

The Proceedings and Papers
of the
GREENVILLE COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
1965 - 1968



ALBERT N. SANDERS

Editor

The Greenville County Historical Society
Greenville, South Carolina
1968

Note: The papers included in the *Proceedings and Papers* vary widely as to the degree of documentation. The editor has accepted both the documentation and the style of the author responsible and has considered himself only a compiler concerned with accuracy and form. A "style sheet" for use by those preparing papers for presentation before the Society is available from the editor upon request.

The Greenville County Historical Society supplies the *Proceedings and Papers* to all its members. The Board of Directors elects the Editor. The price of the *Proceedings and Papers* to persons not members of the Society is \$2.50 per copy. Orders should be sent to the Editor, 441 Longview Terrace, Greenville, S. C. 29605.

SARA GOSSETT CRIGLER

1886-1966

The Greenville County Historical Society wishes to pay grateful tribute to Sara Gossett Crigler. She was not only familiar with much of the history of our community but she was also keenly aware of its significance and of the importance of preserving it.

She was a valued member of the original committee which brought about the reorganization of the Historical Society in April, 1962. She was a member of the committee of sixteen which formulated its early policies.

We owe much to her generous financial aid, to her vision of what the Society could accomplish and to her ability to inspire others.

We loved her for her lively wit, her contagious enthusiasm, her gracious hospitality, and her dynamic personality.

We shall miss her.

HATTIE CHOICE SCHRODER

1890-1966

The Greenville County Historical Society wishes to pay tribute to the late Hattie Choice Schroder.

She was one of the sixteen-member Historical Records Committee which developed into this Society. During this period, she rendered valiant service in helping prepare a wonderful exhibit at the Greenville Art Museum of many portraits of old Greenville families. This event created great interest and gave tremendous impetus to the Society. Especially was this so very helpful, when she carefully catalogued the portraits, had them photographed, and sold copies, enabling many families to secure these pictures.

On April 29, 1962, at the organization meeting of this Society, she was elected its first corresponding secretary.

In the Society's production of the most successful pageant, "A Nineteenth Century Diary of Greenville, S. C.," she chaired a committee to produce one of the five tableaux. It was a taxing job, and done well.

She worked long and faithfully in the Society's project to make detailed, accurate records of Greenville County's old cemeteries. This documentation entailed many field trips, accurate records, skilled typing, patient and tireless labor. Her great hope was to get this valuable material in print. At the last board meeting this action was recommended to the Society for its approval.

For these outstanding efforts the Society is deeply grateful and thankful. The members are thankful too to have known and loved such a one as Hattie Choice Schroder.

OFFICERS OF THE GREENVILLE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1965-1968

<i>President</i>	Romayne A. Barnes (1965-1966) Albert N. Sanders (1966-1968)
<i>First Vice-President</i>	Mrs. R. N. Daniel (1965-1966) Mrs. Claude Goodlett (1966-1968)
<i>Second Vice-President</i>	Miss Laura Smith Ebaugh
<i>Recording Secretary</i>	Joseph H. Earle, Jr. (1965-1966) Andrew B. Marion (1966-)
<i>Corresponding Secretary</i>	Mrs. Francis Withington
<i>Treasurer</i>	Abner D. Asbury

Committee Chairmen

<i>Exhibition Committee</i> Mr. and Mrs. T. Charles Gower (1965-1966) Mrs. Josie B. Weeks (1966-1968)	
<i>Collection Committee</i>	Henry B. McKoy
<i>Liaison Committee</i>	Mrs. A. D. Oliphant
<i>Historical Records Committee</i>	Dixon D. Davis
<i>Publicity Committee</i>	Miss Laura Ebaugh
<i>Historical Buildings Committee</i>	John S. Taylor
<i>Membership Committee</i>	Miss Laura Ebaugh
<i>Program Committee</i>	Mrs. R. N. Daniel (1965-1966) Mrs. Claude Goodlett (1966-1968)
<i>Catalog Committee</i>	Miss Katherine Jones
<i>Resource Committee</i>	Marion M. Hewell
<i>Publications Committee</i>	Albert N. Sanders

Directors-at-Large

Mrs. John W. Arrington, Jr., Romayne Barnes (1966-), William H. Beattie, Mrs. Henry T. Crigler (1965-1966), Joseph H. Earle, Jr. (1966-), Mrs. Robert N. Daniel (1966-), Mrs. B. T. Whitmire (1965-1966), Mrs. H. C. Schroder (1965-1966, 1967-1968).

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY

1965-1968

FALL MEETING, 1965

The Greenville County Historical Society met in the Community Room of the Citizens and Southern National Bank with veterans of the Spanish-American War and their wives as special guests. The president announced two gifts to the Society:

1. By Mrs. Claude Goodlett, a copy of her book, *Links in the Goodlett Chain*.
2. By Mrs. Arthur J. Smith, several old and rare insurance maps.

The Society unanimously passed a motion supporting the move for a new library building for Greenville County and directed a committee composed of Romaine Barnes, Mrs. A. D. Oliphant, and William H. Beattie to prepare an appropriate resolution to be presented to the Greenville County Legislative Delegation.

In addition to the normal reports, Secretary Joseph H. Earle, for the Board of Directors, gave notice of the following proposed amendments to the By-Laws which would be voted on at the spring meeting:

1. The following Section to be added to Article IV, *Officers and Directors*, to be designated Section 10 of that Article:

Section 10. In addition to the officers the Society may elect at any annual meeting not more than six Directors-at-Large to serve for one-year terms. In addition to its nominees for officers, the Nominating Committee shall report to the membership at each annual meeting its nominees for Directors-at-Large, the number of which shall have been determined by the President.

2. Article IV, *Officers and Directors*, Section 9, shall be amended to read as follows:

Section 9. *Board of Directors*. The Board of Directors shall be composed of the Officers, the Directors-at-Large, and the chairmen of the standing committees. It shall meet at the call of the President, or at such time as it may by resolution prescribe. Except for those powers and privileges which are herein expressly reserved to the membership, the Board of Directors shall have full and complete authority to conduct the affairs of the Society. Eight members of the Board of Directors at any called meeting thereof shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

3. Article VI, *Dues*, as amended, shall be amended further to read as follows:

The annual dues of the Society shall be Two Dollars (\$2.00) for Regular Members, Twenty-Five Dollars (\$25.00) for Sustaining Members, Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) for Patron Members, and One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) for Life Members. After payment of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00), a Life Member shall not thereafter be required to pay annual dues. Any member who shall pay a total of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) as dues to Sustaining or Patron memberships or any combination thereof shall become a Life Member, and shall not thereafter be required to pay annual dues. Beginning in 1967, dues shall be payable on or before the first of May in each year.

President Barnes introduced Henry B. McKoy who read his paper, "The Spanish-American War and Greenville: 'Remember the Maine!'"

WINTER MEETING, 1966

The Society's Winter Meeting was an open meeting held on January 16, 1966, in the parish house of Christ Church which was filled to standing room only. The Society's pageant, "A Nineteenth Century Diary of Greenville, South Carolina," written by Miss Laura Smith Ebaugh was presented. The pageant, carefully compiled from letters, diaries, and early records featured five tableaux and was narrated by the author. Miss Katherine Jones was historical consultant; Robert C. Job was director; Sam J. Francis was managing director, and Mrs. Clifford S. Hackett was costume and music consultant. Tableaux chairmen were Mrs. H. C. Schroder, Mrs. Josie B. Weeks, Mrs. Alester G. Furman, III, Mrs. T. V. Farrow, and Miss Elizabeth Mahon.

The careful casting of the tableaux enhanced the excellence of the production as many of the actors were portraying actual ancestors.

SPRING MEETING, 1966

The Society met on March 20, 1966, in the Civic Room of the Citizens and Southern National Bank. Mr. Charles Wilson, Assistant Fire Chief of the City of Greenville presented his paper, "Early Greenville Fire Departments."

In the annual meeting which followed the Society heard reports of its officers, unanimously adopted the amendments to its

By-Laws proposed at the fall meeting and elected the following officers and Directors-at-Large:

<i>President</i>	Albert N. Sanders
<i>First Vice-President</i>	Mrs. Claude Goodlett
<i>Recording Secretary</i>	Andrew B. Marion
<i>Directors-at-Large</i>	Mrs. John W. Arrington, Jr. Romayne Barnes, William H. Beattie, Mrs. Robert N. Daniel, and Joseph H. Earle, Jr.

FALL MEETING, 1966

The Greenville County Historical Society were the guests of the Fairview Presbyterian Church at its fall meeting on October 16, 1966.

Mrs. R. N. Daniel, for the committee consisting of herself, Romayne Barnes, and Mrs. H. C. Schroder presented a moving tribute to the late Sara Gossett (Mrs. Henry T.) Crigler, a valued member and one of the organizers of the Society. On the motion of Miss Laura Ebaugh the Society directed that the tribute be published in the *Proceedings and Papers* of the Society and that copies be sent to the family.

Mrs. David Garrett, the former Mary Stewart and a member of a family long prominent in the history of the Fairview community, presented an able paper, "Fairview Church: Its Origin and Development." A display of religious artifacts connected with the church had been arranged by the local committee. Refreshments and a social hour followed the meeting and many of the members visited the historically important cemetery of the old church.

The Society is indebted to the members of Fairview Church and to the local committee consisting of Mrs. J. G. Buford, Mrs. H. L. Brockman, Mrs. Caroline Coleman, Mrs. J. C. Sprouse, Miss Lizzie Peden, and Miss Myrtle Nesbitt for their interest, cooperation, and hospitality.

WINTER MEETING, 1967

The winter meeting of the Greenville County Historical Society was held at the Watkins Student Center, Furman University, on January 15, 1967. Two members whose books had been recently

published were recognized: Mrs. Claude Goodlett for *Travelers Rest at Mountain's Foot* and Miss Laura Ebaugh for *Bridging the Gap*.

Dr. Winston C. Babb, historian of Furman University, delivered his paper, "Furman University Moves Its Campus." An exhibit of items from the Baptist Historical Collection was arranged by Mrs. Ollin Owens, Curator.

SPRING MEETING, 1967

The Society returned to Watkins Student Center, Furman University, for its spring meeting on March 12, 1967.

The following gifts to the Society were announced:

1. By William H. Beattie, a volume of letters of Governor Benjamin F. Perry to his wife.
2. By Mrs. Hattie Finley Jones, a framed painting of the Lemuel Alston House.
3. By the South Carolina National Bank, a framed sketch of the Old Record Building.

The feature of the meeting was a slide lecture by A. D. Asbury entitled "Greenville—Then and Now." The speaker entertainingly presented slides made from old photographs and prints of scenes in and around Greenville, particularly from early days, followed by handsome colored slides which he had photographed of the same sites at the present time. The slide showing was accompanied by able commentary by the speaker.

The Society then chose the following officers for two-year terms:

<i>Second Vice-President</i>	Miss Laura Ebaugh
<i>Corresponding Secretary</i>	Mrs. C. C. Withington
<i>Treasurer</i>	A. D. Asbury
<i>Directors-at-Large (one year term):</i> Mrs. John W. Arrington, Jr., Romaine Barnes, William H. Beattie, Mrs. R. N. Daniel, Joseph H. Earle, Jr., and Mrs. H. C. Schroder.		

The Society passed resolutions recording its opposition to a suggested plan to turn the State Library, housed in the State House,

into offices and directed the Corresponding Secretary to advise the Greenville County Legislative Delegation of the Society's opposition.

FALL MEETING, 1967

For the fall meeting, October 15, 1967, the Society met at the Reedy River Baptist Church. After the invocation by Rev. Hester, pastor of the Church, Mayor J. L. Barnette welcomed the Society on behalf of the Town of Travelers Rest.

Congratulations and appreciation were extended to the Christ Church Guild for the erection of a historical marker on the grounds of the Christ Church and to the Bebethland Butler Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the erection of a historical marker commemorating Elias Earle at the junction of Rutherford Road and the Poinsett Highway.

Mrs. Claude Goodlett, author of *Travelers Rest at Mountain's Foot*, presented her paper, "History of Travelers Rest," a thorough and informative study.

The Society then adjourned to tour the old church yard of Reedy River Baptist Church and to visit the Robert W. Anderson house where the local committee had arranged exhibits of historical importance relating to the Travelers Rest community. The excellent exhibits placed in the setting of the interesting and beautifully restored old house made for a memorable experience for the members of the Society.

The Society is indebted to Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Anderson, present owners, for opening their historic home and to Mrs. Claude Goodlett and her local committee for arranging this meeting.

WINTER MEETING, 1968

The Society met in the Court Room of the Federal Building (until recently the main Greenville Post Office Building) on January 21, 1968.

The following gifts to the Society were announced:

1. By Romaine Barnes, a volume of the registry of the Commercial Hotel, once a leading local hostelry.

2. By Mrs. Collins, an autographed volume of the works of Governor Benjamin F. Perry.

The paper of the day, "The Greenville County Postal System, 1765-1967" based upon the research of Dixon D. Davis, long-time local postmaster, prepared and read by Dixon E. Durham, traced the origin and growth of postal service in the county. Mr. Davis spoke briefly to the paper and showed the post office location map which he developed in connection with his meticulous research on the project.

An interesting exhibit of old photographs and postal documents, arranged by Mrs. Josie B. Weeks, added much to this meeting.

SPRING MEETING, 1968

The spring meeting of the Society was held in a lecture room of the John L. Plyler Science Building of Furman University.

Dr. C. Leland Rodgers presented his paper, "Greenville: A Base of Botanical Activity." An informal discussion followed this interesting study.

The Society elected the following officers for two year terms:

<i>President</i>	Brown Mahon
<i>First Vice-President</i>	William H. Beattie
<i>Recording Secretary</i>	Andrew B. Marion
<i>Directors-at-Large (one-year terms):</i> Mrs. John W. Arrington, Jr., Romaine Barnes, Mrs. Robert N. Daniel, Joseph H. Earle, Jr., Mrs. Claude Goodlett, Mrs. H. C. Schroder, Mrs. Josie B. Weeks, Mrs. Beverly T. Whitmire.	

On exhibit were the two volumes of scrap books concerning the activities of the Society maintained by the Committee on Scrap Books under the chairmanship of Miss Mary Seyle.

DEDICATION OF THE JOEL ROBERTS POINSETT MARKER

On Sunday, May 5, 1968, the Society unveiled a historical marker honoring Joel Roberts Poinsett in the plaza at the crossing of Main and Court streets in front of the hotel which bears his name. Speaker *pro tem* of the South Carolina House of Representatives, Rex L. Carter, made the dedicatory address, extolling Poinsett as a leader of his times: "Planter, Writer, Botanist, Diplomat, Statesman." Rev. Dennis L. Smith, associate pastor of Christ Episcopal Church where Poinsett was one of the original members of the vestry, rendered the prayers.

John S. Taylor, Chairman of the Historical Buildings Committee of the Society, wrote the original inscriptions, secured their approval by the South Carolina Commission of Archives and History, and secured the aid of Greenville County and Highway Department officials in pushing the project to successful conclusion.

The dedication of the Poinsett marker marked the completion of the first stage of the Society's project to place markers in each of the four plazas that remain, vestiges of the original town square, at the crossing of Main and Court streets. A marker to Robert Mills and the Old Record Building was erected in the northeast plaza in 1938 by the Greenville Life Underwriters Association. The Poinsett marker is in the northwest plaza. Markers honoring Lemuel J. Alston and Vardry McBee are projected for the two plazas south of Court street.

FURMAN UNIVERSITY MOVES ITS CAMPUS

WINSTON CHANDLER BARR

The end of World War II brought sudden, far-reaching changes to Furman University which made it apparent that the purchasing of government surplus buildings and the remodeling of the older structures could only temporarily take care of the need for more adequate facilities. Even before the war some planning for new construction had been done. The will of Dr. Sydney Ernest Bradshaw, longtime professor of Modern Languages, left in 1938 to the university a sum of \$100,000 to be used for a new library building. Preliminary sketches had been prepared for the proposed building and some additional funds were raised for use as soon as the end of the war made the resumption of college construction feasible.

Meanwhile, plans were discussed for the erection of five new buildings and some extensive remodeling and expansion of existing structures, which in 1943 was estimated would require an outlay of \$1,175,000. The trustees had even gone so far as to employ J. E. Sirrine and Co., Greenville engineering firm, to make a survey to prepare plans for the future development of the campus.¹ At the same time a policy was adopted of buying real estate adjacent to the campus as the opportunity might arise. A month before the end of the war an issue of the *Furman Bulletin* was released containing pictures of the drawings of the proposed new buildings to be erected with the \$2,000,000 which it was anticipated would be raised in a three-year campaign to be inaugurated as soon as the war ended. However, these plans proved premature and a number of people became convinced that a move to a completely new site was the best answer to the problem of Furman's future growth.

Behind the decision to move there were a number of new developments: the Service Men's Readjustment Act of 1944 brought so many new students that the buildings were strained beyond capacity; the arrival of the automobile on the ratio of almost one per student made the parking problem insoluble; the avalanche of paper work for the administration meant that for a time the

¹"Minutes of Furman University Trustees, Executive Committee," February 1, 1944. (Hereinafter cited as "Minutes, Executive Committee")

personnel of the administration grew at a more rapid rate than either students or faculty.

A report to the Board of Trustees in May, 1948, listed other reasons which led to the final decision to seek a new location where all operations of the university could be consolidated: a cost of at least \$30,000 per year for the maintaining of duplicate facilities on the two campuses; the fact that the Woman's College campus was so near the center of the city that additional development would not be wise; that the men's campus was not large enough to provide space for the necessary buildings and that it would cost at least \$750,000 to purchase the additional twenty-five acres to provide for current needs, allowing no room for later expansion; and that a projected four lane highway through the men's campus would actually divide the property into two portions.² Additional arguments presented for the move were summed up as: it would provide for adequate expansion in the future; it would provide for a location away from the noise, smog and distractions of the city and would be more conducive to the academic life; and finally, a proposed new campus might become so exciting as to inspire large new gifts to the university.

The decision to move made, early in 1949 the Furman University Board of Trustees began a careful study of matters dealing with the future development of the school. Dr. J. Dean Crain became chairman of the site committee and was perhaps most influential in the decision to seek a new location where all students could be brought together on one campus. After a year of study during which more than twenty possible sites were considered, the university purchased 973 acres on the Poinsett Highway for the sum of \$542,531.00. One interesting feature of this area was that it contained some of the headwaters of the Reedy River which "laved the feet" of the old campus, in the Alma Mater at least.³

Late in 1951 committees composed of faculty and students began to consider plans for building on the new campus, so that their suggestions could be presented to the architects. Some months later a contract was signed with Perry, Shaw and Hepburn, Kehoe and Dean of Boston, Massachusetts, to draw up the plans for the new

²"Minutes of Furman University Trustees," May 11, 1948. (Hereinafter cited as "Minutes")

³"Minutes," August 22, 1950.

campus.⁴ This firm designed in 1953 the master plan which has been followed with some minor modifications since that time. Upon their recommendation R. K. Webel of New York was retained as the landscape architect.⁵

To facilitate solicitation of funds, it was decided to go ahead as soon as possible with the construction of two major buildings, even though the most optimistic hopes placed September, 1953, as the earliest date the campus could be occupied. Estimates of the ultimate cost of the project had been revised upward within two years from the originally announced \$7,000,000 to \$8,500,000.⁶ Actually, the first contract for a building on the new campus was let at \$30,000 to the Daniel Construction Co. of Greenville for the construction of a nursery and greenhouse on five acres of land fronting on Duncan Chapel Road.⁷

In the middle of an old corn field on October 6, 1953, the symbolic ground breaking ceremony was held, with the eighty-six year old Alester G. Furman, great grandson of the founder and himself a former trustee who had served for fifty years, turning the first shovel. Dr. Charles F. Sims, Executive Secretary of the South Carolina Baptist Convention, speaking for the 410,000 Baptists of the state, heralded the occasion as pointing "to greater things for Furman, greater benefits and opportunities to students." Dr. John Lacey Plyler, President of the university, commented "We build not for personal glory but for the youth of present and future generations" and announced that he had just received an anonymous donation of \$150,000 for the building fund. This brought the amount of money represented by cash and pledges for construction of the new campus to about \$5,000,000.⁸

Supporting the efforts of the trustees and officials of the school in the new undertaking was the South Carolina Baptist Convention. In order to inform the ministers of the state of the aid the convention was giving the school, Alester G. Furman, Jr., Chairman of the Furman Trustees, sent to them a letter shortly before meeting of the 1956 convention in which he traced the events leading up

⁴"Minutes, Executive Committee," July 29, 1952.

⁵"Minutes," April 14, 1953.

⁶*Greenville News*, April 15, 1953.

⁷*Furman University News*, September 25, 1953. (Hereinafter cited as "News")

⁸*Furman University Bulletin*, September-October, 1953.

to the new campus. Included in the letter were these two paragraphs:

When plans were completed, the whole program was submitted to the General Board of the State Convention of the Baptist Denomination in South Carolina. Upon receiving their approval it was then submitted to the entire South Carolina State Convention and unanimously adopted. This program included the purchasing of an entire new campus site, the planning of new buildings, and provision for financing and the activation of the program. The Convention authorized, empowered and directed the duly constituted officers of the said convention: "to cooperate in every way with the Board of Trustees of Furman University and its properly constituted officers in pledging the good faith and credit of the Baptist Denomination in South Carolina by executing notes or other written instruments to the end that the principles, purposes and terms of this resolution be made effective and to do any and all other necessary acts to the end that the building and enlargement program of Furman University may become a reality at the earliest possible moment."

Work began in earnest in January, 1954, on the 200-acre area which was to become the center of the new campus, when Sloan Construction Company started moving the first of the 400,000 cubic yards of dirt in a grading operation which took about six months. The most interesting feature was the construction of a dam to impound a lake covering about twenty-five acres, which was stocked in the fall with bass and bream. Two small streams and a number of springs furnished an ample supply of water to maintain the desired levels in the lake even during the dry season of the summer. Scheduled originally as an irrigation source was a smaller lake near the greenhouse, but many people later were finding this to be one of the most dreaded hazards on the golf course. With the completion of the greenhouse in February, the wholesale propagation of plants began so as to be ready to landscape other portions of the campus at a later date.⁹ In addition, many friends of Furman donated trees and shrubs to the University.

