possible.

An important event in the County work was the opening of the Davenport Branch Library in Greer - the lot and $5,000.00 having been given by the Davenport family of Greer.

In 1939, the Greenville Library Board purchased from the City School trustees the Park School and grounds on North Main Street for the sum of $32,500. Extensive repairs and alterations adapted the building for library use. An appeal for contributions was made and approximately $10,000 was contributed for the purpose. On February 10, 1940, the library was moved into its new home, the first to be owned by the Library. Shortly after this move, Miss Taber resigned to take a position in New Jersey. On March 1, 1940, Miss Perry, the head of the Children's department, became acting librarian. The renovated building with a garage added for the County Department gave much badly needed space. An assembly room opening from the Children's Department proved very useful, not only for the every popular weekly story hours, but for community gatherings by many groups.

A notable event during 1940 was the visit of Archibald MacLeish the Librarian of Congress. His visit was arranged by Miss Porter, County Librarian, and at the time President of the South Carolina Library Association. Mr. MacLeish addressed a joint meeting of the South Carolina Library Association and the Citizens Library Association.

A new project was begun by the County Department: the County Materials Bureau, under the direction of Miss Porter, County Librarian, and Mr. W. A. Norvell, Rural Schools Supervisor. Agencies supporting this work were: the County Library, County Department of Education, the rural schools and the American Council on Teacher Education. This proved a valuable aid in the work of the rural schools.

In the Adult Department of the library a "Young People's Alcove" was set up. Planned to help those just promoted from the Children's Department, it proved exceedingly popular with older readers.

With Pearl Harbor occuring on December 7, 1941, the library felt the accelerated war preparations. There was constant change of staff as members left to take more highly paid positions, and of course no trained help could be found to replace them. The County Department faced tire and gas rationing as well as staff shortage.

With Donaldson Air Base located in Greenville and the first troops arriving in July, 1942, the facilities of the Library were made available to military personnel and their families. Special cards were issued to them (2200 in all). At the request of the Commanding Officer, the Librarian set up a library in an unused room at the Base. One of the contractors donated shelves; books were processed from the Victory Book campaign gifts, and the W.P.A. and the Base supplied staff. Under the Librarian's direction a library was operated for six or eight months before an Army Librarian arrived. A book cart was improvised (Dixie Home Store - now Wynn-Dixie - supplied the wheels) and books were circulated in three wards of the base hospital for many weeks before the Red Cross arrived.

In Simpsonville and Fountain Inn, library service was made available in buildings provided by both towns.

Changes came rapidly during the war years and the deeade following. The library was fortunate in receiving numerous gifts of books and periodicals. In addition a radio victrola with a large collection of records was given as a memorial, a handsome United States Flag and staff were donated and first flown on Flag Day, June 14, 1942. Much appreciated were the twelve fairy tale paintings by Elizabeth Dolan, given to the Children's Department by Dr. R. E. Houston in memory of his mother. The County suffered the loss of Mr. D. L. Bramlett, for fifteen years Chairman of the County Board. Miss Porter retired after thirty years as head of the County Work, to be succeeded by Miss Mary Cox. The Library system was placed under the State Retirement system set up originally for the teachers. A building on East McBee Avenue was bought to house the Negro Branch which was hampered in the crowded quarters in the Phyllis Wheatly Center. Plans were made to add a fireproof room to house the South Carolina collection and other valuable material. Miss Perry retired May 1, 1952. Mr. Charles E. Stow, who had joined the staff the year before, became librarian - the fifth to hold the position. The building for the Negro Branch was renovated and occupied in June, 1952, offering improved service to the borrowers. During 1953-1954, the County service was expanded. A sedan delivery truck was purchased. An adult deposit station opened, and the first two direct service stops for

Negro service added.

By the mid-fifties the facilities on Main Street were inadequate for the expanding library. To the librarian's report for 1954 was added the following note: "The Greenville Public Library has reached a point where it must either formulate a plan for its future development and embark on that program, or lose the preeminent position it has held among the public libraries of the state."

In June 1955, the Library Board secured J. Russell Bailey, a library consultant and architect, to make a survey of the library. Mr. Bailey's report stated: "I am convinced that any major additions or alterations should not be made to the present structure which is not fireproof, nor originally planned for a library." The report then suggested changes that could be made to make the building temporarily more usable and attractive.

In May, 1957, the Library suffered a great loss in the death of its Chairman - Mr. F. W. Symnes who had been elected to that position in February 1927. Mr. Romayne Barnes became Chairman six months later. The next year the Board lost another faithful and efficient member by the death of Mr. E. A. Gilfillin, for many years the treasurer. In 1958, the service to the Hosptial was discontinued due to the growth of the hospital and the limited resources of the library.