Contracts amounting to \$1,500,000 for the construction of the first two major buildings were let in October, 1954, to the Daniel Construction Company. One of these was for a two-story classroom building to provide space for thirty-two classrooms, lounges, and

⁹Hornet, February 5, 1954.

faculty offices; the other for a dormitory to house one hundred six men.¹⁰

The increase in enrollment for the 1955-1956 session necessitated using these new buildings for the first time in that year. One hundred freshmen with six upperclassmen as counselors lived in the new dormitory and made use of some classrooms and the dining facilities, in what was planned to be the Home Economics laboratory area of the classroom building. For a year then, the university was operating three separate campuses.

When these "pioneers" appeared in September, they found some two miles of hard-surfaced road, two buildings nearly completed, work under way on the baseball grandstand and other athletic playing fields. A third major building was started that fall to serve as the administration building. At a cost estimated at \$340,000 this structure was located at the north end of the classroom building and harmonized with it in appearance. In addition to the offices for the various administrative functions, it contained the main telephone switchboard and various mailing and supply facilities.¹¹

The year 1956 saw the completion of tennis courts, part of the golf course and the baseball field. Work was started on the library building which was planned to be the central feature of the campus. All the while landscaping and grading was being carried on by the Furman grounds personnel who had planted some 1400 trees on the campus, many more on the golf course while literally thousands of shrubs had been set out.¹²

The trustees held their first meeting in their board room in the new administration building in April, 1957, at which time they awarded contracts for the construction of three additional dormitories for men at a cost of \$1,235,370 and a dining hall to cost \$983,350. The dormitories were similar to the one already in use, and would form with it a quadrangle. The dining hall would contain a main dining area which looked out upon the lake and would seat 800 and two smaller rooms with a capacity of 100 each.

Next on the construction schedule was the center section of the science hall. This would provide room for the necessary science

¹⁰Furman University Magazine, October, 1954. (Hereinafter cited as "Magazine")

¹¹Magazine, August, 1955.

¹²"Minutest," April, 22, 1956.

classes initially with the long range plan calling for two additional wings to be added to make the structure comparable in size to the classroom building.

The architects paid an interesting tribute to the master mason, who died after having supervised the work on the first four new buildings, by installing on the terrace of the library a plaque reading:

In memory of Elford S. Wyatt, master mason from
whose skill and devotion came the beauty of the walls
of this university.¹³

The bricks used for all structures were made in Virginia to resemble those used in colonial Williamsburg. They were larger in size and showed a wider variation in color than most ordinary brick.

The booming economy of the United States in the post World War II period was accompanied by a sharp increase in prices, resulting in continued increase of the overall cost of the new campus. As of March, 1958 some \$6,725,000 had been spent on the new campus. In addition to the buildings themselves, this represented about \$1,000,000 for grading, landscaping and paving and about \$100,000 on athletic fields, and architects' fees.¹⁴

With such rapid progress being made, it was now possible to make definite plans to move from the men's campus so that September, 1958, would see the first full use of the new facilities. Thirteen faculty committees were set up in January to make definite plans with Francis W. Bonner, Dean of the Men's College, taking charge of the overall operation. Everyone could see that many things would not be finished, or delivered, or prepared by September first, so the opening of school was delayed for one week to provide that much additional time to make final adjustments. Various expedients were necessary and some University operations had to be installed in space which was designed for something else. For example, in the basement of the library were grouped a lounge for day students, a music studio, a classroom for the Speech and Dramatics Department, the supply room and armory of the R.O.T.C., and offices for the student publications.¹⁵

¹³*Magazine*, October, 1957.

¹⁴*Hornet*, April 25, 1958.

¹⁵"Minutes of the Furman University Faculty," May 18, 1958.

Moving traditions to a new campus was not easy, but naming the buildings helped maintain continuity and also relieved the awkwardness and hand waving as people tried to give directions to those who could not remember which was dormitory A, and which was B or C. Officially the four dormitories were named for former presidents; Charles Manly, 1881-87; Edwin McNeill Postest, 1903-18; William J. McClothlin, 1919-33; and Geer Hall which honored jointly Bennette E. Geer, president 1933-38, and John M. Geer, former trustee and a longtime friend of the university, for whom a men's dormitory had been named on the old campus. The classroom building was officially named the James C. Furman Building to honor the memory of the first president of the university who was also a son of the founder.¹⁸

The committee choosing names for buildings also decided to honor Dean Robert Norman Daniel, teacher of English, 1911-58 (except for 1914-20) and Dean, 1922-1948, and Dr. Marshall Delph Earle, Professor of Mathematics, 1890-1934, by naming for them the two lounges in the men's dormitories. It was also announced that former President Andrew Philip Montague, and professors Charles H. Judson, Hiden Toy Cox, O. O. Fletcher, and H. T. Cook would be honored by having their names given to some feature of the new campus.

The alumni meeting as part of the 1958 commencement was notable for two things. First, it was the first meeting of alumni at the University's new home with picnic luncheon served under the arcade alongside the classroom building. Afterwards twenty class groups met in various classrooms for reunion sessions. The second novel event concerned disinterment by the graduating class of 1908 at Greenville Woman's College of a small marble box which they had buried at the foot of a tree planted by them on the Woman's Campus. As a highlight of their fiftieth reunion this box was unearthed from the base of the tree, now a large wateroak four feet in diameter. The class president, Mrs. R. N. Daniel, the former Evelyn Pack, removed from the box copies of the class will, prophecy, class oration, history, poem and the *Isqueena Literary Magazine* for 1908. The seven members of the thirty-six of the class present for the reunion later in the day reburied their class mem-

¹⁸"*Albion*," Apr 15, 1958.

tor under a tree which Mrs. Daniel planted near the baseball grandstand on the new campus.¹⁷

Early in the summer ground was broken for the construction of a twenty-four unit garden-type apartment project on Duncan Chapel Road to provide housing for married students. The apartments were named Montague Village to honor the memory of Dr. Andrew Montague, President of the University, 1897-1902.

For the move of equipment from the men's campus some seven miles to the new site, Dr. Francis W. Bonner did the necessary organizing. Dr. Albert Sanders, Professor of History, who had had some knowledge with trucking operations during his army years, headed a group of students, janitors and other workers who used a fleet of three old trucks belonging to the university to haul books from the library, office files and equipment, some furniture, and innumerable boxes and miscellaneous items through Greenville streets and out to the proper building on the new campus. This group moved everything except pianos and heavy safes which had to be handled by professional movers. Even the "Old College," a small white frame structure on University Ridge which had been the first home of Furman in Greenville, was moved to a site overlooking the lake on the new campus.

Other buildings on the old campus did not fare so well. North Hall, West Hall, Griffith Hall, the temporary wooden annex to the library, and the wooden buildings used by the R.O.T.C. were sold or razed to remove fire hazards. The eastern side of the Men's campus was changed drastically as the new four lane Church Street was cut through between the main campus and Sistine Stadium, which was the only part of the old property which the university would continue to use. The remaining buildings were locked up. As was to be expected, property which is not occupied begins to deteriorate as weather and vandals have their way. People who had grown to love the old campus could not ride through without a touch of sadness at the sight of gaping holes in windows and weeds growing over places which had been *alma mater* to students for over a century.

The 132nd year for Furman men opened at the fifth campus to be used by the school (six, if one counts separately the Women's campus on College Street in Greenville). Nine years had trans-

¹⁷*Magnum*, June, 1952.

formed the old corn fields and rough patches of woods to a spacious campus with nine major buildings; a lake complete with canoes, sailboats, swimmers, fish and ducks; paved streets, parking lots, and the bustling activity of college grounds alongside a new four lane highway. In many ways it resembled a small town with its own police and fire protection, sanitary and maintenance facilities, and a fleet of service vehicles.

Perhaps the new campus served as a drawing card for new students. At any rate, when classes opened in the fall, there were 71 girls in Menly Hall on the new campus, 250 at the Woman's College, and so many men that 70 double deck beds were installed to put three boys in that many rooms. With the athletic building and science halls not yet finished and some equipment not yet delivered, the first days of the school year were somewhat confusing. In a sense there were no "old students" familiar with where things were and how things were done, so that everyone had to experience a sort of orientation period.

But people were happy to find conveniences which had not existed heretofore at Furman: an official United States Post Office in the classroom building, a laundry room with coin-operated washers and driers in each dormitory, many additional vending machines and a more satisfactory arrangement for a barber shop. Within a few weeks some capitalistically minded students began peddling sandwiches at night and delivering newspapers in the early hours of the morning. The Greenville City Coach Company provided an hourly bus service to town in addition to the busses operated by the university to transport students between the Women's College and the new campus, for there was still that commuting problem for some classes and for the meetings of the many student organizations which involved students of both campuses. Fortunately, the old yellow school busses which had done yeoman service since 1948 were replaced with three diesel-powered "road-busses" which were more comfortable and could make the trip more quickly. There were some people, however, who remembered with mingled nostalgia, regret, and relief the wild careening rides down Main Street in those overcrowded yellow busses driven by men who had once piloted fighter planes and who never forgot the exhilaration of speed.

Before Christmas the work on the athletic building was finally completed. Coaches, the trainer and the athletic publicity director

moved into their offices. However, the building was overcrowded from the beginning with all indoor physical education classes for both men and women, all intercollegiate athletic teams, the intramural athletic leagues, and students working out as individuals making use of the one structure. Sometimes the impression was given of a three-ring circus in one ring. Especially was this true during the winter weather with the court area in great demand by several groups for basketball.

Finally, too, the science hall portion was completed. No longer did students mingle in the halls with electricians and painters, and classes met without competition from hammering and drilling. The physics classroom was named for Dr. Hiden Toy Cox, Furman graduate of 1903, Dean 1913-1923, and Professor of Physics 1906 to his death in 1937. Under his inspiration many Furman men went on to achieve outstanding success in areas related to physics. By any standards he was a master teacher and one of the few of its own faculty members whom Furman has recognized by conferring an honorary degree.

Alumni who returned for the homecoming exercises of 1959 witnessed two attempts to move part of the tradition from the former campuses to the new location. On the men's campus a central feature had been the "Block F," a large concrete letter "F" which had served as a meeting place, bench and footrest for innumerable bull sessions at the main street intersection near the library. Since the original could not be moved intact, a replica was built by the baseball grandstand. The marble plaque indicating that the original was a gift of the class of 1928 was set into the new "Block F" in a variation of a cornerstone laying ceremony.

Also from the old campus came the Doughboy, the bronze statue of a World War I infantry soldier, which had stood in the circle behind the library. Both statue and pedestal were somewhat the worse for wear since they had often been a target for the paint dispensed by raiders from other campuses. Sand blasting took care of the paint, at least until after the ceremony, but even in his new place at the foot of the lake the Doughboy blossomed out in a coat of light blue paint before many months had passed. Presumably Citadel supporters had wanted to help keep their part of Furman tradition alive and functioning on the new campus as well.

The auditorium was the major construction project for 1959. In the spring work got under way on the building which was named for Mr. William H. McAlister whose daughter's estate made a major grant toward the \$1,500,000 cost of the building. Work on the building was hampered by springs uncovered in the course of excavation and the architects found it necessary to redesign the foundation to give it a water-proof construction.¹⁸ An unusual feature of the auditorium is the baroque Holtkamp organ installed with its pipes exposed surrounding the console. Many people, accustomed to the romantic organs in church buildings, thought this organ was unfinished with some of the pipes cantilevered over the edge of the balcony.

Ground was broken in January, 1960, for the construction of dormitories for women. The very soft earth which lay under the foundations of these buildings necessitated the driving of over 600 piles, an operation which gave the Tuesday Afternoon Sidewalk Superintendents Society, an amateur group of faculty members, quite a project that spring. The five dormitories were connected to form a complex shaped like a shallow letter "U", with a beautiful garden in the open court facing the lake. The four stories were surmounted by a cupola which gave the name *Under The Cupola* to the handbook for women students. A large replica of the seal of the Greenville Woman's College was mounted over the main entrance and a few people began referring to the structure by the term "The Zoo" which had long been the name for the Woman's College in the downtown location. However, this attempt to move a name was doomed to fail. Apparently traditions "like Topsy just grow" and cannot be artificially cultivated or grafted at a new location. As yet these buildings are still referred to prosaically as the Women's Residence Halls.

The housing situation continued to be a problem, especially for the men, since Manly Hall was still being used for senior women and a few juniors. The experiment of having men and women living in adjoining dormitories separated only by the Earle Lounge which was used by both sexes was handled with no difficulty. Forty-eight men were sent to live in twelve of the two-bedroom apartments of Montague Village. One of the bus drivers was included in the number in order to provide some additional transportation for them to the main campus area. These men enjoyed kitchen privileges

¹⁸"Minutes of the Faculty of Furman University," September 5, 1959.

and a living room but they took their meals in the dining hall and paid the same boarding fees as the other men.¹⁹

The graduating class of 1960 collected money to leave as their gift to the school a small replica of the bell tower of old Main Building to be erected near the lake to serve as a place to hang the original victory bell. There was some discussion after a year when the project had not been started, but gradually sentiment started building up to either move the bell tower itself, or to build a replica on the peninsula at the upper part of the lake. No action was taken on this until 1964 when an anonymous donor provided the money, the architects donated their services without charge, and The Daniel Construction Company agreed to do the actual work at cost. Work began in the summer on a full-sized replica of reinforced concrete. By the end of the year it was learned that in addition to the old bell a carillon of sixty-four bells was being cast in Holland to be hung in the new tower. The Old College building was utilized to house the keyboard apparatus which provided one of several ways by which the bells could be rung. A new clapper was cast for the old Furman bell which would permit it to ring out Furman athletic victories with its accustomed tone. The familiar silhouette of the tower added a welcome touch of the old and once again the tower appeared as the Furman symbol on class rings, stationery and other items used by the University.

Work on the women's dormitories moved toward completion in the late fall of 1960 and the *Hornet* carried a story which began with "Having begun in 1954, construction is now approaching the halfway mark on the new \$30,000,000 campus. . . ." Early in 1961 the new dormitories were given names to honor the memory of several persons who had been prominent in the earlier history of the two schools. Judson Hall was named for Charles Hallett Judson and Mary C. Judson. He had been a member of Furman's first faculty in Greenville in 1852, served for forty years as Treasurer, was Dean of the Faculty and acting President before his death in 1907. He had donated \$25,000 to Furman and the chapel on the old campus was called by his name. Mary, his sister, was named Lady Principal of the Greenville Female College in 1874 and served in various capacities there for forty-six years.

Ramsay Hall honored Dr. David M. Ramsay, President of the Greenville Woman's College, 1911-1930, and for fifteen years presi-

¹⁹*Hornet*, October 10, 1959.

during those critical and decisive years in the story of Furman University when he said:

As I look around this imposing edifice I feel that someone said:

Let there be spaciousness that our minds may be turned to wide horizons;

Let there be beauty of lines with warm and soft colouring, that we may feel the thrill of loveliness;

Let there be melody, that our ears may be attuned to celestial harmony;

And prior to all these, that someone said,

Let God be glorified . . .²³

²³Program for the Dedication of McAllister Auditorium, April 17, 1909

THE GREENVILLE COUNTY POSTAL SYSTEM, 1795-1967

DIXON D. DAVIS AND DIXON K. DURHAM

Communication is the vehicle of civilization. Without the ability to communicate, man would be little more than another dumb animal, and the accomplishments of one generation would be lost before reaching the next. It might even be said that the progress of man can be recognized as the means of communication became more sophisticated. In the beginning, important events became legends, handed down by word of mouth from father to son. When the art of writing became known, the tribal tales were inscribed, and the foundation for scholarship was laid. This knowledge could have been lost in Europe, however, during the Dark Ages if it had not been for the monks of the Roman Catholic Church who painstakingly copied the earlier manuscripts. When the printing press was invented c.1450, a giant stride was taken in the march of civilization. More knowledge could be disseminated to a greater number of people in a shorter period of time than ever before. This invention was one element of the Renaissance—the glorious age which witnessed the revival of learning. With the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the advances in technology gave us the telephone, radio, and television. Once more the news could be told by word of mouth, and another historical cycle is complete.

The developments described above, however, are broad in scope. Personal communication is still accomplished by the pen when distance, economy, and permanence are considered. This paper then will examine the beginnings and growth of the postal system in Greenville County. Its dual purpose will be to illustrate the advantages gained by the inhabitants of this area because of this service and also to show that the trends of the national postal service can be seen in microcosm—in this case, Greenville County, South Carolina.

Greenville District, as it was called until the Constitution of 1868 changed the political subdivisions to counties, was formed in

1798 from the recently established Washington District.¹ Significantly, the area had had a post office for three years which had been authorized February 23, 1795. It was opened on April 1 of that year at Greenville Court House, and the Postmaster General of the United States appointed Jesse Carter to be the first Postmaster. The early mailings were received through Columbia every two weeks and were carried on horseback in saddlebags by John Bostic who held the contract for the route.² Bostic and the successive carriers, two of whom were James Lewis (1814-1816) and John McLean (1830-1834), traveled by way of the State Road which had been constructed from Charleston to Greenville. By the time that McLean's contract was awarded, the route had been extended to Asheville, North Carolina. This extension was made possible by the completion of the Poinsett Highway to Asheville in the 1820's.³

Contrary to popular belief, it was not the Pony Express, which was established in 1860, but men such as Bostic, Lewis, and McLean who were the inspiration for the Post Office Department seal. On May 1, 1837, Amos Kendall, Postmaster General, directed that the seal would show a "Post Horse in speed, with mail bags and rider, encircled by the words 'Post Office Department, United States of America.'"⁴

By 1827 the postal system in Greenville District had grown to such an extent that it warranted weekly mail schedules for every section of the area—North, South, East, and West. These mailings, of course, went by way of Edgefield, Spartanburg, Columbia, Pendleton, Augusta, and Rutherfordton.⁵

Three years later a contract was awarded to Samuel Tate and Edwin Poor of Morganton, North Carolina, to establish a new route for transporting mail twice a week from Salem, North Carolina, through Huntsville, Statesville, Morganton, and Rutherfordton to Greenville and back in one of the four-horse post coaches used

¹Peter Wendover Hendricks, *The South Carolina and His Government* (Chapel, South Carolina: Peter W. Hendricks, 1968), p. 153.

²Letter E. James to Ernest F. Hollings, November 22, 1956. See the research pages compiled by Olin D. Davis which are filed in the Greenville County Library.

³*Greenville Messenger*, September 3, 1831.

⁴United States, Post Office Department, *History of the Post Office Department* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1886), p. 7.

⁵*Greenville Republican*, May 8, 1827.

in this venture. It was noted at the time that this "route [presented] a variety of inducements to travelers in passing from the Northern to the Southern part of the Union . . . being the most direct route from New York to New Orleans."⁶ This route connected with the one established the previous year by Daniel B. Towers from Greenville to Augusta, Georgia. Towers, too, realized that he could supplement his income from mail carriage by offering space to passengers. In his announcement which appeared in the *Greenville Mountaineer* on June 20, 1829, he stated that he would "Keep up a good stage capable of accommodating [sic] seven passengers with four good horses and [a] careful driver." The trip from Greenville to Augusta took about three and one-half days. The fare was ten dollars—one way.⁷

Such advertisements were enticing, no doubt, and the intentions were good perhaps. But did the contractors actually execute their schedules according to their plans? One Green villian thought that most of them did not and wrote the following observations about the situation:

The mail arrangements at this place are very objectionable. In the first place we have more stages here than we are entitled to, or there is any necessity for. The Salem Stage via Rutherfordton is carried by four horses twice a week from this place to Salem at an expense of eight thousand dollars. It seldom brings anything for this office except an empty mail bag . . . We never receive any papers or letters from Washington by this Stage. They come by the Columbia Stage which is carried by two horses, twice a week from this place to Columbia. This is the most important Stage we have, and yet very little attention seems to be paid to it. The coach is a very shackley affair and seldom gets here within three to four hours of the time it is due. It ought to arrive at 9 P.M. but most commonly reaches this place about twelve o'clock at night. This is great inconvenience to the citizens. The mail is never opened till the next morning, and consequently the letters are 3 instead of 2 days in arriving from Columbia . . . The Buncombe Stage is likewise very objectionable. It is a very bad coach carried by 2 horses once a week, this from Asheville. . . . The Augusta Stage is well conducted and we have no complaint against it. The Lincolnton Stage is

⁶*Greenville Mountaineer*, November 19, 1820.

⁷*Ibid.*, June 20, 1829.

no doubt of great convenience to the people of Spartanburg, but none to us.²

At a time when the Nullification Controversy was raging in the state and the nation, it is not surprising that people were very anxious to receive the mail as quickly as possible.

The travelers who might have alighted from the stages which passed through Greenville in the 1830's would have found themselves in a charming and prosperous community, as the following contemporary description indicates:

The village of Greenville—This beautiful and flourishing little place contains 64 dwelling houses—69 families, and population of about 600 persons; 31 young men, 4 widowers; 22 young ladies and 12 widows; 5 lawyers, 4 doctors, 2 Parsons, 3 schoolmasters, 9 merchants, 6 tavern-keepers, 37 mechanics. It is incorporated, 9 stores, 6 first rate public houses, 2 brick churches, 2 brick academies and 2 other brick buildings, 1 private school, circulating library, 3 tailors' shops, 3 milliner shops, 4 blacksmiths, 2 carriage making establishments, 2 tanyards, 2 grist mills, 1 saw mill, 1 silver smith, 1 cabinet maker's shop, 1 shoe maker's shop, 2 tin shops, and 1 printing office.³

To the modern eye, used to seeing skyscrapers and intricate highway interchanges, the Greenville of yesteryear would be a quaint and curious place. To the inhabitants and visitors, however, it was a thriving metropolis.

Such a town would attract more citizens as the century progressed; for the social and economic opportunities were great. At this time, however, only one-twentieth of the white population of the District lived there. The remaining 10,760 people were carving a life out of the rural regions, and they especially wanted to know what was taking place in local, national, and international affairs. Fortunately, the District mail began to be received and dispatched every week to serve the outlying areas. To facilitate the delivery of the frequent mail, more post offices had been established; Travelers Rest (1808), Pleasant Grove (1818), Fairview (1825), Govensville and Reedy Fork (1826), Line Creek, Merrittsville, and Savage (1827), Golden Grove (1828), Stonesville (1829), and Picketts

8764d, September 2, 1831.

8764d, April 23, 1830.

Valley and Tullyton (1830). As the District population grew, other offices would be established in river mills, in general stores, and in private dwellings—some with names like Stella, Marydell, Flora, Louise, Odessa, and Clara in honor of wives and daughters. At least one, the Bessie Post Office, was named for an old sweetheart.¹⁰

The postmasters in these offices were faced with many of the same problems which cause concern in the present system. The mail was delayed, missent, and sometimes not deliverable at all due to illegible addresses. In an effort to locate the addressee, postmasters would list undelivered letters in local newspapers before they were sent to the Dead Letter Office, which had been established in 1825.¹¹ William E. Wickliffe, Postmaster at Greenville (1827-1839), seems to have been a very considerate public official in seeing that people received their mail. Although the office closed at ten o'clock on the nights of mail arrival, Wickliffe would deliver mail to "strangers or Travelers" after that hour so that they would not be inconvenienced.¹²

Not everyone, however, was satisfied with the postal service, especially where newspapers were concerned. It was necessary for John McLean of the Post Office Department to remind the postmasters of their duty in the following words:

Sir: Complaints have been lately made of the delay, and some times loss, of newspapers sent by Mail. These may be attributable in some cases to the careless manner in which papers are prepared for the mail, but others they are believed to arise from inattention or design of Postmasters. It is feared some of them are so forgetful of their duty as to consult the convenience of the contractor on horse routes by retaining a part of the packets when the mail is so large that the usual number of bags cannot contain it . . . Others, it is said, being more culpable, retain newspapers to read them. . . .¹³

Since a newspaper was the major source of information for the people of the District at this time, it is understandable that such complaints were registered.

¹⁰See "Post Offices in Greenville County, 1795-1907" following.

¹¹Greenville *Mountaineer*, November 26, 1831, December 31, 1831; Greenville *Republican*, November 18, 1826.

¹²Greenville *Republican*, May 24, 1828.

¹³*Ibid.*, July 13, 1826.

During this same period, the mail service between Columbia and Greenville was so poor that it was the subject of an editorial in the *Greenville Mountaineer* on February 20, 1830. To illustrate the sad state of affairs, the editor told of "one gentleman who carried a package to the post office in Columbia on Monday morning, directed to [Greenville] which did not arrive here till two days after the same gentleman returned himself, although he did not start till one week after he had deposited the letter."¹⁴ This sort of situation, of course, would have to be corrected, and the Post Office Department issued instructions requiring ". . . every contractor to be scrupulously punctual in his arrival at the specified points with the mail . . ."¹⁵

It seems that any improvement was short-lived and also that much the same conditions prevailed throughout the country. It was necessary, therefore, for the federal government to take stronger action and initiate reforms. In 1836, a law was passed by Congress which called for a better organization for the postal service with respect to the revenues and expenditures of the Department. To further insure that the system would be run efficiently and honestly, the Office of Auditor was created, and the authority to appoint postmasters whose annual salary exceeded \$1,000.00 was taken from the Postmaster General and given to the President of the United States.¹⁶

The postal service in the District seems to have improved simply because the whole system was administered more effectively. Since 1792, it had cost six cents to send a half-ounce letter thirty miles, but in 1845 postage rates were lowered so that letters not weighing more than one-half ounce could be sent three hundred miles for five cents. The rate doubled when this distance was exceeded.¹⁷ More services were offered to the public, such as postage stamps in 1847 and stamped envelopes in 1853. Prior to these innovations, letters were marked "Paid" in ink or with a special hand stamp which frequently bore the town postmark as well as the date of mailing. Such endorsements are referred to as "Postmasters'

¹⁴*Greenville Mountaineer*, February 20, 1830.

¹⁵*Ibid.*, August 27, 1831.

¹⁶Esther J. Duggan, *History of the United States Postal Service* (Washington: Legislative Reference Service, The Library of Congress, 1957), p. 9.

¹⁷*Ibid.*, p. 10.

Provisionals" and are considered rare examples of Americana today.¹⁸

Of all the improvements being made in the national postal service, the most exciting was connected with the boom in railroad building, and this new method of transporting passengers and mail did not by-pass South Carolina or Greenville District. The Charleston and Hamburg Railroad, completed in 1833, stretched 138 miles inland from the coast, making it the longest in the world at the time and the second road of importance to be built in the South, the first being the Baltimore and Ohio which was begun in 1828.¹⁹ By the summer of 1847, "the people of the up country and Columbia [were] in a perfect fever on the Subject of Railroads," remarked John McRae, engineer of the South Carolina Railroad.²⁰ Two years earlier the Columbia and Greenville Railroad had been organized under the laws of the State, but the fall in the price of cotton resulted in a delay in construction. During the 1850's, however, the economy recovered, and the Columbia and Greenville Railroad was completed, opening the era of mail carriage by rail for Greenville District in 1853.²¹

Since the Columbia and Greenville Railroad was the only railway in the District, and since this situation remained static until 1873 when the first trains operated through Greenville on the Charlotte and Atlanta Airline Railway,²² the creation of the "Star Route" System, though less spectacular, was probably more important to the citizens of Greenville District at the time. By an Act of Congress passed on March 3, 1845, provision was made for mail service to small post offices which were not located on railway lines and to families who lived between such offices. Contracts for carrying the mail on these routes were let to the lowest bidders who would guarantee performance and due celerity and security. These routes—designated by three stars denoting "certainty," "celer-

¹⁸United States, Post Office Department, *History of United States Postage Stamps, Postal Cards, and Stamped Envelopes* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1903), pp. 1 and 6.

¹⁹Clement Eaton, *A History of the Old South* (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1949), pp. 414-415.

²⁰*Ibid.*, p. 417.

²¹B. E. Young to Dixon D. Davis, February 2, 1907. See the research papers compiled by Dixon D. Davis which are filed in the Greenville County Library.

²²*Ibid.*

ity," and "security"—came to be known as "Star Routes."²⁸ Their creation was undoubtedly a great improvement in the postal system in Greenville District and of more significance to the rural society of the upper country of South Carolina than the railways in the 1840's and 1850's. These forerunners of the Rural Free Delivery service filled a definite need in the District.

The decade of the 1850's witnessed a growth in the national economy which was reflected in the federal postal system. The cost of sending a letter not weighing more than one-half ounce was lowered to three cents for three thousand miles instead of only three hundred.²⁹ Evidence of the growth in the local economy may also be seen in the District postal system. The construction of the Columbia and Greenville ushered in a new era in transportation. Faster freight, passenger, and mail service brought these two cities, along with intermediate towns and villages, into closer economic and social contact. By May of 1881, fifty more offices had been opened in the District since the one at Greenville Court House had been established, and only seventeen had been discontinued during this period of sixty-six years.³⁰

One of the offices opened in the District in the 1850's has an especially interesting story connected with its name. The Oil Camp Post Office, established in 1859 in the old Davenport Hotel near River Falls, took its name from an old Indian camp site in the area. It was to this camping ground at the foothills of the mountains that the Indians brought bear, deer, and wild boar to reduce their fat to oil. Because of the oily condition of the area where the Indians boiled the animal fat, the trail became known as Oil Camp Road. Although this office was open only seven years, being discontinued in 1866, it remains a unique bit of history in the story of Greenville County.³¹

With the advent of the War Between the States there were few immediate changes in service offered by the postal system. The Confederate government took over the existing establishment, and General John H. Reagan of Texas became the Postmaster General.

²⁸ Esther J. Dedmon, *History of the United States Postal Service* (Washington: Legislative Reformation Service, The Library of Congress, 1937), p. 11.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 12.

³⁰ See "Post Offices in Greenville County, 1796-1967," following.

³¹ *Ibid.*

The Confederate Congress authorized him to continue the same postmasters and mail carriers until new appointments and contracts could be made. So, except for the men who resigned from their positions to serve in the Confederate Army, the personnel of the postal system remained the same. Later, in an attempt to keep the Department from operating at a deficit the Confederate Congress raised the postage rates and authorized Reagan to "pare postal routes to a minimum, re-negotiate mail contracts with the railroads, and discontinue or curtail the service at his discretion."²⁷ Because of a dearth of records, it can only be assumed that the postal system in Greenville District generally followed the trend of the Confederate Post Office Department. In the post-war period the services inaugurated in the United States Post Office Department during the conflict, such as a uniform letter rate regardless of distance and city delivery service (1863) and the sale of money orders (1864), were extended to the post offices in the District.²⁸ Actually, despite the fact that the postal system had been taken over by the Confederacy from 1861 to 1865, the post offices in Greenville District were retained on the records of the United States Post Office Department in Washington, D. C. However, during the early years of the Reconstruction Period, twenty-six post offices in the District were closed, seventeen of which were re-established later.²⁹

From the Reconstruction Era through the last quarter of the nineteenth century, there was little development in the federal or local postal services. The single significant local event during these years was the completion of the Charlotte and Atlanta Airline Railway, opened on September 21, 1873. Since life in Greenville County centred around the rural, agrarian economy, most of the postmasters were also involved in various business activities. One of the more enterprising of these officials was Isaac Kelley, Postmaster at Kelley's Store during its existence from September 26, 1872, to December 21, 1881. In addition to his duties as postmaster, Kelley

²⁷Marion D. Hall, *Comparison of United States and Confederate Postal Systems during the Civil War* (Washington: Legislative Reference Service, The Library of Congress, 1962), p. 5.

²⁸United States, Post Office Department, *History of the Post Office Department* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1952), p. 4.

²⁹See "Post Offices in Greenville County, 1798-1907," following.

operated a county store, a farm, a saw mill, a grist mill, and a licensed government distillery.²⁰

With the approach of the twentieth century the Greenville County postal service had its problems with the animals connected with the mail and train schedules. This tale appeared in the *Greenville News* and typifies the helter-skelter, happy-go-lucky spirit of the people who lived in the "Gay '90s."

The city [had] a gray mule which [was] in its service about 12 years, under many administrations and was a veteran when first bought . . . [but the] . . . *Greenville News* . . . had several noted horses used to catch the 1:20 A.M. mail at the Southern Depot. One of them [was] known to carry the mail and deliver it safely after he had fallen and thrown his rider. But all these came to untimely ends, the sudden mile and a quarter run over bad roads in the dark and in all kinds of weather having been too much for them These races against time used to be of intense interest to the people along Washington Street.²¹

With the turn of the century came an innovation in the federal postal system which had an astounding impact on the system in Greenville County. This was the creation of Rural Free Delivery Service by the passage of a bill on March 3, 1893, proposed by the Honorable Thomas E. Watson of Georgia. This service was experimental at first, and seven years passed before it was inaugurated in Greenville County. On March 15, 1900, William H. McDaniel became the carrier on the first rural route out of the Greenville Post Office.²²

This change in mail delivery had two important effects on the natives of Greenville County. First, those people who lived in the county would now have their mail brought to them instead of having to pick it up at the local post office. Second, with the beginning of this new service, it was soon realized that the need for the smaller post offices throughout the county no longer existed.

Within five years after the first rural route was established in Greenville County, sixty-six offices were discontinued, and

²⁰*Ibid.*

²¹*Greenville News*, undated clipping, about 1900.

²²See research papers compiled by Dixon D. Davis which are filed in the Greenville County Library.

only four of them were ever reopened.²² The Reid Post Office offers an excellent example of such action. When the office was closed on September 30, 1903, the mail was sent to the Greenville Post Office which was not very convenient for the people who lived on the eastern outskirts of the city. John T. Walker made a survey of the territory and contacted Congressman Joseph T. Johnson and asked for rural mail service. Later, after Johnson explored the proposed delivery area with Walker and found that the concept warranted action, Rural Route One out of the Taylors Post Office was extended to include this territory.²⁴ To the people of Greenville County who received their mail by Rural Free Delivery, their mail carriers must have been the embodiment of the inscription on the Post Office Department Building in our nation's capital: "Neither snow nor rain nor heat nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds."

With the coming of the Rural Free Delivery Service and the closing of so many of the smaller offices, Greenville County entered the twentieth century and the era of the New South. The society and economy would become more dynamic in only a few more years as technology discovered the ways to invent incredible communication media and modes of transportation. The television, the automobile, and the airplane would speed the news and the traveler on their way. The Post Office Department took advantage of these new developments and used them in order to serve the public more quickly and more efficiently. The first air mail service into Greenville landed at the Municipal Airport on August 20, 1930. The Highway Post Office Service between Columbia and Greenville first ran on March 28, 1949, and between Greenville and Augusta, Georgia, the following day.²⁵

By 1968, Greenville County has only thirteen post offices, but there are also thirty-five rural routes stretching 1,630 miles to 16,906 families in the county. The volume of mail has increased to such an extent that in the first three quarters of 1967, these post offices had gross receipts of \$3,116,461.02 as compared with \$44,-

²²See "Post Offices in Greenville County, 1796-1967," following.

²⁴*Ibid.*

²⁵William J. Hartigan to Strom Thurmond, February 8, 1967. See the research papers compiled by Dixon D. Davis which are filed in the Greenville County Library.

765.02 for the entire state of South Carolina in 1830.²⁴ The new postal rate is six cents for a letter but as a sign of positive historical change the letter can weigh twice as much as its half-ounce ancestor.

The advances of Greenville County and its postal system are evident. Despite the ZIP program, now in its fifth year, the postal service continues to be the most satisfactory form of personal and business communication when expense and permanence are considered. However, old-timers remember with nostalgia the post office in a country store with the friendly postmaster who knew your name, where heated political debates took place, and where one could hear the news of the neighborhood as well as that of the world. Its intimacy and charm are the victims of the same progress which carries us forward to new dimensions of meaningful lives.

POST OFFICES IN GREENVILLE COUNTY

1795 - 1967

Compiled by Dixon B. Davis, 1967

PART I

This is an alphabetical list of Post Offices which have been established in Greenville County since February 22, 1795, whose locations have been identified. Persons wishing to locate individual post offices and data about each may use a much more completely annotated list and accompanying map in the archives of the Society.

ACADEMIA: Established April 15, 1834; Alexander Thompson, Postmaster. In 1825 the name was changed to CRIPPLE CREEK with Alexander Thompson as postmaster.

ANSEL: Established December 30, 1829; Spartan D. Mosteller, first Postmaster. Discontinued—mail to Greer—October 31, 1903; Spartan D. Mosteller, last Postmaster.

ALTAMONT: Established June 18,

1890; William Lee, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Greenville — August 31, 1891. Re-established April 17, 1890; William E. Johnston, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Parliament — August 31, 1901. Re-established March 9, 1906; Lucy S. Holmes, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Freeman — August 31, 1908. Re-established May 13, 1906; Lucy S. Holmes, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Travelers Rest — December 31, 1915. Lucy S. Holmes, last Postmaster.

²⁴See records papers compiled by Dixon D. Davis which are filed in the Greenville County Library.

ARMSTRONG: Established August 16, 1892; John L. Brockman, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Greenville — February 15, 1902. Wm. M. Brookman, last Postmaster.

ASHMORE'S STORE: Established December 2, 1859; John S. Ashmore, Postmaster. Discontinued — October 4, 1866; John S. Ashmore, last Postmaster.

BABBTOWN: Established November 30, 1873; Thaddeus Babb, first Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Fountain Inn — September 14, 1903; Thaddeus Babb, last Postmaster.

BARNETTS: Established April 15, 1890; Berriman A. Barnett, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Arden — November 29, 1894; Berriman A. Barnett, last Postmaster.

BATESVILLE: Established February 26, 1890; Ellen E. Suddeth, first Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Greer — February 28, 1907; John W. Baker, last Postmaster.

BATSON: Established December 1, 1890; Mary A. Coleman, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Travelers Rest — February 15, 1907; Mary A. Coleman, last Postmaster.

BELLEVUE: Established July 27, 1874; Charles P. Runion, Postmaster. Discontinued — July 15, 1875. Re-established January 20, 1876. (Prior to Feb. 29, 1876 the office was officially designated BELLVIEW.) Daniel U. Lee, Postmaster. Discontinued September 14, 1901; Henry H. Barnett, last Postmaster.

BERRY'S MILL: Established in April 28, 1848; Micalah Berry, Postmaster. Name changed to TULLYTOWN July 27, 1848.

BESSIE: Established March 9, 1899; George P. Ashmore, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Piedmont — July 15, 1904; George P. Ashmore, last Postmaster.

BETTIE: Established November 25, 1891; Eliz Robertson, first Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Tigerville — July 30, 1904. Elizabeth Robertson, last Postmaster.

BOND: Established October 14, 1902. Walter C. Barbare, first Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Jessie — June 15, 1904; Walter C. Barbare, last Postmaster.

BRAMLETT: Established December 8, 1893; James B. Bramlett, first Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to McCarter — June 15, 1900

BRANDON: Established September 13, 1900; Theodore A. Honour, Jr., Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Greenville — August 31, 1904.

BRUTONS: Established July 9, 1886; Benj. F. Neves, first Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Bellevue — February 6, 1890; Jeff D. McKinney, last Postmaster.

BUENA VISTA: Established September 7, 1847; Josiah Kilgore, first Postmaster. Discontinued — January 4, 1867 — Re-established April 14, 1870. Mrs. Martha Bowers, Postmaster. Name of office changed to PELHAM September 20, 1880.

BURGESS: Established June 30, 1892; John D. Burgess, first and last Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Venus — October 18, 1895.

CAESAR'S HEAD: Established May 31, 1856; Phillip B. Martin, first Postmaster. Discontinued October 4, 1858. Re-established October 22, 1896; William H. Dunn, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Greenville — November 30, 1955.

CARL: Established October 10, 1902; Christopher G. Drake, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Marietta — December 31, 1904; Christopher Drake was only Postmaster.

CATOURAH: Established January 30, 1843; J. Harvey Cleveland, first Postmaster. Discontinued September 4, 1849; J. Harvey Cleveland, last Postmaster.

CEDAR FALLS: Established September 10, 1850; Micajah Berry, Postmaster. Discontinued September 29, 1886. Re-established November 28, 1870; H. Turbyfill, Postmaster. Discontinued January 23, 1879; J. W. Harrison, last Postmaster.

CEDRUS: Established June 10, 1898; William P. Nesbitt, Postmaster. Discontinued - mail to Ft. Inn - September 30, 1903. William P. Nesbitt, last Postmaster.

CHANDLER: Established January 12, 1891; Samuel T. McKittrick, Postmaster. Discontinued - mail to Tony Creek - August 14, 1909; Samuel T. H. Daniel, last Postmaster.

CHECKEROO: Established (date not shown on photostat); Silas Brown was Postmaster on January 30, 1843. Name of office changed to TITUROY January 30, 1843.

CHICK SPRINGS: Established March 19, 1857; Alfred Taylor, Postmaster. Discontinued - mail to Taylors - January 9, 1918; Columbus B. Martin, last Postmaster.

CLARA: Established March 13, 1901; Joseph A. Batem, Postmaster. Discontinued - mail to Venus - December 31, 1904; Walker Masters, last Postmaster.

CLEAR SPRINGS: Established May 11, 1850; William Goldsmith, Postmaster. Discontinued January 4, 1867. Re-established April 24, 1872; Robert League, Postmaster. Discontinued - mail to Walkersville - June 18, 1888. Re-established March 26, 1891; Mary L. McKinney, Postmaster. Discontinued - mail to Simpsonville - November 20, 1901; Thomas F. McKinney, Postmaster.

CLEVELAND: Established April 9, 1900; David Bates, Postmaster.

CONESTEE: Established August 4, 1917; James P. Charles, Postmaster. This office was originally named REEDY RIVER FACTORY.

CRIPPLE CREEK: Established October 6, 1825; Alexander Thompson, Postmaster. On April 15, 1834, name of office changed to ACADEMIA. On June 9, 1835, name changed back to CRIPPLE CREEK. Discontinued September 29, 1866. John H. Harrison was last Postmaster.

On October 3, 1893, another office under the name of CRIPPLE CREEK was established with William H. Harrison as postmaster. On July 1, 1895, the name was changed to CRIPPLECREEK. Samuel E. Harrison was appointed Postmaster and served the office until it was discontinued November 30, 1901, with mail being sent to Simpsonville, S. C.

CROTWELL: Established April 11, 1892; John M. Crain, Postmaster. Discontinued - mail to Chief Springs - February 15, 1902; M. Carrie M. Black, last Postmaster.

DUBLIN: Established August 5, 1858; Alexander C. Jackson, Postmaster. Discontinued September 29, 1866; David Anderson, last Postmaster.

DUNKLIN: Established July 12, 1848; James C. Sullivan, Postmaster. Discontinued September 29, 1866. Re-established March 30, 1871; Charles D. Smith Postmaster. Discontinued June 27, 1879. Re-established November 10, 1888. Discontinued - mail to Hoots Path - March 1, 1905; Alice Shumate, last Postmaster.

ELISE: Established August 30, 1904; John W. Moody, Postmaster. Discontinued - mail to Marietta - January 2, 1907; John W. Moody, last Postmaster.

FAIRVIEW: Established September 14, 1825; William C. Cunnells, Postmaster. Discontinued September 25, 1830. Re-established February 15, 1836. Discontinued September 29, 1896. Re-established October 7, 1896; James Dunbar, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Ft. Inn — September 30, 1903; James B. Wasson, last Postmaster.

FLORA: Established January 15, 1900; Luther L. Greene, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Simpsonville — November 30, 1901; Luther L. Greene, last Postmaster.

FORK SHOALS: Established between Oct. 1 and December 31, 1801, based on 1st quarterly report filed with Postmaster General by John H. Harrison, then Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Ft. Inn — August 31, 1907; James B. Riddle, last Postmaster.

FOUNTAIN INN: Established October 30, 1832; William McNeely, Postmaster. Discontinued January 4, 1867. Re-established July 16, 1867; Miss Mary F. Jones, Postmaster. Discontinued February 10, 1871. Re-established June 11, 1872; Walter Stewart, Postmaster.

FREEMAN: Established March 28, 1881; Mrs. Mary D. Freeman, first Postmaster. Discontinued November 10, 1884. Re-established November 4, 1901; John L. Watkins, Postmaster. Discontinued December 31, 1908; John L. Watkins, last Postmaster.

GANTT: Established December 8, 1897; Samuel A. Whitnire, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Greenville — June 15, 1905; Samuel A. Whitnire, last Postmaster.

GILDER: Established July 2, 1843; William L. M. Austin, Postmaster. Discontinued August 22, 1866; William L. M. Austin, last Postmaster.