In 1959, Miss Ruth Walker, on the staff of the Greenville *News* and long concerned over library problems, made a study of the situation, and brought it to the attention of B. O. Thomason, Jr., member of the County delegation. A special committee of three delegation members, with Mr. Thomason as Chairman, made a detailed study of the library situation, the result being submitted to the 1960 session of the State Legislature. The report began - "The Greenville Public Library is dying a slow death by strangulation because of a lack of funds." In conclusion there were recommendations which had been approved by both City and County library boards and by the City Council. The Greenville Delegation introduced these recommendations revised into a bill during the 1961 session of the State Legislature. The bill passed and was signed by the Governor July 1, 1961. The most important provisions were the

consolidation of the city and county libraries into a permanent county service (to be known as the Greenville County Library) and setting a library tax of two and a quarter mills for the support of the library.

Another event of 1960 was the formation of a branch of the Friends of the Library, with Mr. Arthur Magill as President. This was first proposed by Miss Taber in 1940.

A new era of library service began with the passage of the 1961 bill. The newly created County Library with Charles E. Stowe as Librarian and Miss Mary S. Cox as assistant was able to begin operation with an income of $206,760 (An increase over the previous year of nearly $100,000). This amount, with additional funds from the State Library Board, made new services possible. An enlarged staff and four new bookmobiles assured a great extension of the work of the library. In November, 1961, two new branches were opened, one in Travelers Rest using space in the Federal Savings and Loan building, and the other in Mauldin in a small building owned by the town. A year later a library building was given to Mauldin by the "Her Majesty's Foundation," as a memorial to Langdon Cheves. The Library Board arranged to participate in a three-year demonstration sponsored by the State Library Board. In addition to providing the sum of $45,000, the State Board would furnish help with various projects.

During the next few years, the Library was expanded as to assets and services. Several valuable gifts were received. Among these were the large geophysical globe presented by Mr. and Mrs.Arthur Magill, and a new branch library by the Beaunit Corporation to the town of Fountain Inn. In 1965 came the notable gift of $100,000 from the Symnes Foundation, for the purchase of a lot for a new building.

The Greenville County Library,now being integrated, in 1965 the McBee Avenue Branch was closed and its personnel and assets correlated into the main library.

The long dreamed of new building became a reality when to the one and a quarter million dollar bond issue was added the sum of a quarter million each from the State Library Board, the Applachian Planning and Development Commission, and in

July 1968, the magnificient gift of a half million from the Symnes Foundation.

Ground breaking for the new building was held on July 30, 1968, with many prominent guests present. The $2,300,000 new building was completed and the opening took place on May 24, 1970, with ceremonies held in the Thomas F. Parker Auditorium. As Ralph W. Blakely, Chairman of the Greenville County Council told those present, "This is your day, and you have waited a long time for it." The following morning the Library was opened to the public.

The year 1971 marked the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the library. The event was marked by an exhibit in the South Carolina Room graphically presenting the development of the Library. Simple exersises were held in the Thomas F. Parker Auditorium on May 20, exactly fifty years from the day the Library first opened. The exercises closed with the presentation to Dr. Thomas Parker of a booklet in appreciation of the service rendered to the library by his father.

The Greenville County Library faces a great future. Housed in one of the finest library buildings in the Southeast, with adequate tax support, and a large and, in the main, experienced and trained staff with the necessary equipment to increase their efficiency, the library should forge ahead.

This sketch might well close with the words of the wise and farseeing Founder. In a report to the Board in July 1926, Mr. Thomas F. Parker wrote: "This library from its earliest days has had high aims and requirements of service from its Board as well as its Staff. We have great adventures in prospect, and a past of which we need not be ashamed. We are faced not only by the need for securing much needed crude dollars, but also with developing successfully, and employing vigorously means to popularize the abundant use of good books in this city and county. We need a vision of the profound educational and broadening influence that an adequate free public library can exercise in our community."

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY

Proceedings and Papers of the Greenville County Historical Society

Volume I (1962-1964): *out of print*
Volume II (1964-1965): *out of print*
Volume III (1965-1968): *out of print*
Volume IV (1968-1971): $2.50 per copy, post paid

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"

Presence of the Past: Epitaphs of 18th and 19th Century Pioneers in Greenville County, South Carolina and Their Descendants, edited by Beverly T. Whitmire (1976). 992 pages.
$20.00 per copy, post paid

This useful tool for both genealogists and local historians includes: epitahs from 199 cemeteries -- public, church, family, and plantation burying grounds -- , directions for reaching each site, an index of the some 17,420 names by cemetery location, a list of Revolutionary War soldiers connected with Greenville County, and a reprint of the burial notices published in the Greenville *Mountaineer* during the 1830's. Carefully assembled over ten years of research and attractively bound in buckram, *The Presence of the Past* should be in the libraries of every family with Greenville County origins.