GLASSY: Established November 26, 1888; Shapleigh W. Barton, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Tigerville — October 15, 1904; Shapleigh W. Barton, last Postmaster.

GOLDEN GROVE: Established October 24, 1824; Charles Garrison, Postmaster. Discontinued August 22, 1866. Re-established August 15, 1878; Jasper Wilson, Postmaster. Discontinued June 30, 1881; Jasper Wilson, last Postmaster.

GOWANSVILLE: Established February 28, 1826; Alfred Whitten, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Campobello — February 15, 1902; Henry S. Reid, last Postmaster.

GRANDEUR: Established December 30, 1867; William B. Johnson, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Middle Saluda — December 14, 1907; Hattie Johnson, last Postmaster.

GREENVILLE COURT HOUSE: Establishment of office authorized February 22, 1795, but did not open for business until shortly before April 1, 1795. Jesse Carter, was first Postmaster. Name changed to GREENVILLE January 20, 1888.

GREERS DEPOT, GREER DEPOT, GREER: Established October 6, 1873; John W. Cunningham, Postmaster. Name changed, April 13, 1893. Established as GREER December 27, 1901; Isham A. Mayfield, Postmaster.

GROVE STATION: Established June 23, 1856; W. S. Hewell, Postmaster. Discontinued March 18, 1881; Simeon Eskew, Postmaster. Re-established under name of GROVE April 23, 1883; John P. M. Cox, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Piedmont — July 30, 1910; Jefferson D. Eskew, last Postmaster.

HARTS STORE: Established February 28, 1875; William L. Hart, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to River View — March 1, 1890; William J. McCain, last Postmaster.

HIGHLAND: Established May 8, 1884; Memory C. Garrison, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Campobello — October 14, 1905; Ann B. Harrison, last Postmaster.

HIGHLAND GROVE: Established December 28, 1843; Lewis H. Dickey, first Postmaster. On May 8, 1894, name of office changed to HIGHLAND.

HILLSIDE: Established January 22, 1900; Nannie E. McKittrick, Postmaster. Discontinued - mail to Fountain Inn - May 30, 1903; Nannie E. McKittrick, Postmaster.

HOOD: Established December 22, 1900; Henry G. Copeland, Postmaster. Discontinued - mail to Greer - October 31, 1908; Henry G. Copeland, last Postmaster.

HUNTERSVILLE: Established October 14, 1887; William D. Hunter, first Postmaster. Discontinued - mail to Simpsonville - November 30, 1901; George H. Jones, last Postmaster. This office was originally established as STONESVILLE.

ESSE or JESSIE: Established December 18, 1902; William A. Talley, Postmaster. Discontinued - mail to Marietta - December 15, 1904; Robin L. Talley, last Postmaster.

KELLEYS STORE: Established September 28, 1872; Isaac Kelley, Postmaster. Discontinued December 21, 1881; Isaac Kelly, last Postmaster.

LENDERMAN: Established March 23, 1881; Jacob H. Lenderman, Postmaster. Discontinued - mail to Greenville - May 14, 1904; Thomas M. Griffin, last Postmaster.

LICKVILLE: Established January 24, 1837; Samuel Moore, first Postmaster. Discontinued October 4, 1886. Re-established February 4, 1889; Samuel C. McKittrick, Postmaster. Discontinued - mail to Pelzer - August 31, 1907; C. Edith McCaulay, last Postmaster.

LILY: Established October 31, 1893; Annie Cunningham, Postmaster. Discontinued - mail to Greer - October

31, 1902; John H. Lipscomb, last Postmaster.

LIMA: Established August 6, 1858; John H. Goodwin, Postmaster. Discontinued October 4, 1898. Re-established November 13, 1898. J. Laton Goodwin, Postmaster. Discontinued - mail to Travelers Rest - September 15, 1904.

LINE CREEK: Established March 31, 1827; Silas Getnes, Postmaster. Discontinued July 27, 1868.

LOCUST: Established March 4, 1890; George W. Poole, Postmaster. Discontinued - mail to Travelers Rest - August 13, 1904; George W. Poole, last Postmaster.

LOUISE: Established December 26, 1899; William B. Moore, first Postmaster. Discontinued - mail to Simpsonville - November 30, 1901; William B. Moore, last Postmaster.

Mc CARTER: Established February 16, 1892; William M. McCarter, Postmaster. Discontinued - mail to Greenville - November 30, 1901; Calvin B. McCarter, last Postmaster.

MARIETTA: Established February 1, 1859; Henderson Good, Postmaster. This office was originally named

CHECKEBOO. Name changed January 30, 1843, to TITUROY. Name changed February 1, 1859, to MARIETTA.

MARYDELL: Established February 17, 1885; John W. Boling, Postmaster. Discontinued - mail to Travelers Rest - July 30, 1904. August C. Borwell, last Postmaster.

MAULDIN: Established January 10, 1887; Riley E. Cox, Postmaster.

MAYFIELD: Established January 4, 1896; Lillian Mayfield, first Postmaster. Discontinued - mail to Marietta - July 30, 1904; John W. Moody, last Postmaster.

MERRITTSVILLE: Established July 29, 1827; John Hodges, Postmaster. Discontinued December 10, 1866. Re-established April 18, 1873; William T. Burns, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Tigerville — June 30, 1905; Emma Humphreys, last Postmaster.

METTS: Established August 26, 1896; Curry A. Fowler, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Chick Spring — February 15, 1902.

MIDDLE SALUDA: Established July 27, 1870; Philip Hart, Postmaster. Discontinued June 14, 1882; Re-established October 10, 1899; William L. Morgan, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Marietta — October 30, 1909; Thomas T. Falk, last Postmaster.

MILBURG: Established October 4, 1850; John Weaver, Postmaster. Discontinued June 19, 1886; Henry Gross, last Postmaster.

MILLERT: Established November 25, 1891; Mildred Holcombe, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Bettie — September 11, 1899; Alfred A. Stewart, Postmaster.

MITCHELL: Established April 16, 1886; Joseph C. Mitchell, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Greer — August 14, 1908; Massena T. Campbell, Postmaster.

MONTAGUE: Established November 12, 1892; Eugene Goodwin, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Greenville — February 14, 1903; Lizzie Marchbanks, last Postmaster.

MUSH CREEK: Established May 18, 1836; Oliver Barrett, Postmaster. Discontinued February 9, 1877. Re-established May 22, 1877; Lewis H. Shumate, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Tigerville — February 10, 1882; Levi H. Shumate last Postmaster.

NEW LIBERTY: Established June 15, 1855; William T. Carter, Postmaster. Discontinued June 15, 1856; John Germony, last Postmaster.

NIX: Established July 13, 1892; Robert R. Nix, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Travelers Rest — May 14, 1904; Thomas E. Roe, last Postmaster.

NORTH SALUDA: Established May 27, 1850; Judiel Good, Postmaster. Discontinued January 11, 1852, Jefferson Barton, Postmaster.

ODESSA: Established October 5, 1893; Albert W. Neves, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Lily — July 18, 1902; Albert W. Neves, last Postmaster.

OIL CAMP: Established December 2, 1859; David Davenport, Postmaster. Discontinued September 25, 1866; David Davenport, last Postmaster.

ONEAL: Established January 25, 1876; John M. Dickson, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Greer — May 31, 1904; John F. Neves, last Postmaster.

PARISMONT: Established May 24, 1899; Frederick Wilcox, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Greenville — June 30, 1906; Frederick W. Wilcox, last Postmaster.

PIEDMONT: Established January 21, 1876; William T. Thackston, first Postmaster.

PELHAM: Established September 20, 1860; Oliver P. Jackson, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Greer — February 22, 1917; McMillan C. King, last Postmaster. Office was originally established as BUENA VISTA September 7, 1847.

PLAIN: Established June 1, 1836; Jesse S. Cook, Postmaster. Discontinued September 25, 1866. Re-established July 11, 1867; James Stokes, Postmaster. Discontinued June 19, 1868; Re-established May 20, 1869; Jesse K. Stone, Postmaster. Discontinued April 19, 1878. Re-established June 17, 1878; James S. Adams, Postmaster. Name of office changed to SIMPSONVILLE, March 6, 1885.

PLEASANT GROVE: Established June 24, 1818; Philip C. Lester, first Postmaster. (His name appears as "Lester" in five entries relating to this office, but in sixth and final entry it is spelled "Lister") Hugh Baley was second Postmaster, having been appointed August 5, 1834. Office was located in Spartanburg County on or after April 18, 1836. Discontinued September 25, 1866. Re-established February 2, 1867; Mary Taylor, Postmaster. Discontinued January 11, 1869; Mrs. Mary Taylor, last Postmaster.

PLINEY: Established July 18, 1843; Thomas P. Brookman, Postmaster. Discontinued September 25, 1866. Re-established April 4, 1870. Discontinued May 14, 1875. Re-established July 21, 1894. Discontinued — mail to Flora — January 2, 1901; Thomas P. Brookman, last Postmaster.

PROGRESS: Established April 28, 1894; Willie R. Jones, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Greer — October 31, 1902; Luther A. Vaughn, last Postmaster.

POMEROY: Established October 31, 1851; Baylis E. Prince, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Mush Creek — October 16, 1857; Baylis E. Prince, last Postmaster.

REID: Established May 3, 1881; Tandy W. Reid, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Greenville — September 30, 1903; Robert Y. Rossmore, last Postmaster.

REEDY FORK: Established November 6, 1836; Nathan Berry, Postmaster. Discontinued April 28, 1840; Nathan Berry, last Postmaster.

REEDY RIVER FACTORY: Established August 16, 1876; Joad D. Charles, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Greenville — September 30, 1903; Jacob H. Lenderman, Postmaster. The present postoffice of Conestee was established on August 4, 1917, when the name was changed to CONESTEE.

RICHARDSON: Established December 20, 1860; John D. Richardson, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Sargeville — November 30, 1901; John D. Richardson, Postmaster.

RIVER FALLS: Established August 31, 1913; Oron M. Vernon, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Cassers Head — January 15, 1919; Oron M. Vernon, last Postmaster.

RIVER VIEW: Established August 18, 1867; John C. Shackelford, Postmaster. Name changed to "RIVERVIEW" September 10, 1895. Discontinued September 14, 1907; Lemuel I. Jennings, last Postmaster.

SALUDA: Established January 30, 1851; John M. Cretwell, Postmaster. Discontinued October 25, 1845; David Elythe, Postmaster.

SANDY FLAT: Established June 11, 1843; James R. Rowland, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Chick Springs — February 15, 1902; George W. Bruce, last Postmaster.

SAINT ALBANS: Established August 5, 1880; Pascal D. Huff, Postmaster. Discontinued June 27, 1889. Re-established March 5, 1891; Samuel J. Yeagin, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Piedmont — April 30, 1904; James A. Tripp, last Postmaster.

SAMPOE: Established April 6, 1899; Rudolphus Walker, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Greenville — August 31, 1901; Marion F. Gambrell, last Postmaster.

SANOMA: Established April 11, 1892; Bennett W. Holland, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Woodville — September 15, 1903; David T. Terry, last Postmaster.

SANS SOUCI: Established February 16, 1901; Louise Bankhead Perry, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Greenville — May 31, 1904; Louise Bankhead Perry, last Postmaster.

SIMPSONVILLE: This office, originally designated as PLAIN, was changed to SIMPSONVILLE on March 6, 1885.

SLATER: Established July 10, 1928; James A. Lybrand, Postmaster.

SOUTH SALUDA: Established August 30, 1852; Wm. F. Hunt, Postmaster. Discontinued November 1, 1854. Re-established April 29, 1856. Discontinued July 23, 1857; David Blythe, last Postmaster.

STELLA: Established April 4, 1900; Spartan C. Bomar, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Oneal — February 28, 1901; Spartan C. Bomar, last Postmaster.

STERLING GROVE: Established June 29, 1837; Henry Sherman, Postmaster. Discontinued October 4, 1866. Re-established August 16, 1876. Name of office changed to STERLING, June 29, 1892.

STERLING: Established June 29, 1892; Thomas Stenhouse, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Greenville — August 31, 1907; Thomas Stenhouse, last postmaster. This office was originally designated STERLING GROVE but on June 29, 1892 the name was changed to STERLING.

STONE HOUSE: Established October 16, 1853; James W. Young, Postmaster. Discontinued December 6, 1856.

STONESVILLE: Established September 1, 1829; Benjamin Kilgore, Postmaster. Discontinued April 23, 1839. Re-established September 9, 1839. Name changed to HUNTERSVILLE, October 14, 1857. Matthew C. Cunningham, was then postmaster.

TAHO: Established March 5, 1891; Riley Jackson, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Creer — June 30, 1904; Riley Jackson, last Postmaster.

TAYLORS: Established March 9, 1904; Carrie R. Howell, first Postmaster.

TERRY: Established February 9, 1899; Larkin Trammell, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Marietta — July 30, 1904; Larkin Trammell, last Postmaster.

TIGERVILLE: Established August 31, 1881; Lermuel I. Jennings, Postmaster.

TITUROY: Established under the name TITUROY January 30, 1843 Silas Benson, Postmaster. The name of this office was originally CHECKEROO. The name of this office was changed to MARIETTA February 1, 1859.

TRAVELERS REST: Established October 1, 1808; Thomas Edwards, Postmaster. Discontinued December 17, 1880. Re-established June 4, 1886; Miss Elizabeth Redfern, Postmaster. Discontinued April 2, 1868. Re-established July 15, 1869; Miss Sarah E. Coleman, Postmaster.

TULLYTON: Established November 5, 1830; Jacob Goodgian, Postmaster. Discontinued July 11, 1848; Thaddeus C. Boling, Postmaster. The name of this office was changed to CEDAR FALLS September 10, 1850.

TYCER: Established December 24, 188 ; Robert C. Lister, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Campobello — December 16, 1902; Benton L. Turner, Postmaster.

VENUS: Established July 9, 1892; William B. Hardin, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Cleveland — August 15, 1938. Clara Crocker, last Postmaster.

WALKERSVILLE: Established April 11, 1881; John S. Hall, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Greenville — October 31, 1901; James H. Atkinson, last Postmaster.

WARES: Established June 25, 1894; James C. Ragsdale, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Pelzer — December 31, 1903; Thomas E. Ware, last Postmaster.

WARTHEN: Established November 10, 1868; Peter A. McDavid, Postmaster. Discontinued - mail to Fountain Inn - December 31, 1903; Joseph W. Sullivan, last Postmaster.

WHILDENS FACTORY: Established June 19, 1866; Mrs. Emily Hughes, Postmaster. Discontinued, name changed to ONEAL January 25, 1876; John M. Dickson, Postmaster.

WHITE HORSE: Established May 14, 1850; Wesley Phillips, Postmaster. Discontinued October 4, 1866. Re-established April 4, 1870. Discontinued January 31, 1906; Jeremiah M. Whitmore, last Postmaster.

WOODVILLE: Established August 16, 1876; John L. Woodside, Postmaster. Discontinued - mail to Pelzer - April 30, 1904; Andrew W. McDavid, Jr. last Postmaster.

PART II

Post Offices established in Greenville County, South Carolina, since 1795, whose locations have not been identified.

ALBA AVENA: Established June 26, 1879; William H. Stokes, Postmaster. Discontinued February 24, 1880; William H. Stokes, Postmaster.

ALBA: Established March 30, 1880; Thaddeus C. Stokes, Postmaster. Discontinued July 12, 1887. Re-established June 28, 1891; William G. September 29, 1900.

ARDEN: Established April 19, 1890; General A. Frewitt, Postmaster. Discontinued February 14, 1903; Alexander Frewitt, Postmaster.

BEN: Established October 3, 1893; Nicie E. Dill, Postmaster. Discontinued February 15, 1903; Nicie E. Dill, Postmaster.

CAGLES FOUNTAIN or CAGLES FURNACE: Established July 5, 1856; Perry Cantrell, Postmaster. Discontinued July 16, 1858; Perry Cantrell, Postmaster.

CALDWELL: Established August 19, 1833; H. C. Rowlett, Postmaster. Discontinued January 6, 1844; John Weaver, Postmaster.

CASH HILL: Established September 25, 1875; Thomas R. Whalley, Postmaster. Discontinued September 23, 1879; John P. Batson, Postmaster.

COTTAGE HILL: Established July 29, 1834; Henry Stokes, Postmaster. Discontinued January 10, 1861; T. Henry Stokes, Postmaster.

HIGHWAY: Established January 22, 1845; Absalom W. Harris, Postmaster. Discontinued August 22, 1866; Isaiah Cox, Postmaster.

HILLSDALE: Established January 28, 1886; William A. Hill, Postmaster. Discontinued April 12, 1899; Dolphus Collins, Postmaster.

HOKEVILLE: Established March 5, 1860; William T. Smith, Postmaster. Discontinued August 22, 1886; William T. Smith, Postmaster.

HORSE CREEK: Established July 26, 1839; W. A. Davenport, Postmaster. Discontinued August 23, 1866; W. A. Davenport, Postmaster.

LAVINDA: Established August 3, 1835; A. Y. Owings, Postmaster. Discontinued January 23, 1860; A. Y. Owings, Postmaster.

LIGONS MILL: Established May 18, 1836; B. Wallace, Postmaster. Discontinued November 2, 1840; Joel Hammett, Postmaster.

MILFORD. Established September 22, 1831; James Nolen, Postmaster. Discontinued October 4, 1866; William I. Gibson, Postmaster. Re-established September 7, 1870; James M. Dickson, Postmaster. Discontinued December 29, 1870; James M. Dickson, Postmaster.

MOMAN: Established May 2, 1891; James E. Moman, Postmaster. Discontinued June 11, 1893; James E. Moman, Postmaster.

NEELY: Established August 6, 1888; John T. Stokes, Postmaster. Discontinued June 15, 1901; George W. Neely, Postmaster.

NILE: Established January 13, 1890; Thomas D. Bruce, Postmaster. Discontinued April 28, 1894; Luta B. Holtzclaw, Postmaster.

OAKLAWN: Established March 30, 1860; James H. Arnold, Postmaster. Discontinued September 25, 1866; George W. Hyde, Postmaster. Re-established October 18, 1866; George W. Hyde, Postmaster. Discontinued May 15, 1868; George W. Hyde, Postmaster.

ORLEANS — formerly **PICKETT'S VALLEY:** Established April 22, 1840; John H. Goodwin, Postmaster. Discontinued January 2, 1847; John H. Goodwin, Postmaster.

PALOMA: Established July 19, 1850; David Clary, Postmaster. Discontinued April 22, 1854; David Clary, Postmaster.

PANTHER FORK: Established May 17, 1848; Allen Robinson, Postmaster. Discontinued June 8, 1854; William T. Stoud, Postmaster.

PICKETT'S VALLEY: Established April 17, 1830; Thomas Blythe, Postmaster. Discontinued, renamed **ORLEANS:** April 22, 1840.

SAXBY: Established July 20, 1843; Edmund Miller, Postmaster. Discontinued September 20, 1847; Edmund Miller, Postmaster.

SOMERS: Established June 25, 1894; Lectar Davis, Postmaster. Discontinued April 15, 1895; Jennie W. Goldsmith, Postmaster.

WHITE SANDS: Established September 6, 1856; John R. Smith, Postmaster. Discontinued — name changed to **ALBA AVENA** June 26, 1879; William L. Stokes, Postmaster.

SHELL: Established April 14, 1892; Spartan L. Jones, Postmaster. Discontinued November 16, 1896; Spartan L. Jones, Postmaster.

TROTTER: Established September 29, 1896; James C. Stroud, Postmaster. Discontinued August 30, 1902; James G. Stroud, Postmaster.

A NINETEENTH CENTURY DIARY OF GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA¹

LAURA SMITH EBAUGH

[This pageant of five scenes or tableaux is a play within a play. The action takes place in the framework of a Ladies Aid Society Benefit of 1900 which stages a diary of the nineteenth century history of the town. The narrator,² a lady of Greenville of 1900, is the major figure, using a synopsis of the era as the framework to introduce quotations from contemporary figures to give validity to the description. The five tableaux are largely conjectural but they illustrate the dress, furnishings, and music of the time portrayed. In the original production on January 16, 1906, the participants were, insofar as possible, descendants of either the characters portrayed or of contemporary leaders. The production staff included Miss Laura Smith Ebaugh, chairman; Miss Katherine Jones, historical consultant; Robert C. Job, director; Sam J. Francis, managing director, and Mrs. Clifford S. Hackett, costume and music consultant. The tableaux chairmen were: Scene I, Mrs. H. C. Schroder; Scene II, Mrs. Josie B. Weeks; Scene III, Mrs. Alister C. Furman III; Scene IV, Mrs. T. V. Furrow, and Scene V, Miss Elizabeth Mahon. A set of colored slides of the pageant, made and presented by A. D. Asbury, are on file with the Society and may be used by special permission.

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

Time: January, 1900

Place: Greenville, South Carolina

Event: A Presentation by the Ladies Aid Society

SCENE I

Greenville, 1760-1815

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

¹This pageant was published in pamphlet form in 1906 and copyrighted by Miss Ebaugh and the Society. Miss Ebaugh has granted permission for its printing here somewhat adapted to fit the demands of the modern editor.

²In the January 16, 1906, production this part was played by Miss Laura Smith Ebaugh. She was costumed as a "typical slab woman" of 1900 complete with hat and gloves.

the Ladies Aid Society presents our "Nineteenth Century Diary of Greenville."

We have certainly come a long way from the eighteenth century Indian trading post on the Reedy River to our industrial city of 1900. We have had a great deal of pleasure preparing our program from old letters, diaries, records, etc., and we hope that you will enjoy it as we have.

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

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

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

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

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

tioners. They accepted, and a small log Court House was built in the center of the square.

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

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

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

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

(The curtain opens)

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

Cast:⁵

Vardry McBee—Luther M. McBee

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

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

NARRATOR: There was the forty year old McBee who was destined to develop Greenville into a prosperous town. Although his Lincolnton friends discouraged him, he did not hesitate in his purchase as he foresaw a future for Greenville they could not see.

⁴Edward Hooker, *Diary, 1803-1809*, in American Historical Association, *Report* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1898), I.

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

His character and philosophy are revealed in the following letters which he wrote in later life to his son Pinckney who was away from home. He wrote on April 18, 1857:

If I was a young man I would say silently to myself, according to my capacity, no man that went before me shall surpass me. . . [Again,] — If I had had books and advisers when I was young, I would have distinguished myself long before I was known, even without scarcely any education. You have sufficient faculties, provided that you will cultivate a pleasant and untiring perseverance.*

(The curtain closes)

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

SCENE II

The Village Grows, 1815-1825

NARRATOR: From 1815 to 1825 Greenville grew to resemble the eighteenth century English village depicted in a painting by Joshua Tucker and described by Robert Mills in his famous *Statistics* in 1828 as follows:

The village is regularly laid out in squares. It is a resort of much company in the summer and several respectable wealthy families have located themselves here — The public buildings are a handsome brick court house, an Episcopal Church, and two neat buildings for the male and

*Excerpts from unpublished letters of Vandy McBee in the possession of Mrs. B. T. Whitlow, Greenville, S. C.

female academies — The private houses are neat, some large and some handsome. Two of the former governors of the state had summer retreats here — Governors Alston and Middleton. Judge Thompson's home commands a beautiful view of the village. The number of houses is about 70 and the population 500.⁷

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

(The curtain opens)

TABLEAU: A Ball at the New Mansion House, 1829

Cast:

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

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

Anne McClellan Blackwell

Raymond Hunt

Julie Carter

Edgar Henderson

Beth Kendrick

Dan Marks

Bunny Thus

Terry Tankersley

(As the dancing ends, the curtain closes)

SCENE III

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

NARRATOR: By 1836 this Benjamin Perry whom we saw dancing had become a recognized writer and politician of great influence in

⁷Robert Mills, *Statistick of South Carolina* (Charleston, 1836), pp. 573-575. A copy of the Tucker paintings hangs in the Greenville Art Museum.

Greenville. The following letters reveal his thinking as he writes to Miss Elizabeth McCall, the young lady who became his wife. On November 4, 1836, he wrote:

Greenville, though dreary and lonely has peculiar charms for me at this time. Almost everything I see reminds me of you. It was in the drawing room of the Mansion House that I first made your acquaintance — the very spot where you stood is now in my mind's eye. How many pleasant evenings we spent there. It was in that room that I first heard your guitar and the still sweeter music of your song. But no place fills my heart with more delightful emotions than the Reedy River Falls. It was on that high cliff of a lovely moonlight night that I first felt that I loved you.⁸

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

Greenville is rapidly improving — There are new houses being erected constantly [an aside — the F. F. Beattie House, the Lowndes and Butler Homes on the outskirts] — new stores opening — and general prosperity seems to environ it — I do assure you it has for several years past been my firm conviction that the upper country would ultimately contain almost all the wealth and respectability of the lower country in summer and autumn. Let the Great Western Railroad be finished to the mountains, who will stay in the lower country during the summer when they can so easily fly to a healthy region and breathe the fresh invigorating mountain atmosphere, drink good water and have cool nights.⁹

Two weeks later he wrote "Greenville has been quite gay for several days past; balls, parties and the theatre. I have been to none. . . ."¹⁰

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

I have spent much time in reading and in consultation with my clients. I took a walk through the town with my friend Colonel Townes and examined and admired the wonderful change that the region of Carolina was destined to undergo in a few years— The time is not far distant when it will present all the improvements of the New England states — Greenville must become a manufacturing

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

⁹*Ibid.*, p. 5.

¹⁰*Ibid.*, p. 26.

district—waterpower, health, cheapness of labor and the mineral productions of our county will force us to become a manufacturing people — When this does happen — wealth must come to us from all parts. Investments of capital will be made in our cotton factories, from manufacturing companies, etc. from the North, the lower country and Southwest.¹¹

Perry expressed his political opinions freely in *The Republican* and *The Mountaineer*, Greenville newspapers, and gave vigorous support to literature and education and supported the Female Library Society organized in 1829. A rivalry, however, between the up-country and the low-country in this period is evidenced in this little rhyme published in *The Mountaineer*, March 8, 1834:

The low country people who live at their ease
 Stuffed with turtle and wine, with porter and cheese
 To climb a hillside would find it no fun
 Where lad of the Mountains would skip with his gun.¹²

By 1850 Greenville's population had increased to 1305 and the town had an intellectual flavor which was heightened and changed by the coming of Furman University. Here is a description recorded in the diary of Stephen Powell who was evidently a well known young man "of parts," twenty-seven years of age at the time the diary was written. He was an artist, musician, scholar, taxidermist and sculptor. He also did cabinet work and helped his father paint "the depot" and oil the pews of Christ Church, and did sign painting. Here in his description of his day on Friday, July 4, 1851, when he wrote:

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

¹¹Ibid., p. 35.

¹²As quoted by Alfred S. Reid, in *The Arts in Greenville, 1800-1900*, (Greenville Furman University, 1909), p. 99.

my india ink picture and talking politics with Miss Redfern.¹³

Several other entries of year 1851 and 1852 are interesting:

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

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

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

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

On September 29, 1952, he attended the dedication of the new Christ Church.

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

Now let us stop and see him with his wife entertaining one of the brilliant young professors of the recently established Theological Seminary, Dr. Basil Manly, Jr., with his wife and children. The children entertain their parents with a song. The time is 1860,

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

¹⁴Ibid.

the place is the drawing room of Dr. Furman's beautiful home, Cherrydale on the north side of the village of Greenville. Here sit the noted Baptist leaders enjoying a quiet afternoon together.

(The curtain opens)

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

Cast:

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

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

Song: Felicia Furman, Jean Manly, Mary Manly

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

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

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

Affectionate Brother
James C. Furman

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

Mr. Jones (Mr. E. C. of Charleston) the architect reached this place on Tuesday. We only want the plan now to commence with our University building. Stone is hauled to the spot for the foundation and kiln of brick (some England states — Greenville must become a manufacturing

¹⁵In the January 16, 1906, production, the furniture in the tableau included a Pembroke table which belonged to James C. Furman and a silver pitcher which belonged to Basil Manly, Jr.

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

200,000) is just burnt. I believe they have made a beginning in Spartanburg on Wofford College. We have the advantage of them in having commenced with the work of instruction.

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

The cornerstone of the new Episcopal Church [Christ Church] was laid a few weeks ago, and the walls are going up. I wish the Baptists of the state would show the same wisdom which the Episcopalians of the low country do in putting up attractive buildings in important places in the up country. The Episcopalians allege the increase of their congregation as the reason for putting up their new building; though it is notorious here that their old building had plenty of vacant seats. Our building which is larger than theirs scarcely contains our congregation. We have had to put down a double row of chairs on the aisles. If any means were such as to allow my subscribing liberally, I would urge upon our people the erection of another building. Something has been said about repairing and enlarging our present one but some of our people (the ladies particularly) are unwilling to do anything in the way of repairing it, as it would be likely to postpone our getting a new house—.

Your affectionate brother,
J. C. F.

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

The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary opened in Greenville in 1859 and remained until 1877. In 1859 John Albert Broadus, Basil Manly, Jr., and William Williams arrived in Greenville — young energetic and productive scholars, who by their teaching, preaching, and interesting and informal conversations assisted Perry in setting the intellectual tone and dominating the literary life of Greenville for eighteen years. Broadus and Manly had both edited religious journals and had contributed articles themselves. Manly had collaborated with his father, Basil, Sr., in compiling a hymn book.¹⁷

¹⁷Alfred S. Reid, *op. cit.*, p. 108.

SCENE IV

War and Reconstruction, 1860-1880

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

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

(The curtain opens)

TABLEAU: The Ladies Aid Society Sews for the Soldiers

Cast:

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

Mrs. Harvey Cleveland — Mrs. Harriet James

Mrs. Caroline Gilman — Mrs. Gayle Glover Huguenin

Mrs. Caroline Mauldin — Mrs. Helen Powe

Mrs. W. F. Farry — Mrs. Dorothy McBea Jones

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

Soloist: James E. Grant

Accompanist: Miss Anne Feltner

(As the song is finished the curtains close)

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

Mrs. Caroline Howard Gilman, refugee from Charleston, who spent part of the war years in Greenville wrote her family in

the North during the siege of Charleston a description of this work of this Greenville Ladies Aid Society.

Greenville, S. C.,

March 27, 1863

My Dear Children: —

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

The Confederate authorities also called on us to have a hundred sheets made for a receiving hospital in Greenville for convalescent soldiers from other hospitals in case nearer ones should be wanted after a fight. In a week the ladies had everything ready

One year since we came to Greenville and not subjugated.

Your loving Mother,

C. G.¹⁸

No, they were "not subjugated" but they were constantly worried by local problems and the news from the front. Here are excerpts from one of Greenville's privates, J. W. Garrison¹⁹ who was located first on James Island and was killed in the Battle of Atlanta:

From Legare's Point

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

From James Island

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

¹⁸*Atlantic Monthly*, (April, 1925), 505-506.

¹⁹Excerpts from the unpublished letters of W. G. Garrison, 1861-1864, in the possession of Mrs. Dwight Johnson, Greenville, S. C.

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

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

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

Salt was one of the scarce commodities as it was needed not only for cooking, but for curing meat. On December 15, 1862, Mr. C. T. Westfield wrote Mr. Garrison, father of the soldier, that he could sell him two sacks of coast salt which he "had received from Columbia at \$84 a sack." On December 16, 1863, Mr. Garrison wrote his son:

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

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

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

Finally, the fighting ceased and the men depleted materially, spiritually, and physically returned home to rebuild their homes and businesses. However, Greenvillians had not lost their literary interests and culture, for in 1867 the Freedman's Bureau Repre-

sentative, John William De Forest, spoke highly of the people, their courtesies and intellectuality, and said Greenville could be called "The Athens of the Up Country."²⁰

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

A new railroad came to Greenville in 1872 and by 1880 Greenville had grown to be a city of 8,000 and could boast of 144 stores, 17 barrooms, a National Bank, and four large textile plants. Elaborate Victorian houses were being built by the different leaders, but the soberness of the past decades was reflected in the contents of the box placed in the cornerstone of Benjamin F. Perry's beautiful Victorian home, Sans Souci, built in 1877. In a small tin box in the righthand cornerstone was placed a fifty-cent piece made in 1877, a dime and two slips of paper. On one was written the names and dates of birth of the members of Governor Perry's family, and on the other side was written "As for me and my family, we will serve the Lord." On the second piece of paper was written "Wade Hampton, Governor of South Carolina."²¹

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

In the book he recorded his daily expenditures, some of which were the 25¢ he gave the church, 10¢ he gave his daughter Hattie, 90¢ for tobacco, 15¢ for alcohol, board for his family \$40.00, rent \$7.00, cutting wood 25¢. In 1883 he spent \$2,374.73. In 1884 he spent \$3,757.00 and also took his wife and brother Vannoy on a trip to Saratoga on which he spent \$973.00, but gave no account of

²⁰John William DeForest, *A Union Officer in the Reconstruction* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1948), p. 47.

²¹This box was discovered and opened by Dr. Bennett Eugene Geer when Sans Souci was demolished in the late 1920's. The quotation is from a postcard written at that time by Mrs. B. E. Geer and presently in the possession of her daughter, Mrs. J. C. Kays, Jr., Greenville, S. C.

it in his book. This book and others like it which we have, are economic history of the period and reveal clearly the life pattern of that time.

SCENE V

The Spanish-American War Interrupts The Industrial Life of Greenville, 1898-1900

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

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

(The curtain opens)

TABLEAU: Greenvillians entertain soldiers — Spanish-American War.

Cast:

Mrs. Lemox Flow	David McManaway
Mrs. Howard Newton, Jr.	Jim Owings
Mrs. Ben K. Norwood, Jr.	Milton Shockley
Everett Caplin	

(As the singing ends, the curtain closes)

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

THE HISTORY OF FAIRVIEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

MRS. DAVID GARRETT

Fairview, the oldest Presbyterian Church in Greenville County was founded in 1786 and received into South Carolina Presbytery in 1787. Its history is a chapter of pure Americana. Its founders, refugees from religious persecution, sought and won for themselves and others that precious freedom passed down as a priceless heritage. Fairview Church was organized the same year in which the legislature of South Carolina established Greenville District on March 22, 1786 and only two years after an office for the sale of land in this northwest portion of the state was opened at Pendleton Court House. Colonel S. S. Crittenden in his *Greenville Century Book* says:

Owing to its exposed situation and being still in Indian territory there were few settlements in this county previous to the Revolutionary War. . . . The first settlements were naturally in the eastern part of the county. Among these was one at Fairview where several families of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians located. They soon built up a flourishing colony in that beautiful section which still is in a great measure owned and inhabited by their descendants.

Therefore this was an organized church and community more than a decade before the village of Pleasantburg, destined to become the city of Greenville, was established and one decade after the first permanent settlement by a white man, Richard Pearis, was made at that site.

Often called the "Mother of Presbyterianism" in Greenville County, Fairview is so named for a gray stone church over-grown with ivy on the crest of a hill overlooking a beautiful landscape of hill and dale in County Antrim, Ireland. The exiled Scots so loved this fair spot where they found brief refuge from persecution that they called this church by the same name.

The first trustees of Fairview Church were so constituted by an act of the South Carolina General Assembly ratified December 18, 1844, declared to be "A body politic whose duties it shall be to take charge of and management of lands, buildings, and other temporalities." They were John T. Peden, John M. Harrison, Alexander W. Peden, Jeremiah Hopkins, and James Woodside and

evidently were responsible for planning and erecting this house of worship.

However, in the years before the creation of the trustees, the church had become an owner of land and buildings. Page 1, Book A of deeds registered in Greenville County Court House shows as its first entry 640 acres of land on Reedy River acquired by General Richard Winn in 1784 and known as the Great Cane Brake where in December 1776 the only battle of the American Revolution fought in this area took place. From the oldest church record extant dated 1814, a summary of the founding and the events of years between 1786 and 1814 is given by Anthony Savage, clerk of the session, in the beautiful script and style of the time. It was found among his personal writings after his death and preserved by another scholarly clerk, James Dunbar. It follows:

Fairview Church situated in Greenville District South Carolina 19 miles from the seat of Justice and 3 miles from the Fork Shoals East side of Reedy River 200 miles from Charleston was organized in the year 1786 by five families that emigrated from Nazareth Spartanburg District and State aforesaid Viz: John Peden, James Alexander, Samuel Peden, David Peden and James Nesbit with their families. Those five families erected the first house of worship of God perhaps in the up-country and in the vicinity of the present church. This was the voluntary act of those five individuals above mentioned it now appears as if the object was to wait on the true God in the solemnity of worship in his own Sanctuary. . . . No record is to be found of the above transaction nor for the years afterwards. (To this date 1814) The above named Mr. Alexander and his wife are still in being and are capable of furnishing us with a correct statement of these facts. In the course of the next year after 1786 their numbers were increased viz by John Alexander, David Morton, and James Alexander, Sr., the father of the above named Alexander. They were likewise from Nazareth in Spartanburg District.

James Alexander Sr., John Peden, John Alexander and Samuel Peden were duly elected to the office of Ruling Elder. The Reverend McCosh was the first stated preacher, he was a native of Ireland. . . . Here we have given a brief sketch of the origin of Fairview Church. We have suffered greatly from emmigration our church has been kept up chiefly by the population around it for twenty-five years.

The above is a true copy of that paper found at the decease of Mr. Savage and known to be written by himself,

Signed
James Dunbar
Clerk of Session

1814

The story of the founding is also told by the greatest historian yet produced among the descendants of the first families, Miss Eleanor M. Hewell, in her book *Pedens of America* published in 1900:

In the fall of 1785 came the Peden brothers John, Samuel and David with their nephew James Alexander and their good friend James Nesbit; their wives, little ones and a few possessions left by the fortunes of war to the new and untried wilderness of what is now Fairview Township, Greenville County, South Carolina. Each holding a grant or deed to the newly acquired lands. The younger men acted as guides through the trackless woods, blazing a trail for the others to follow. After leaving the old historic Blackstock road and crossing the old boundary line on Enoree River they followed an Indian trail for awhile then struck out boldly westward. Night-fall found them footsore and weary beside a bold spring of ice-cold water issuing from among the rocks and roots of three immense tulip or poplar trees. . . . Here in this green spot the tired guides kindled the first campfire to have a cheery blaze when the others should come up the stream. . . . Before they allowed themselves to partake of food, or indulge in rest, they retired apart on the eastern hillside joined hands in solemn covenant with God and each other, after a fervent prayer they repeated a psalm and singing "Old Hundredth", they went down to camp.

After a simple meal of corn porridge known as mush and drinking it with new milk hastily drawn from the few cows and quickly cooled in jugs set in the limpid waters of the spring. They had a prayer, sang a hymn and laid them down to sleep under the star studded canopy of Heaven.

It is worthy of record that a house of worship was built and a church organized the same year that the settlement was made. The rude temple erected under such circumstances is a testimony to their religious faith and zeal. The devout spirit coming down

from Culdee to Covenanter to Presbyterian, passing through ordeals of blood, fire, and death itself.

Four church buildings have stood on this land since 1786, all on that portion, of the now sixteen and one half acres owned by the church, which was donated by James Alexander, Sr., "... who gave the land for church and school buildings." The first and second buildings were built of logs, the third of brick molded and burned by slave labor on his plantation. In a hollow dell between his home and the church a few visible remains of the burning could be seen in 1900. This generous benefactor of the church was the father of Major John Alexander of the famous Spartan Regiment under General Daniel Morgan, as were four Peden brothers and David Morton — who rest together in the churchyard here at Fairview.

Only one brief statement found in the church record concerns the third building dated August 11, 1818, and reading, "About this time our new meeting house is finished and dedicated by Reverend Mr. Carter." The brick church as described by Miss Hewell was

... a square brick building with a heavy roof and an outside stairway to the slave gallery. The great doors at either end were mullioned, the windows were high on the walls and had wooden shutters and even in the coldest weather stood open. As the building had no means of heating, there was some shivering done. The aged and infirm had rocks heated in the fireplaces of the nearby session house and well-wrapped in blankets or woolen coverlets to keep their feet warm during the long service. It was the good fortune of some to possess soapstones. To complain of being cold was considered a weakness bordering on crime as the sermons were supposed to keep the congregation warm.

These sermons were long never less than one hour, oftener two, for in early days preaching was rare therefore of great value.

There was usually an intermission of a few hours at noon spent under the great trees in summer, around hospitable tables; in winter or inclement weather in the old log church or the session house, a few rods away.

An interesting feature of this old brick church was the pulpit described by Miss Hewell as being a high boxed-up pulpit, so

small and high with steps so steep and narrow that visiting minister once gave great offense by remarking that "Satan must have designed this pulpit." About halfway down was a smaller box known as the clerk's place and from this perch he "lined out" the psalms and hymns for the congregation to follow his lead in singing. The last known singing clerk was Captain Moses T. Fowler who died in 1889.

This, the fourth and present building was completed in 1858. As noted on the memorial upon these walls — "this building was erected principally by a legacy left in his will of 1848 by David Morton."

He was born in County Antrim, Ireland in 1760, a Revolutionary soldier of the Spartan regiment under Daniel Morgan and later under the partisan leaders. David Morton was described as a strong and noble character of a stern age. His old homestead was located near the source of South Raeburn Creek. A small tract of land was given by him for a Negro church, Bethlehem, now on the old Simpsonville to Fountain Inn road. He was an elder in the church at Fairview and a worthy member of the session until his death. Without bodily heirs, he left a handsome estate to be divided between this church and foreign missions. Much of the timber used in this building was cut from the choicest timbers on his plantation.

"He was a liberal soul who devised liberal things."

This writer was much impressed by the fact that the church records of this period placed such definite emphasis on spiritual matters that material details were almost totally excluded. For example, the only reference to a building committee to be found was the statement dated May 7, 1858, in which the session was asked to meet "that the building committee might report through Mr. A. Thompson." At this time the church officers listed Alexander Thompson as an elder and is probably the aforementioned. One other reference to the building committee was "The session earnestly invites the congregation to assemble or meet at the new church on Saturday before the next day of worship to receive the keys of the new church edifice from the hands of the building committee." The actual date of the completion of the building can be established from the personal diary of the pastor at that time, Reverend Clark Berry Stewart, who wrote on February 5,

1858: "Captain Gault and company have finished the new church at Fairview."

F. D. Jones and H. W. Mills in the *History of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina* says: "The above building was erected by Mr. Robert Wham, afterwards an elder in the same, and its fine appearance and almost faultless preservation today [1925] stands as a monument to his judgment of material to be used and honesty as a workman."

An interesting anecdote is handed down in the family of the builder Captain James Gault, a native of Ireland, a member of this church and buried in its churchyard, to the effect that he did not attend the first service held in the new building "for fear the slave galleries would collapse."

The dedicatory service was held May 15, 1858, by the Reverend David Humphreys assisted by Reverend E. T. Buist.

From its beginning Fairview Church has stimulated the growth of Presbyterianism both in this area and the southeast. As Miss Howell wrote of this process:

The congregation of Fairview has always been a homogeneous body. Those who first composed it . . . and those . . . added to it from time to time belonging to a common ancestry having the same faith and customs. It is the natural almost uninterrupted growth of unmixed Scotch-Presbyterian Church on American soil. It has the proud distinction of being the Mother of Presbyterianism in Greenville County and of many churches in other states.

These include Fountain Inn, Lickville, New Harmony, Piedmont, Reedy River, Smyrna of DeKalb, Mississippi, and Fairview of Lawrenceville, Georgia. The church record February 13th, 1847, contains a significant entry: "Regularly dismissed Mr. John and Mary Adams to unite with a new church to be organized at Greenville Village." This was to become the First Presbyterian Church of Greenville, South Carolina.

Beginning in 1786 with a communicant list of five families, the records list in 1860 129 white and 19 colored members. In 1888, the membership totals 146, and, according to the present clerk of the session, Mr. John B. Armstrong, the present total list is 173.

The first Sunday School, or Bible class, as then called, was organized in 1855 with forty members. To date it has been served by only four superintendents — Reverend C. B. Stewart, his son Dr. Henry Boardman Stewart who served sixty-three years, Henry Burwell Peden, and the present Scipio Peden.

Fairview is one of the very few churches, if there are others, whose old Scotch customs instituted in the early days are still partly observed. One of these is the practice of sitting on benches around long tables, more than a century old, to partake of Holy Communion. While an invitation hymn is being sung, the congregation takes seats at the table to receive bread and wine from the hands of the elders. The silver goblets, now replaced by individual glasses, were the gift of Mrs. John Stennis. The custom of issuing tokens — small, coin-like, metal pieces — after a communicant satisfactorily answered probing questions asked by the elders as to his spiritual condition was discontinued after 1836. Sad to relate, none remain in possession of a member today. Deacons still pass, to receive the tithes and offerings, a receptacle on the end of a long slender rod as in the Kirks of old Scotland.

The rock-walled churchyard is the hallowed resting place of many generations. The earliest legible inscription being that of Elizabeth Alexander who died in 1797. Seven soldiers of the American Revolution and sixty who served in the War Between the States, along with those of other wars, are buried here. A tall marble shaft erected to the memory of John and Peggy Peden, founders of the Pedens of America, bears the palmetto tree symbol of the state of South Carolina encircled by the Scotch thistle and the Shamrock. Two unusual memorials donated by the faithful superintendent of the Sunday School and long time country doctor, H. B. Stewart, are: "In memory of the faithful slaves who are buried here and elsewhere in unmarked graves throughout our sunny Southland," and the other, "To the memory of the family physician and the wives of these physicians who keep the home fires burning while the doctor is away on his mission of mercy." He now rests from his labors here with his father, the Reverend Clark Berry Stewart, whose memory is honored on the above tablet. One lonely stone is that of Edward Flannegan, a native of Fernagh, Ireland, who left no known living relative. He was Fairview's man of mystery, a teacher of the country school and by some believed to be connected with Marshal Ney. His secret died

with him among new found friends. A list of family names of those buried in this sacred spot reads like the roster of Greenville's past and present — Cely, Harrison, Woodside, Goldsmith, Anderson, Templeton, Ramsay, Stall, Adams, Baker, and Thomason.

The first record of the rock wall which surrounds it is a contract for its building by the trustees with James E. Savage dated August 19, 1850, and giving precise dimensions and directions for its building. A similar contract in 1897 was made with William Wham to enlarge the area. The last addition to these walls was made in 1933. The iron gates were the gift of Captain David D. Peden of Houston, Texas.

The statements concerning the ministers and faithful officers through the years are brief due to the complete listing in the 1960 edition of *Pedens of America* to be found in the Greenville County Library and in the homes over the entire area. The first sermon preached here was by Reverend Samuel Edmundson of Virginia who helped organize the church and went on to do the same elsewhere. Reverend John McCosh, native of Ireland, was the first pastor of the flock. Reverend Clark B. Stewart preached here for thirty years from 1846-1884 which is said in Jones *History of Presbyterian Church*, "to embrace the era of greatest church enterprise." He served eighteen years as stated supply and twelve as pastor. During the years of the War Between the States, he was given leave to serve as chaplain in the famous Hampton Legion of South Carolina, ministering to the sick and wounded, bringing home the dead to be buried, and the sick to be nursed back to life among friends.

For the first time in a number of years, Fairview again has a resident, full-time pastor, Reverend Davis Davies who lives in the recently completed manse near the church. We pray for Fairview to renew the zeal of the founding fathers and go forward to greater heights of spiritual influence.

The session house of early days was a smaller adjacent building used for the planning and conducting of meetings of the elders of the church whose jurisdiction included many moral matters now left to the civil court. It was the first school building in this community. The first school was said to be taught under the spreading branches of the giant oaks of Mrs. Jane P. McDowell by a friend of the Mortons and Morrows.

Since the church has always held a high standard of education for its clergy, it is understandable that many of the ministers were also teachers. Anthony Savage, among the earliest settlers, came as a teacher as did his successor as clerk of the session, James Dunbar — both natives of Ireland. Later the Rev. Hyde, Rev. Clark B. Stewart, Rev. Austin, and Rev. John L. Kennedy taught as did "not a few excellent women."

In addition to the unique record of having had only four Sunday School superintendents since 1855, there have been only four sextons during the entire record of that office: James Savage, John W. Woodside, James McDowell, and the present one, Walter Handerson, who has been sexton, custodian, janitor. I prefer the title, in this case particularly, of Keeper of the Keys, for the incredible term of sixty-one years of loyal and faithful service.

In conclusion, two quotations seem appropriate: Henry W. Longfellow's oft quoted lines in his immortal "Psalm of Life," "Lives of great men all remind us, we can make our lives sublime and departing leave behind us footprints on the sands of time" and, from the Source of all truth, a verse from the ninetyeth Psalm, "We spend our years as a tale that is told." The tale that is told of Fairview, its founding by seekers of peace from hardships unspeakable, and persecutions unthinkable unjust, by faithful yet humble people who often, unlike the great, left no visible footprints on the sands of time, yet did leave a truly great heritage of faith that standing the tests of time reaches out in unseen influence to many homes, churches, and places of government. May that influence never be other than good. The sons and daughters of Fairview have a Godly heritage.

"Lord, Thou has been our dwelling place in all generations."

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HISTORY OF TRAVELERS REST

MRS. CLAUDE GOODLETT

The territory around Travelers Rest, along with the rest of Greenville County, was a part of the Cherokee Nation until 1777 when the Indians signed a treaty ceding it to the state of South Carolina. That the Indians once inhabited the country around Travelers Rest is evidenced by the arrowheads and other artifacts which have been picked up from time to time. Mr. Terry T. Dill, a civil engineer, who has walked over more territory around Travelers Rest than perhaps anyone else, has observed many signs of early Indian occupancy. He says that Travelers Rest was once the meeting place for five Indian tribes. Several citizens of Travelers Rest remember hearing their relatives say that an Indian trail ran from the mountains through Travelers Rest to Georgia. That the road between the new Dan Manufacturing plant and the property of Mr. Goodlett and now called Hawkins Road was used by the Indians as a path for racing their horses is shown on old deeds of the property which list this as "Race Path Road." It is said to have been used as a racing road by later white settlers also.

The Indians and the few early white settlers had lived in comparative friendship in the early years, the latter trading for valuable furs trapped by the Indians. The white settlers had built a few forts and a group of rough people called cow drivers transported these furs to Augusta down old Augusta Road and to Charles Town, and drove their herds of horses and cattle along the Indian trails which led into the rough roads that connected the settlements and trading posts.

After the Revolution, immigrants from Virginia, Pennsylvania, and other states began to join earlier settlers from the lower part of the state in seeking the advantages of the upcountry. In the year 1784, many land grants were made in this part of the state, mainly to those who had participated in the Revolution. Among these grants are some on Enoree and Reedy Rivers which are near the Travelers Rest area. Among older families receiving grants or making very early purchases were Howard, Dill, Earle, Winn, Hopkins, Goodlett, Anderson, Stiles, Springfield, Benson, Coleman, Smith, Langston, Bradley, Montgomery, Roe, Watron,

Williams, Morgan, McElhanev, Bradley, Cleveland, Edwards, McCauley, Batson, Prince, Tubbs. Among these early settlers was Thomas Springfield who lived near Travelers Rest. He married Dicey Langston, Revolutionary War heroine, and they made their home about two miles from Travelers Rest almost directly across the road from Enoree Baptist Church. Dicey is buried in an old family graveyard a short distance away. Members of another family receiving land grants near Travelers Rest after the Revolutionary War service were William, James, and George Tubbs, who settled near the small mountain which was named for them and is still known as "Tubbs Mountain" by all citizens of Travelers Rest.

From the times of the early cow drivers, the roads through Travelers Rest were used to convey herds of cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, and even turkeys from the grasslands and corn and grain fields of Kentucky and Tennessee to South Carolina and Georgia. In 1840, Tennessee was the greatest corn-producing state in the union and many hogs were produced each year. These drivers continued to within memory of some of the now-living inhabitants of Travelers Rest, who recall having to get out of the road to keep from being trampled by these herds.

The droves of turkeys were of particular interest. There were usually from four to six hundred half-wild birds in a flock led by one old gobbler. The owner rode horseback in front, while two or three drivers followed on each side who kept the turkeys in line with long whips to which were often tied strips of red flannel. The flock made only about six or seven miles in a day, taking to the trees at night. Getting them down from their perches in the morning was something of a problem. According to old timers the old lead gobbler was coaxed down with a breakfast of corn or grain and the others followed. These flocks of turkeys and their drivers were looked forward to every year before Thanksgiving and Christmas by the people of Travelers Rest, who provided roosting places for them in groves nearby.

The droves of hogs, accompanied by hog callers and whip crackers, were equally interesting. Some were driven by professionals, but most of them were brought by their owners who were glad to take the trip from their homes in the back woods to the more exciting towns and cities. Since more than one hog driver was likely to be found camping in the place, each one had his

hogs marked by some distinctive sign such as a notch in the ear. Much ingenuity was displayed in the different patterns of these notches.

Campsites and places of rest had to be provided for these drivers, usually near a tavern and store. The men usually slept on the floor of the inn or tavern and their charges were driven into inclosures built for the purpose. In later years the mountaineers with their covered wagons also stopped at these campsites. There were several stopping places or campsites in and around Travelers Rest. Some of the drovers came across the mountains and down the road from Brevard and Caesars Head by way of the old Jones Gap Road as well as the Buncombe Road. There was a very large well just across the road from the present site of Brown's Feed and Seed Store where hog and cattle drivers and wagoners stopped to refresh themselves as well as their charges, and found camping places nearby.

Many old stories are told of these places. It is said that one family had a barn in which the hogs were driven for the night. The barn had a trap door in the floor, and during the night the owner would open the door and let a couple of hogs fall through to be killed by him later, after the drover had gone on with his drove. Also, it is said this innkeeper would have his colored boys catch a few of the most distinctively marked hogs and weigh them during the night. In the morning when the hog drovers awoke in a jovial mood, betting would be started to see who could come closest to guessing the weight of certain hogs. As these hogs had been previously weighed during the night, the innkeeper always came nearest and pocketed the bets.

Another story told by Mrs. Nora Roe, that on one occasion a horse drover from Tennessee came through the settlement on his way to Aiken to dispose of his fine horses. This accomplished, he returned by the same route carrying the large sum of money he had realized from the sale. He was robbed and killed, but it could not be ascertained by whom. His brothers came from Tennessee to see what was preventing his return. On investigation, they found his saddle hanging on the back porch of a house in Travelers Rest, but were unable to prove how it got there. It was said that at night you could hear his ghost going along the road dragging the chain with which he had been hanged.

Mr. Spurgeon Stroud of Tigerville relates that there was a certain man who was a great gambler and loved to play cards with the drovers and travelers. His son played the fiddle, and while the game was in progress would take his place behind the man against whom his father was playing. By playing in a certain manner he would signal his father as to the kind of hand his opponent had.

MODES OF TRAVEL CHANGE

Following the post-Revolutionary War era modes of travel improved as well as the rough roads. The stagecoaches, often drawn by four horses, began to run from Asheville to Greenville Village and on via the old Augusta Road to Augusta (New Hamburg) and via the old Laurens Road to Charles Town. The following stage schedules were copied from the *Greenville Mountaineer* by Dr. J. J. Lesene, former president of Erskine College:

[Feb. 6, 1830] Stage to Columbia no good — only once a week over a fairly good road and takes three days to make the trip [only 110 miles].

[Sept. 3, 1831] Mail from Columbia carried on Stage of two horses — a very shaky coach and always late. Letters three days in arriving from Columbia — comes twice a week.

Buncombe Stage to Asheville very bad — two horses once a week to Asheville. Augusta Stage well conducted!

[Oct. 6, 1832] Stages on mail routes lately expedited. Columbia stage now runs three times a week instead of two; to Asheville two instead of one.

[May 11, 1833] Charleston papers get here now in something less than three days by Columbia. If by Augusta, they take seven or eight days.

Two years ago Charleston papers took 10 or 12 days to get here [i.e., to Greenville].

[June 8, 1833] Charleston mail due every Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Asheville mail due every Tuesday and Saturday.

Many have inquired as to how the town of Travelers Rest got its name. Some have thought that visitors from the low country seeking the cool of the mountains gave it this name. Travelers Rest received its name before these visitors began to come, however. From the Post Office Department in Washington, D. C.,

we learn that the Travelers Rest Post Office was established October 10, 1808, and was officially listed by that name at that time. The early cow and hog drivers looking for a resting place for themselves and their tired herds and finding it at the foot of the mountains began to call it "Travelers Rest," and the name was immediately adopted as appropriate. When the first clumsy stagecoaches began to run from Asheville to Augusta or Columbia and vice versa they also paused to allow their passengers to rest here and gladly accepted the name. Later when summer visitors began to come by train or stage from the low country they also thought the name so lovely and suitable.

From the records sent from Washington we learn that the first postmaster appointed to the Travelers Rest office October 10, 1808, was Thomas Edwards and that he was succeeded by his son, Peter, in 1810 and Jesse in 1811. The map of Greenville County published in *The Atlas of the State Of South Carolina* by Robert Mills in 1820 shows the location of the Edwards place at the intersection of Rutherford and Asheville Roads. This spot is at the former Chaney Stroud place now owned by Mr. J. M. Johnson on the Poinsett Highway, six miles above Travelers Rest near its intersection with Highway 14 from Tigerville. Mr. Johnson identifies the small stream near his home as the Panthers Branch mentioned in the old deeds from the Edwards to Chaney Stroud. The first old house or inn and store owned by the Edwards were burned down and Chaney Stroud built the old house which is still standing near the highway. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Spurgeon Stroud of Tigerville say that there was a large enclosure and barns built in the time of the Edwards and used by Mr. Stroud as accommodations for the cow and hog drovers. We do not have official record that the post office was located at the Edwards home but there were no separate post office buildings at that time. The mail was brought by horseback or stagecoach to homes or small stores and we know that the Edwards place was important enough to be shown on Mill's *Atlas* map of 1820 and undoubtedly contained the post office.

The post office was moved a couple of miles down the road to the home or store of Philip Maroney in 1811, also shown on the Mills' *Atlas* map. It was probably about the area of Bellevue where a later post office was known to have been located for a number of years. Mr. Maroney, postmaster, was thought to have been a relative

of the Edwards as there is a deed on record showing that he bought land from John Edwards in 1824.

On September 12, 1818, Mr. Joseph Otis was appointed postmaster of Travelers Rest and the post office was again shifted a little further down the Asheville Road to Mr. Otis's home. It is shown on Mills' Atlas map of 1820. It was near the later home of Major Lynch. The road bore somewhat to the right touching the Tubbs Mountain area. Deeds in the courthouse show that the Otis property was in this area.

The Major Lynch place was one of the very early stopping or resting places for travelers by foot, horseback or stagecoach. Major Henry Ellis Lynch came from the Charleston area. (He is said to have been of the family line of Thomas Lynch, Jr., of Charleston, one of the four signers of the Declaration of Independence from South Carolina.) He bought 120 acres of land at the corner of Asheville and Tigerville Roads from James Springfield, son of Dacey Langston and Thomas Springfield, on October 9, 1829. With his bride, the former Della King, Major Lynch is said to have arrived in Travelers Rest driving his fine pair of horses tandem-style. He built the large fourteen-room, three-story house which was used as an inn and also built a store a short distance away and a stable where the horses of the travelers were kept. Enclosures were also provided for the cattle and hogs of the drivers. The old inn, still standing, was remodeled by the Morgans who removed the top story which contained the small rooms opening on long halls which were rented to travelers. This place was known far and wide as a resting place for weary travelers and was most appropriate to the name "Travelers Rest." The Major Lynch place passed into the hands of his son-in-law, Col. S. S. Crittenden, who continued to operate it as an inn for some time but moved to the city of Greenville and eventually sold the place to Rev. D. B. Talley, a Baptist minister.

Stephen Stanley Crittenden, son of Dr. John and Sara Crittenden, met and married Eliza, only child of Major Lynch, in 1855 and made his home in the Travelers Rest area. Col. Crittenden served as postmaster at Travelers Rest for thirteen years and then moved to Greenville where he served as postmaster for several years. He was author of *The Greenville Century Book*, which is very valuable to students of the county history.

After the Crittendens moved to Greenville, the stage coach stop was moved to the home of Col. Robert Anderson about a mile further down the Buncombe Road. The Col. Anderson place had been built by Chevis Montgomery of Spartanburg in 1851. Montgomery, a cousin of Minerva Bradley, purchased a part of the Bradley land and built a large fourteen-room house in 1851, which he operated as an inn during the Civil War years and afterward until 1873 when he sold it to Col. Robert Wright Anderson. The house, now the home of Col. Anderson's grandson, Robert LeRoy Anderson, is still standing in good condition except that the outside kitchen has been torn down.

Col. Robert W. Anderson was born in Laurens District at Waterloo, South Carolina, on August 13, 1828, being one among the sixteen children of Capt. George and Millie Smith Anderson. This family furnished eleven sons to the Confederate Army. Col. Anderson married Mary McCullough, daughter of Col. Joseph McCullough of the Princeton section of lower Greenville County, and they originally made their home near Greenwood. While residing there they became parents of four little daughters. When all four died while quite young, three within three weeks of each other, Col. and Mrs. Anderson decided to leave their home for the more healthful climate of Travelers Rest. They bought the large house which Mr. Chevis Montgomery had built in 1851 and moved into it in 1873. They continued to operate this large and commodious house as an inn, and many people from the "low country", especially from Charleston came up by train and spent from a few weeks to the entire summer there. Mrs. Anderson was noted for setting a splendid table which the guests enjoyed along with the mountain air, good water, and pleasant company. Col. Anderson also operated the Travelers Rest post office for nine years. His inn was also the stage stop. It is said that the stage driver would size up the passenger list and give as many toots on his stage horn as there were to be guests for dinner so that places might be readied at the table. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson were parents of the following children: Mrs. B. F. Goodlett (Fannie), Mrs. Tom Roe (Maude), Mrs. Edward Hillhouse (Minnie), and James Robert Anderson.

After the death of Col. Anderson in 1898, his daughter, Mrs. Minnie Anderson Hillhouse, who had married Edward Young Hillhouse, son of Dr. John Peter Hillhouse, bought out the interest

of the other heirs and increased the capacity and scope of the big house. As there was a fine large spring near the house it was named the Spring Park Inn and the park near the spring was called Spring Park. The Carolina, Knoxville and Western Railway train called "The Swamp Rabbit" passed very near the inn. It made a stop there and passengers who had come from distant points were able to alight near the door. Excursions were run out from Greenville to the picnic grounds and many gay times were had. Seeing the need for more recreational facilities, the railroad built a large pavilion on the Hillhouse property and all manner of outings, church picnics, ball games were enjoyed there, even dancing on Saturday nights. Mr. Ed Hillhouse was always very active in politics and it became an established custom for the political campaign speaking round to begin at the Spring Park. Special trains were run out from Greenville to accommodate those who were not able or did not wish to come by way of horse and buggy. Those activities continued for many years, the inn being full of guests and the park full of pleasure seekers.

Mr. Ed and Mrs. Minnie Hillhouse were well known over the whole of Greenville County. During World War I, Mrs. Hillhouse operated a canteen for the soldiers in Greenville. Later she operated a lunch room and recreation center in the old Record Building for use of the business women of Greenville.

SCHOOLS OF TRAVELERS REST

From early times the residents of the Travelers Rest area were interested in the progress of their community and realized that education was essential to that progress. Before the advent of public school, many families employed private tutors for their children. Present residents remember hearing their parents speak of these tutors. Col. Robert Anderson maintained a small building in his yard to which his children and those of a few of his neighbors repaired for instruction by a tutor.

The first school available to the community was a log cabin of one room in which one teacher labored to instruct children of several grades for a few months each year. This building stood on land donated by Major Henry Lynch, one of the early residents and was located about where the residence of George Coleman, Sr., now stands. It is said to have had slab benches. It was a private school and a small fee was charged. The late Miss Jennie

Coleman said that this school, as well as ones in the nearby communities of Pleasant Retreat, White Horse, Bates Old Field (Near the Coleman Heights development), and others were taught by school masters who did not receive much in the way of salary and who "boarded around" in the homes of the pupils for several weeks at a time. Some of these teachers remembered by Miss Jennie were Mr. John Robert Flyler, father of Dr. John Flyler, former president of Furman University, Rev. A. B. Langston, Mr. T. V. Farrow, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Henry Southern and Squire Billy West.

The school session first ran about four months and later was expanded into six or seven months. The session was terminated in April so that the children could aid in the cultivation of the field crops and was resumed for six weeks in the summer when there was not much work to be done. It did not open again until the cotton had been picked in the fall. Numerous residents of Travelers Rest recall going to private schools used to supplement these short term schools.

TRAVELERS REST ACADEMY

About the year 1883, Mr. Robert Anderson, Col. Stanley Crittenden, Tyre Williams, Thomas B. Benson and J. D. Cooper decided that a larger and better school should be built. They therefore, as trustees, formed a stock company for a school called the "Travelers Rest Academy" and sold stock in the same. Three acres of land was secured from the Crittenden children, heirs of their grandfather, Major Henry Lynch, at the site of the present Peterson Lumber Company.

The trustees mentioned, built a three-room frame structure, having one long room in front with two smaller ones in the rear with adjustable walls. When three teachers were available all three rooms were used, but when only two teachers were employed the walls were pushed back. The school was heated by wood stoves and was considered a very nice building, even having a stage for the Friday afternoon "speeches" of the children.

It was continued as a private school for ten years but began to be called the "T. R. High School" as is shown from an old paper of Mr. Anderson dated 1893, "To Stockholders of Travelers Rest High School." The school was turned over to the board of education of the county in the early part of the century. The first

graduating class to receive certified high school diplomas was that of 1911. Three of these graduates now living in the Travelers Rest and Greenville area are Carrie Goodlett Holtzclaw of Travelers Rest, Roy Hunt of Greenville, and Lula Coleman Talley of White Horse Road.

By 1914 this frame building had become inadequate. It was torn down and a four room brick building was erected. Later more classrooms and a gymnasium were added which provided twelve classrooms and a nice auditorium.

TRAVELERS REST ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

The building of a much larger and more commodious school was begun and completed in time for the fall session of 1930 to begin. At the time, C. P. Rice was superintendent and Sloan Westmoreland, principal. In 1953 a six-room annex to the school was built for the primary grades. At the present time there are four first grades and four second grades there and on the second floor. In 1951 the schools of Greenville County were consolidated into one district — the Greenville County School District.

In 1956 crowded conditions at the Travelers Rest School necessitated the building of a new high school, and the Travelers Rest School was devoted exclusively to the primary and grammar grades and became officially known as the Travelers Rest Elementary School with Mr. Williams as principal. It has continued to grow. Some changes have been made in the physical plant, the school cafeteria now occupying the former athletic room and the space in the basement formerly used as a cafeteria now being used as a band room and classroom.

HIGH SCHOOL

A handsome new high school was built on Watson Road on a thirty-five acre lot, formerly the Howard property, in 1958. This school has twenty-five rooms in two wings, a modern cafeteria which uses five cooks and two dietitians, a band room, choral room, executive wing, room for full-time counselor, health room, and teachers' lounge. It also has a modern gymnasium, dressing rooms, and splendid football field. It has a good physical education program, efficient business education department, home economics department, agriculture department, science department, and industrial education department. An art department is to be added

next year. It has a good library of which Mrs. Mary Coleman Thomason had charge from 1956 until 1961. Mrs. Margaret Turner is now librarian. The school is now (1966) a member of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

ATHENS SCHOOL

Greenville County Negro schools prior to consolidation in 1961, with the exception of the one that was known as Travelers Rest Colored School, were all one and two teacher schools. Travelers Rest had five teachers. Athens Elementary, our present school, was built in 1954. The school was named for the old Athens division of Travelers Rest.

The town of Travelers Rest had been issued a charter by the South Carolina legislature in 1891, but due to jealousy between the upper and lower parts of the town as well as a school dispute, the upper portion drew out and formed a separate town called Athens in the year 1893. There were even two railroad stations for the Swamp Rabbit Railroad. Mr. John Plyler, father of the late Dr. J. L. Plyler, was town clerk of the town of Athens and the town council book which he kept is preserved. The differences between the two parts of town were settled and the whole area reassumed the name of Travelers Rest in 1900.

Among the physicians serving Travelers Rest have been Dr. John Peter Hillhouse, Dr. M. L. West, Dr. Charles Benson, Dr. B. J. Goodlett, Dr. S. R. Gaston, Drs. T. E. and Stanley Coleman, Dr. Landrum McCarrell, Dr. John Holliday, and Dr. James Barnett. Of these Dr. Goodlett served the area for fifty years, longer than any other.

The churches of the Travelers Rest area have played an important part in its development. Reedy River Baptist Church is the oldest of these churches, having been established in 1778 at a point about three miles above Travelers Rest. It was the mother of other early Baptist churches, including Euoree, established in 1851, Ebenezer, established in 1835. There have been four church buildings of the Reedy River Church, first 1800; the first one at the present location in 1819; second one in 1873; third one in 1910; present one in 1949. The educational building was added in 1957. The new educational building is just completed. In the early years of the church there were numerous colored members, but most of them left to form churches of their own about 1865.

However, there are several colored people buried in the adjoining cemetery. The original records of the church beginning in 1799 have been preserved and are kept in a vault at the church. A history of the church has been compiled from these old records and other sources by W. Mann Batson.

In addition to the early churches mentioned, others in the area are Jackson Grove Methodist, founded in 1832; Travelers Rest Methodist, founded in 1895; First Baptist, founded in 1913; Trinity Presbyterian, founded in 1933; and Clearview Baptist, founded in 1953.

Travelers Rest has numerous active fraternal and civic organizations including Cooper Masonic Lodge, Eastern Star, Lions Club, Civitan Club, Jaycees, Travelers Rest and Mountain Laurel Garden Clubs, Travelers Rest Study Club, Business and Professional Women's Club, JayceeEtts and Travelers Rest Community Club.

There are several industries within the town or adjacent to it, including Renfrew Bleachery, Zonolite Vermiculite Company, Palmetto Garment Company, Dann Manufacturing Company, Emb-Tex Corporation; also, Duke Power Company branch and Southern Bell Telephone branch.

The old town charter having expired, a new one was issued in 1959 with George Coleman as first mayor. Dr. James Barnett is serving as mayor at the present time, 1967, and he and the town council, as well as interested citizens, have great plans for the future development of the town and area. With two water mains running through the town giving access to the unsurpassed mountain water and a sanitary system being commenced soon, there is no limit to the town's possible expansion which should make its future history a fine continuation of its interesting past.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR AND GREENVILLE

HENRY B. MCKOY

It has been rewarding to search among the records and to talk with older citizens of Greenville and to find that there are still those among us, who remember what is meant by the cry of sixty-seven years ago, "Remember The Maine." The battleship *Maine* was sunk in Havana harbor on February 15, 1898, under mysterious circumstances, with a loss of 266 men and officers.¹ Congress, though President McKinley on April 25, 1898, declared war on Spain.² On Friday August 12, 1898, the Secretary of State, William R. Day, and the French Ambassador, Jules Cambon, acting on behalf of Spain signed a peace protocol ending hostilities and President McKinley proclaimed an armistice.³ This was a most four months after the declaration of war, and six months after the sinking of the *Maine*.⁴

It is my purpose to tell of some of the events that happened during this period and of the effects this war had on the town, the county, and the citizens of Greenville. It must be remembered that in 1898, Greenville was a small town with only 9000 souls, and there was not even one paved street in the village and very few sidewalks.⁵ President McKinley issued a call on April 23, 1898, for 125,000 volunteers, and there was an instant response in Greenville.

The Butler Guards of Greenville was a military company before the Confederate War, and claimed to be the first company of soldiers from South Carolina to be mustered into the Confederate Army, when they joined the Second South Carolina Regiment in Richmond under Gen. J. B. Kershaw.⁶ In 1898 the Butler Guards was the only active military company in Greenville County, and was a member of the South Carolina National Guard. Oscar K. Mauldin was their captain, with Wade H. Ligon and

¹Frank Frelsdal, *The Splendid Little War* (New York, 1958), p. 2.

²Henry B. Russell, *Our War With Spain* (New York, 1898), p. 352.

³"An Eye Witness," *The Spanish-American War* (1899), p. 223.

⁴*Ibid.*, p. 1.

⁵*The United States Census of 1890.*

⁶Letter of W. T. Shumate, April 11, 1914, in the *Greenville News*, July 20, 1902.

Thomas B. Ferguson as 1st. and 2nd. lieutenants. Edward B. Ligon and C. A. Parkins were sergeants.⁷ Captain Mauldin and his company were anxious to have their organization, again, among the first to volunteer for service, and their conduct refuted the report that the military of South Carolina was not willing to enter unconditionally the service of the United States Army. Fifty-eight men of the Butler Guards signified their purpose to volunteer and twenty-six other men joined up with them making a full complement of eighty-four men, that was required for a company.⁸

Within a few days after the declaration of war another company, which was known both as the Greenville Guards and the Greenville Volunteers, was organized under the efforts of Augustus D. Hoke who became the captain, and James W. Gray, Jr., and William D. Whitnire who were installed as 1st. and 2nd. lieutenants. Harry A. Dargan was first sergeant.⁹ The officers of these two companies came from Greenville as did a large portion of the men, but many came from the adjoining counties and the upper section of this state.

After signing for service the Butler Guards were quartered at the City Armory on the east side of Laurens Street, between Washington and McBee Avenue, near the old City Hall.¹⁰ The Greenville Volunteers or Guards, under Captain Augustus D. Hoke, were bivouaced at the County Court House, where they set up a tent on the street which was used for enlistment purposes. The Butler Guards had uniforms and arms, but Captain Hoke's company had neither, but in spite of this, strict military order was observed.¹¹

On May 3, 1868, Col. J. W. Cagle, who was the last Commander of the Guards at the close of the Confederate War, came before the soldiers and made them a stirring speech. The *Greenville Mountaineer* reported, "May 7th. is a day that will long occupy a conspicuous place in the history of Greenville, for then it was, that two companies from this town left to take their place in the army. Assembled early at the City Armory, was the Butler

⁷Joseph Wallis Floyd, *Historical Notes and Itinerary of South Carolina Volunteer Troops Who Served in the Late War Between the United States and Spain* . . . (Columbia, 1901) (hereinafter cited as S. C. in the Sp.-Am. War)

⁸*Greenville Mountaineer*, April 10, 1868.

⁹Floyd, S. C. in the Sp.-Am. War.

¹⁰*Ibid.*

¹¹*Ibid.*

Guards, one hundred strong. Each soldier wore a buttonhole bouquet and the officers had been presented with flowers by the women of the Female Academy. When they had formed, Captain Mauldin stepped between the two lines, which extended the whole length of the hall, and holding up a tattered banner, called the men to attention. It was the 'Bonnie Blue Flag that bears the Single Star', which he held up and it was the old bullet scarred battle flag of the Butler Guards used in the Confederate War. He then made a short patriotic talk, and declared that this company would always keep this flag, and its memory unsullied.¹²

These two companies left for Columbia on May 4. All schools had been dismissed, all local bands assembled and the Greenville and Columbia Depot presented an animated spectacle with the men, women and children of the town there to say goodbye. The bands played "Dixie" and other patriotic airs, and there were more tears than cheers when the train pulled away.¹³ Over two hundred men left at this time and there were few families in this small town that did not have a relative or a friend involved.

Only men with the finest physique were accepted in the arm and an alarming proportion of all volunteers were rejected. The Butler Guards had fifty-six men to pass the physical test and the Greenville Guards had fifty-two men accepted.¹⁴ A mass meeting was held in Beattie's Hall on May 11 to discuss measures to obtain recruits to fill the vacancies in the Greenville companies. There were stirring speeches by Ex. Lt. Gov. W. L. Mauldin, Col. J. C. Boyd, P. T. Hayne, C. W. Dillard, J. W. Cray, Joe B. Sloan, and John H. Earle.¹⁵ Results were good, for the Greenville Guards was mustered into the service of the United States Army on May 13, 1868, as Company F of the First South Carolina Volunteer Infantry.¹⁶ And the Butler Guards were mustered two days later on May 15 as Company H of the First South Carolina Volunteer Infantry. It was told that Capt. Mauldin was ready with the other company but refused to be mustered in on Friday 13th.

On June 8 Companies F and H left Columbia for Camp Thomas, Georgia, where they were assigned to the First Army Corps.¹⁷ They proceeded by rail via Spartanburg and Greenville.

¹²*Greenville Mountebank*, May 7, 1868.

¹³*Ibid.*, May 14, 1868.

¹⁴*Ibid.*, May 18, 1868.

¹⁵*Playd*, S. C. in the *Sp-Am. War*.

And the town of Greenville met them at the depot, and the second ovation to it's heroes was even greater than the first. Again all schools were dismissed and the pupils attended in a body and there was much band music. The town people had made one thousand sandwiches and there were special boxes of choice food for the "Greenville boys."¹⁶

Both companies left Camp George H. Thomas, Georgia, on June 9 for Camp Cuba Libre, Florida, and were assigned to duty with the Seventh Army Corps. They did not get to Cuba. On September 24, they returned to Camp Ellerbe at Columbia, South Carolina. The headlines of the *Greenville Mountaineer* of November 2, 1898, reported "the fighting being over, the enlisted men cry, 'We want to go home,' and it is their almost unanimous will, to be mustered out."¹⁷ The local railroads sold excursion tickets to Columbia so that Greenville people could see their boys, and especially for the mustering out of the First Regiment. The Greenville Companies F and H were mustered out on November 9, 1898.¹⁸

There was also organized in Greenville another volunteer company under William G. Sirrine as captain, Richard L. Dargan and Theodore C. Stone as 1st. and 2nd. lieutenants. The sergeants were Augustus M. Deal, Christie J. D. DeCamp, William P. Ligon, Claud M. Crawford and Robert E. Houston. It was proposed that they be called "The Hampton Rifles." They were mustered into service at Camp Ellerbe, Columbia, South Carolina, on June 15, 1898. Although the officers were from Greenville, as were most of the noncoms, the privates came from all over the state. This company was designated as Company B Second Regiment, South Carolina Volunteer Infantry, assigned to the Second Army Corps. This company went to Jacksonville and then Savannah, where they boarded the transport *Roumanian* on January 3, 1899, for Havana, Cuba, and were stationed at Camp Columbia nearby. They made a memorable march of fifty miles to Guines, Cuba, February 19-23, 1899. They returned to Havana, leaving there for Savannah where they arrived on March 22. They proceeded from there to Augusta, Georgia, where they were mustered out on March 28, 1899. This company organized under Captain Wil-

¹⁶*Greenville Mountaineer*, June 8, 1898.

¹⁷*Ibid.*, November 2, 1898.

¹⁸*Phyl.*, S. C. in the Sp.-Am. War.

liam G. Sirrine is the only Greenville Company that did reach Cuba.¹⁹

When Gov. Ellerbee called the National Guard into service he stated that no colored troops would be called under the first demand.²⁰ On July 10, 1898, the *Daily Greenville* published this notice, "The men who intend to enlist in the Mountain City Volunteers, which is a colored company, being organized by J. C. Hill, are asked to meet at the courthouse on Monday evening. There are said to be one hundred of them. All who do not intend to enlist are requested by authorities, to stay away." There is no evidence of any further action to form a Negro company here.

On June 1, 1898, the *Mountaineer* reported "The recently organized Home Guards and a company formed from the rejected men of the Butler Guards have consolidated and will apply for the charter of the old Butler Guards, under which name they will ask admission to the State Militia. The officers of the new company are F. B. McBee, Captain, S. F. Burgess and A. Perkins 1st. and 2nd. Lieutenants. It is stated that there are about seventy-five men on the roll of the new company. This company will do militia duty entirely."

Dr. Robert Emmet Houston served as a sergeant under Capt. Wm. G. Sirrine in the Second Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers. Mrs. Houston, last April, told of his carrying a small camera with him in the service. And that he took a number of pictures of his colonel and other officers, and sold them to members of the regiment. He then loaned this money at high interest to his "crap-shooting" comrades. After his discharge he found that this money amounted to enough to make a down payment for tuition to the University of Virginia, where he later studied medicine. Mrs. Houston has a small photo of Dr. Houston and Eugene Stone, Sr., showing them in a tent during the Spanish-American War.

In the center of the large circle at Springwood Cemetery at Greenville, South Carolina is a small marble shaft, marking the grave of Wade Hampton Parker, the first soldier from Greenville to die in service during the Spanish-American War. Carved thereon is "Born in York County August 18, 1878. Died Columbia, S. C. May 16, 1898. Co. H.S.C.V.L First Regiment." A newspaper

¹⁹1861.

²⁰Greenville *Mountaineer*, April 20, 1898.

story states, "A squad of soldiers from the Butler Guards under Capt. F. B. McBoe attended the funeral and proceeded the body to Springwood Cemetery, after which they fired a military salute over the grave."²¹

Some amusing incidents and stories were circulated in Greenville during the Spanish-American War. On March 9, 1898, the editor of the *Greenville Mountaineer* reported, "It is now well understood that our local house-mover, Haynes, will be given the contract to raise the wreck of the *Maine*, as the New York company did not have the facilities. The wreck will be brought direct to Greenville, via Reedy River, where it will become a National Monument." The *Mountaineer* further states, "President McKinley will make his headquarters at Caesars Head, and the very name of the place is enough to bring victory. A great telescope from Chicago University will be mounted in an observatory erected on the mountain, from which place the President and his official household can without difficulty view the operations in Habana Harbor. The Butler Guards are to be sent to Caesars Head to protect the President and are now being feasted on game chickens to put the fighting spirit in them."²²

A group was always to be found around the newspaper's bulletin board. One who could not read asked, "What is printed there?" He was informed that "Commander Dewey has been engaged in a bloody fight. The Spanish Navy has been whipped. All the Philippine Islands except two have been sunk, and these two islands are now being towed by a tug, and will be hitched onto Cuba."²³

The first intimation that a Spanish-War camp might be located in Greenville is found in the *Greenville Mountaineer* of June 15, 1898, which stated that there was an excellent chance of getting a camp for soldiers, which the government would locate some place in the South. Mayor James T. Williams, Alderman James Frank Richardson, and Alester G. Funnar rode on the same train with and contacted the army men who were inspecting the advantages of different towns. They traveled from Columbia to Charlotte, and had a most satisfactory interview. They were told that the government wanted principally good water and they as-

²¹Ibid., May 25, 1898.

²²Ibid., March 9, 1898.

²³Ibid., May 4, 1898.

sured the group that Greenville could supply that.²⁴ Williams, Richardson and Furman laid the groundwork well, for the army officers inspecting sites came to Greenville early in September, 1898. They were composed of Gen. George Schwann, Lt. Col. O'Riley, Medical Dept.; Lt. Col. Hodgson, Quartermaster Dept.; Capt. Craighill, Engineer Corps, and Capt. Dodd, Judge Advocate. They were driven over the city and shown the proposed sites for a camp on the Stone property on Earle Street, and off Anderson Street. They were also driven up to Paris Mountain and saw the adequate source of good water. The Paris Mountain Water Company was then a private concern with two reservoirs on the mountain. Harry T. Poe, superintendent, promised that the company would pipe water to the campsites.²⁵ A report was submitted stating, "That there were objectional features about a camp, but that they would be reduced to a minimum with proper management. But if 5000 men were stationed here Greenville would have \$150,000.00 spent here every month. And that would do wonders for Greenville."

On October 1, 1898, a mass meeting was held in Beattie's Hall which endorsed the action of Mayor James T. Williams and his committee. Gov. Mauldin presided, with A. C. Furman as secretary. The following were present, Mayor Williams, C. F. Dill, A. A. Gates, H. Endel, W. H. Ervine, F. M. Simons, James H. Morgan, J. F. Gonder, Davis Furman, E. B. L. Tayaska, Joseph A. McCoullough, A. B. Brown, J. F. Richardson, W. E. Beattie, J. B. Marshall and W. H. Cely. Committees were appointed on water, piping, securing land, and finances.²⁶ Then followed several weeks of intensive efforts of the citizens of Greenville and the original committee of Williams, Richardson and Furman to persuade the government to establish a camp here. This committee assembled information, wrote, telegraphed, and went to Washington where they talked with army officials, Congressmen and even had a visit with President McKinley.²⁷

Early in October the committee returned from Washington with definite assurance that a camp would be established here with two brigades and approximately ten thousand men. A news-

²⁴Ibid., June 18, 1898.

²⁵Ibid., October 1, 1898. It is interesting to note that the proposed meeting hall—the had been signed on August 12, 1898.

²⁶Ibid.

²⁷Reptist Courier, November 17, 1898.

paper commented, "Division Headquarters will be in Greenville which gives us a set of officers of high rank and these as a rule are gentlemen, of good social standing, whose families will accompany them." It was stated positively that no Negro troops will be sent here.²⁸ The original plan was to have one Brigade in Greenville and one in Spartanburg but because of the excellent water in Greenville both Brigades were established here.

The camp was named "Wetherill" in honor of Alexander Macomb Wetherill, who was one of the first men killed at the battle of San Juan in Cuba on July 1, 1898. Capt. Wetherill was first hurled in Cuba and later his remains were removed and interred in the officers section of the National Cemetery at Arlington, Virginia.²⁹

There were two sections of Camp Wetherill. One was located on the E. E. Stone property and was to the north of Earle Street, extending from Buncombe Street almost to the present Wade Hampton highway. The other section was located to the south and east of Anderson Street near and beyond the present Mills Mill, with 2nd. Division Headquarters being located to the west of Anderson Street on the exact site of our present hospital. A map drawn by the Engineers of the 2nd Div., 2nd Army Corps dated February 23, 1899, shows the locations of the units in the 2nd. Brigade, near Mills Mill. No map has been found of the First Brigade on Earle Street.

Camp Wetherill was strictly a tent camp. From photographs at hand this can be seen. Wooden buildings were erected for the headquarters, the hospital and the mess shacks. Some of the tents had wooden floors which gave some comfort to the men from the snow and the mud.

The Brigades from the 2nd. Division, 2nd. Army Corps, U. S. Volunteers, were sent to Greenville, S. C., from Camp Meade, Pa. Small detachments from each organization left Camp Meade on November 1, 1898, for the purpose of preparing camps for their respective regiments.³⁰ The newspaper of November 5th reports: "Engineer Corps making camp ready. Part of the soldiers

²⁸Ibid.

²⁹National Archives Record Service, letter to author, March 19, 1955.

³⁰"Monthly Reports of 2nd. Div., 2nd. Army Corps," November, December, 1898; January, February, 1899.

have come, and Greenville already has assumed a livelier look. With the soldiers the town began to look brighter and there is a perceptive increase in hurry and bustle. It has been extremely cold and one soldier remarked that Greenville was not the 'Sunny-South' he had heard about."⁸¹

The First and Second Brigades started leaving Camp Meade, Pa., on November 11, 1898, and the last arrived in Greenville, S. C., on November 17. The First Brigade consisted of the 203rd. New York, the 2nd. West Virginia, and the 5th. New Jersey. These were located on Earle Street where also the Brigade Hospital Corps made camp. The only house at that time on Earle Street belonged to E. E. Stone and is now occupied by a descendant Mrs. Agnes Stone Dorsey, who states that this house was used as a nurses' home by the Hospital Corps which was located nearby. The Second Brigade consisted of the 4th. Missouri, the 5th. Massachusetts, and the 201st. New York. The two brigades were both of Volunteer Infantry. The Second Brigade was located near the present Mills Mill.⁸²

The winter of 1898-1899 was one of the most severe winters that Greenville has ever experienced. (Although it was nearly duplicated in 1917-1918 when the 30th. Division was here). The soldiers were much disappointed to find cold weather when they expected a Florida Sunny South.

On November 14, the Second West Virginia Regiment marched from the depot out Washington Street "and into the hearts of the people," as the band leading the troops turned into Main Street, they played "Dixie," which was greeted by "rebel yells." The 203rd. New York arrived Sunday night November 13, and got a wet welcome as they pitched their tents in the mud.⁸³ The Fourth Missouri Regiment unloaded from the Columbia tracks near Anderson Street, and a "more disagreeable day has not been seen in Greenville this fall, and the boys received a had impression of Southern weather."⁸⁴ The Fifth Massachusetts arrived November 19, and completed the quota of troops for Greenville. "This organization was beautifully drilled and walked

⁸¹*Greenville Mountaineer*, November 8, 1898.

⁸²"Monthly Reports 2nd. Div., 2nd. Army Corps, November, December, 1898; January, February, 1899.

⁸³*Greenville Mountaineer*, November 16, 1898.

⁸⁴*Ibid.*, November 19, 1898.

along in a drenching rain as gaily as if the sun was shining. Their band discoursed sweet music along the march and rendered Dixie as they passed under Old Glory at the Mansion House."³⁶

The paymaster arrived in the latter part of November, and it was estimated that each regiment received \$30,000, and \$30,000 of this was spent in Greenville. Six regiments meant that \$180,000 was spent that month in Greenville.³⁷

The Christmas season of 1896 was the greatest rush that Greenville merchants had ever known, and the trade was beyond all expectations. It was impossible to buy any Christmas cards, books, trinkets, clothes or anything that might be suitable as a gift. The soldiers bought the woolen gloves and gauntlets available, besides other warm clothing.³⁸

The Mansion House was used as Division Headquarters and Proprietor A. A. Gates had a flag made, by special order, which was thirty feet long and hung it in front of the building. It was the largest flag ever seen here.³⁹ The troops also influenced the social and religious life of the town. The Fifth Massachusetts Regiment had a splendid aggregation of musicians and their music was very highly praised. They played for the German Club dances and were in great demand and greatly pleased the ladies. Rev. E. L. House, Chaplain of Fifth Massachusetts gave a lecture at Chloors College.⁴⁰ Chaplain House was invited to preach at the First Baptist Church one Sunday and greatly delighted his audience.⁴¹

The Confederate monument which then stood in the center of Main Street where Oak Street ends, was said to be of never-failing interest to the visiting Northern soldiers, who often took off their hats in respect when they passed this monument.⁴² I suppose the joke about the monument originated during the severe winter. "The weather got so cold that the soldier on the monument threw down his gun and put his hands in his pocket."

³⁶*Ibid.*

³⁷*Ibid.*, November 30, 1896.

³⁸*Ibid.*, December 24, 1896.

³⁹*Ibid.*, November 19, 1896.

⁴⁰*Ibid.*, February 25, 1897.

⁴¹*Reynolds Courier*, February, 1897.

⁴²*Greenville Mountaineer*, November 30, 1896.

Greenville merchants took note of the war in their advertising. Stradley and Barr said, "The Maine has blown up, but not our prices."⁴³ The shoe store of Jones & Herndon advertised, "The War in Spain may blow over, but our campaign is against high prices."⁴⁴ C. W. Estes advertised, "Lieutenant Hobson, the hero of Santiago, carried a ten thousand dollar life insurance policy, with us. That was Hobson's choice. Why can't it be yours?"⁴⁵ The *Baptist Courier* showed a drawing of a soldier with a knapsack, titled: "An Affair of the Nation. Pink Pills for Pale People."

There was a laundry owned by A. D. Hoke and W. D. Sullivan (afterwards sold to Pickelsimer) on the corner of Townes and College Streets. The soldiers walked from their camp on Earle Street bringing their soiled laundry and exchanged it for clean clothes which they put on after taking a bath at the cost of twenty-five cents. This was one of the few places where a hot bath could be obtained.⁴⁶

Because the soldiers were giving away and selling parts of their uniforms and equipment, the provost guard was given orders to arrest any citizen wearing any part of the uniform of a soldier. Exceptions were made in favor of ladies wearing capes of officers, "which has become quite the thing lately." An arrest was made of one prominent man found wearing an army overcoat.⁴⁷

The *Baptist Courier* complained when the Governor of New Jersey came to Greenville and took Sunday to review the New Jersey troops which were camped on Earle Street. "We are sorry the Governor took Sunday for this business, the people of Greenville and this state do not make a gala day of Sunday, and we regret the Governor has thus desecrated this holy day."⁴⁸

When the troops first arrived there was considerable drunkenness and disorder, as the soldiers soon learned of the dispensaries and the blind tigers. One squad of soldiers made a respectable woman dance for them, according to a newspaper story, which said, "the soldiers are not all conventional gentlemen, and some

⁴³*Ibid.*, March , 1898.

⁴⁴*Ibid.*, July 10, 1898.

⁴⁵*Greenville Piedmont*, August 20, 1899.

⁴⁶*Greenville Mountaineer*, February 25, 1899.

⁴⁷*Ibid.*

⁴⁸*Baptist Courier*, February , 1899.

of the things they do are a little startling." A New Yorker had the distinction of being the first soldier to be arrested. He was tanked up on South Carolina whiskey and was exuberantly drunk in front of the Mansion House.⁴⁸ The soldiers thought it great fun to flirt with the Greenville girls, but complained that most of them would not even look at a fellow.

The most serious crime occurred shortly after the troops arrived, when Weaver Smith, a little white beggar boy, was found foully murdered, with a long gash in his stomach. He was found in some weeds off Elford Street and it was definitely determined that it was done by a soldier.⁴⁹ The *Baptist Courier* carried the following proclamation, "Whereas information has been received of an atrocious murder in Greenville, on the body of Weaver Smith. There is a reward of \$250.00 for apprehension of the guilty. Signed W. H. Ellerbe, Governor, South Carolina."⁵⁰ Spartanburg chewed on "sour grapes" and said, "It is not so bad not to have a camp after all."

Early in 1899 a soldier created a disturbance and struck the guard who tried to arrest him. He was fired at by the provost guard and the rifle bullet passed through the parlor window of Sheriff P. D. Gilreath, who lived at Richardson and Buncombe Streets. (He was the great grandfather of Phillip Hungerford)⁵¹

Order on the streets however did greatly improve and conditions changed, as the men became better disciplined. The men were not allowed to purchase liquor from the dispensaries. General Davis installed a strong provost guard of three hundred men with one hundred on duty at all times.⁵²

The minutes of the First Presbyterian Session record a single addition to its membership from the camp, Private Wade Hampton Rice of West Virginia Infantry who joined on profession of faith. It is worth noting that the available histories of the Baptist, Methodist and Episcopal churches make no mention of the Span-

⁴⁸*Greenville Mountaineer*, November 12, 1898.

⁴⁹*Ibid.*, November 23, 1898.

⁵⁰*Baptist Courier*, November 24, 1898.

⁵¹*Greenville Mountaineer*, January 7, 1899.

⁵²*Ibid.*, November 19, 1898.

ish-American War camp. The Presbyterian Church reported to the Presbytery that the camp injected new problems in the town, and that some members were enticed by the band concerts to the camps to forget the sanctity of the Sabbath. And that the first thing the troops did when they arrived was NOT to go to church.⁶³

Arthur Gower writes in his history of the Presbyterian Church, "The soldiers gathered quickly, and there was slight preparation for their care, either physical, mental, social or spiritual. But it is to Greenville's credit that almost all went away with a pleasant feeling toward Greenville. Much money flowed into this section through the sojourn of these soldiers, and their conduct induced more alertness in the home people, and despite some blots and blemishes, that would take time to eradicate, their coming was a real benefit to Greenville."

Mr. Charles A. David, a noted cartoonist and author, drew a cartoon of a Spanish-American War soldier with snow covered mountains as a background. A thermometer showed zero, and it was snowing. His hat had blown off, the gun on his shoulder as well as his red nose was dripping icicles. It was titled, "On Guard In The Sunny South." This was printed in color on cardboard and sold by the hundreds to the soldiers who mailed them back home.

Local jewelers also capitalized on the camp. On the bowls of silver spoons was engraved the words "Camp Wetherill", and were sold as gifts and mementos. Mrs. McKoy owns one of these spoons.

Several letters exist from soldiers who were at Camp Wetherill who wrote thanking citizens and friends for kindness to them while here. Mrs. Kate Wier Wynne, living at that time on North Main Street befriended many of the guards that patrolled the street in front of her house, with hot food and drink, during the freezing weather. One of these soldiers presented her with an army cape. During the freezing winter of 1917 another soldier,

⁶³Henry B. McKoy, *History of the First Presbyterian Church, Greenville (Greenville, S. C., 1902)*, p. 254.

from Camp Sevier, complained that he had but one blanket to keep warm. Mrs. Wynne gave him that cape. This is the cape, and I was the soldier.

Mr. Guy B. Foster, whose home was directly across Stone Avenue from the camp, told how these soldiers inspired him, a boy of thirteen, and of his desire to join the army with them and his disappointment in not being allowed to do so. He related incidents and details of this camp from personal knowledge. His sister, Mrs. A. Foster Geiger, who was older, vividly remembered and told of many events. An army bakery was located on Earle Street, from which bread was sent to the other brigade. A wagon full of bread being hauled by six mules became stalled in the mud on Main Street in front of where the Public Library now is. The wagon was mired to the axles. The mules were unhitched and carried to the camp for rest. The next morning six fresh mules arrived but the wagon had become frozen solid in the mud, and could not be budged. The bread was unloaded, and the wagon remained in the mud, ice and snow until spring thawed it out.

Miss Athalie Moseley who lived at that time on Cedar Lane Road told of her father bringing milk to the camp on Earle Street and selling it to the men by the cupful. Fresh milk not being part of their rations, was almost unavailable. She went many times to the camp with her father who befriended the soldiers and entertained many of them in his home. She furnished me with this strong box, which has Co. H 2nd, West Virginia, U. S. Army stamped upon it. This was one of the companies located on Earle Street.

By the spring of 1899 it was obvious that the war would not be renewed. The First and Second Brigades were discontinued as organizations on March 3, 1899, and some of the troops were mustered out in Greenville. All had left by the end of March.⁶⁴

However, there were some interesting after-effects of the war which influenced the development of Greenville. The *Greenville News* states that "General Leonard Wood was a fast friend of Capt. W. G. Sirrine because of their service together in Cuba

⁶⁴"Monthly Reports of 2nd. Div., 2nd. Army Corps," February, 1899.

during the Spanish-American War. Mr. W. G. Sirrine brought General Wood to Greenville and because of this visit, Camp Sevier was established here. General Wood was primarily responsible for the location of encampments."⁸⁸

The site on the Stone property on Earle Street vacated by Camp Wetherill, became Greenville's first real estate development. Alester C. Furman brought an auctioneer up from Charleston, and Mr. Furman under a high silk hat leading a brass band walked from a dirt Main Street to the Stone property, where he sold small lots. This sale netted the astronomical sum of \$15,000, all in one day.⁸⁹

Within twelve months, the little town of Greenville had heard a declaration of war and had seen the signing of an armistice. They had organized and furnished three complete companies of soldiers, sent them off to war and had seen their return. They had sought and obtained an army camp and had been invaded by a force of soldiers greater than their own number. These also within this time returned to their homes.

The impact of these events has had a great and lasting effect on the town of Greenville. Its pace quickened. A considerable amount of money had passed through this section and some of it remained. New ideas had germinated. Many soldiers had made friends and liked what they saw and had stayed behind. The first streets began to be paved. Local businesses were encouraged and new industry was invited. Paris Mountain Water Company having laid new pipes to the camp, sought to have the area developed. Truly the Greenville of today can look back on those times and see the stuff that they were made of.

I like to think of the patriotism of those three companies of Greenville's soldiers, who at the drop of a hat were ready and anxious to go to war to serve their country. And of the citizens of Greenville who gave them up and sent them off "with tears and cheers." And of those same soldiers, who with the war won, wanted only to come home to their families and friends. It is in these, that we can see the backbone and the sinews of our strength and Greenville's success of today.

⁸⁸Undated clipping from *Greenville News*, clipping file of W. G. Sirrine, Greenville Public Library.

⁸⁹*Greenville News*, September 25, 1949.

**NAMES OF MEN IN COMPANY H. FIRST REGIMENT
SOUTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR**

Organized in Greenville, S. C.

Formerly known as The Butler Guards

Oscar K. Mauldin, 23 years, Captain, lawyer, Greenville, S. C.
 Wade H. Ligon, 26 years, 1st. Lt., merchant, Greenville
 Thomas B. Ferguson, 24 years, 2nd. Lt., mechanic, Greenville
 Edward B. Ligon, 22 years, 1st. sergeant, mechanic, Greenville
 Benj. H. Kendrick, 28 years, Qt. Master Sergeant, mechanic, Greenville
 James E. Dyer, 22 years, Sergeant, Mechanic, Greenville
 Thomas Leslie, 19 years, Sergeant, mechanic, Greenville
 Norman Z. Abbott, 20 years, Corporal, saw mill, Central
 Claude D. Pell, 24 years, Corporal, clerk, Greenville
 Kirk N. Robinson, 23 years, Corporal, insurance, Greenville
 Edwin B. Haney, 20 years, Corporal, mechanic, Greenville
 James N. Bolding, 23 years, Corporal, barber, Greenville
 Thomas E. Price, 24 years, Corporal, carpenter, Greenville
 John A. Moseley, Corporal, Greenville
 Henry M. Smith, 26 years, Corporal, guard, Greenville
 Bud B. Mathews, 35 years, Corporal, carpenter, Greenville
 William H. Charles, 43 years, Corporal, clerk, Greenville
 Jesse H. Henderson, Corporal, Greenville
 William T. Preston, 18 years, private, carpenter, Spartanburg
 William B. Adams, private, Greenville
 Herbert D. Torrence, 23 years, private, blacksmith, Greenville
 Andrew C. League, 27 years, private, farmer, Greenville
 Robert B. Arthur, 20 years, private, clerk, Greenville
 William M. Benton, 29 years, private, laborer, Greenville
 Edward Bowen, 22 years, private, weaver, Greenville
 Ernest Y. Brooks, 19 years, private, farmer, Greenville
 Edgar W. Bull, 23 years, private, stonecutter, Greenville
 William A. Betts, private, Pelzer
 Henry V. Burdett, 30 years, private, carpenter, Greenville
 Rowland J. Cahill, 19 years, private, salesman, Spartanburg
 John M. Crook, 21 years, private, printer, Greenville
 Robert L. Chandler, 19 years, private, farmer, Greenville
 George A. Cox, 21 years, private, farmer, Greenville
 Charles R. Crumley, 20 years, private, brakeman, Greenville
 Nathl P. Cunningham, private, Danville, Va.
 Andrew S. Curston, private, Greenville
 Francis G. Earle, 38 years, private, farmer, Holland
 James W. Foster, private, Greenville
 William M. Foster, private, Greenville
 James M. Garner, 28 years, private, weaver, Greenville
 James M. Griffith, 21 years, private, farmer, Greenville
 Ben A. Griggth, private, Camden
 Robt. T. Gunnells, private, Greenville

Whitfield A. Hayes, 20 years, private, weaver, Pelzer
 Wm. S. Hunnicutt, 22 years, private, carpenter, Murphy, N. C.
 Memmus W. Hudgens, 20 years, private, farmer, Laurens
 John P. Hawkins, private, Greenville
 Lewis A. Henderson, private, Gaffney
 Leland A. Hopkins, private, Greenville
 John H. Jones, private, Greenville
 Pleasant A. Jenkins, 25 years, private, carpenter, Greenville
 Thomas B. Kennemore, 18 years, private, student, Greenville
 Manley E. Kennemore, 18 years, private, farmer, Greenville
 John F. Kennedy, 18 years, private, millman, Pelzer
 William S. Land, 29 years, private, carpenter, Greenville
 Julian E. Lane, 23 years, private, clerk, Greenville
 John S. Lupo, 19 years, private, farmer, Greenville
 Abe C. Lynn, 23 years, private, farmer, Greenville
 James Luoney, private, Greenville
 John R. Lenderman, private, Reedy River
 George D. McAlister, 21 years, private, farmer, Spartanburg
 John L. McClellon, 21 years, private, farmer, Williamston
 William H. McGaha, 26 years, private, weaver, Greenville
 Austin L. Mahaffy, 23 years, private, clerk, Williamston
 George W. Manley, 38 years, private, upholster, Greenville
 Moore Murphy, private, farmer, Greenville
 Julius H. Mancke, private, Columbia
 Woodfin L. McLane, private, Greenville
 Albert C. McCreary, private, Pelzer
 James V. Nabers, private, St. Allans
 Geo. B. Patterson, 19 years, private, miller, Greenville
 John J. Pinson, 23 years, private, plumber, Greenville
 Isham W. Pinson, private, Greenville
 George Pierce, private, Greenville
 Robt. R. Richardson, 27 years, private, weaver, Greenville
 Sanford Scruggs, 20 years, private, expressman, Greenville
 Luther A. Seay, 30 years, private, farmer, Inman
 Robt. C. Simpson, 19 years, private, millman, Pelzer
 Rowley H. Smith, 23 years, private, carpenter, Greenville
 John L. Stroud, 23 years, private, millman, Pelzer
 George W. Serratt, 21 years, private, millman, Greenville
 Anthony Stowe, private, millman, Greenville
 Ben M. Stradley, private, Greenville
 George E. Turpin, 45 years, private, carpenter, Greenville
 Geo. M. Thackston, private, Sterling
 Frank Vaughan, private, Greenville
 Forest N. Wakefield, 18 years, private, weaver, Greenville
 Guy L. Watson, 21 years, private, clerk, Greenville
 John A. Wilson, 23 years, private, farmer, Landrum
 Lewis W. Wilson, 20 years, private, carpenter, Greenville
 Robert C. Wilson, 23 years, private, weaver, Greers
 Columbus M. Watson, private, Willis
 Claude E. Chapinam, 21 years, private, farmer, Greenville

Henry L. Tripp, private, Landrum
 Herbert M. Gaines, 26 years, sergeant, mechanic, Caffney
 William A. Wallace, 23 years, sergeant, bookkeeper, Greenville
 Hayne Y. Smith, 38 years, corporal, kiln-man, Greenville
 William B. League, 28 years, private, carpenter, Greenville
 Henry Pollard, private, Greenville
 Samuel R. Preston, private, Greenville
 Herbert C. Daggett, 22 years, private, painter, Anderson
 Thomas Paiga, 28 years, private, decorator, Anderson
 Milledge L. Bonham, Jr., 18 years, private, student, Anderson
 Samuel Franklin, 31 years, private, machinist, Macon, Ga.
 William W. Wells, 20 years, Corporal, railroad agent, Greenville
 Lon Ward, private, Greenville
 Reuben R. Hollingshead, 41 years, private, jeweler, Spartanburg
 John H. Beard, private, Greenville
 Meredith Cot, 27 years, private, clerk, Greenville
 Avery H. Hightower, private, Greenville
 William Mathews, private, Greenville
 Thomas J. Steina, private, Greenville
 Laurence L. Turner, 38 years, private, farmer, Greenville
 Sanders W. Patterson, 21 years, private, millman, Pelzer
 Daniel M. Shipman, 30 years, private, framer, Greenville
 Lee M. Walker, 22 years, private, weaver, Augusta, Ga.
 William L. Walker, 24 years, private, blacksmith, Greenville

NAMES OF THE MEN IN COMPANY F, FIRST REGIMENT
 SOUTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY
 SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

Organized in Greenville, S. C.

Formerly known as The Greenville Guards.

Augustus D. Hoke, 28 years, Captain, laundry, Greenville
 James W. Gray, Jr., 23 years, 1st Lt., planter, Greenville
 William D. Whitmire, 24 years, 2nd, Lt., deputy sheriff, Greenville
 Harry A. Dargan, 28 years, 1st. Sgt., salesman, Greenville
 Charles D. Whitman, 22 years, Qm. Sgt., salesman, Spartanburg
 Charles A. Cooper, 28 years, Sergeant, printer, Greenville
 James A. McDavid, 20 years, Sergeant, salesman, Greenville
 George W. Burbanks, 22 years, Sergeant, clerk, Greenville
 John M. Steele, 23 years, Sergeant, wheelwright, Greenville
 Clifford L. Babb, 20 years, Corporal, cotton buyer, Laurens
 Arthur D. Milster, 28 years, Corporal, tinner, Spartanburg
 Samuel M. Nabers, Jr., 20 years, Corporal, bookkeeper, Spartanburg
 Charles P. Robinson, 37 years, Corporal, farmer, Greens
 Oscar B. Willis, 22 years, Corporal, clerk, Spartanburg
 John H. Harris, 30 years, Corporal, mill hand, Spartanburg
 William L. Ornesby, 42 years, Corporal, plumber, Laurens
 Thomas E. Peterson, 27 years, Corporal, fireman, Laurens
 William W. Tribble, 21 years, Corporal, machinist, Laurens

Solomon C. Hargrove, 34 years, Corporal, machinist, Laurens
 Harrison H. Ferguson, 21 years, Corporal, clerk, Spartanburg
 George W. Childress, 27 years, Corporal, machinist, Greers
 Lute C. Bradley, 28 years, private, painter, Simpsonville
 Archie Watson, 22 years, private, Telegraph Operator, Columbia
 Mago J. Callahan, 20 years, private, salesman, Spartanburg
 Thomas M. Baswell, 38 years, private, blacksmith, Greers
 Frank Hooper, 22 years, private, wagoner, Columbia
 Leonard Becker, private, Spartanburg
 Thomas B. Bennett, 38 years, private, painter, Laurens
 Miles B. Bomar, 21 years, private, farmer, O'Neal
 Volney B. Bogan, private, Gaffney
 William A. Brown, private, Spartanburg
 Hiram T. Berkett, 25 years, private, weaver, Palmetto
 Linder Carrier, private, Spartanburg
 Joseph Chaney, 19 years, private, photographer, Laurens
 James W. Clark, 19 years, private, millhand, Spartanburg
 James Clutts, private, Spartanburg
 John A. Cureton, 21 years, private, baker, Greenville
 Corvaise T. Cunningham, private, Spartanburg
 William Davis, private, Hollyville, N. C.
 Fred L. Dillard, 20 years, private, clerk, Spartanburg
 Earle Dodd, 21 years, private, weaver, Spartanburg
 Sidney W. Edwards, 20 years, private, millhand, Laurens
 James C. Ellenburg, 21 years, private, millhand, Pelzer
 Robert J. Farmer, 27 years, private, farmer, Arlington
 Andrew Flood, private, Spartanburg
 James C. Gaffney, 21 years, private, piloter, Spartanburg
 Benjamin F. Gibbs, private, Spartanburg
 John M. Goswell, 26 years, private, mill hand, Augusta, Ga.
 Allan T. Green, private, Spartanburg
 Miles T. Harris, 23 years, private, farmer, Clinton
 Andy P. Hill, 25 years, private, farmer, Greenville
 William M. Hill, 35 years, private, mechanic, Spartanburg
 Rome Holland, private, Pacolet
 Howell Hollingsworth, 19 years, private, printer, Spartanburg
 Jesse A. Hudson, 26 years, private, farmer, Greenville
 James P. Huskey, private, Gaffney
 James J. Henderson, 23 years, private, mill hand, Gaffney
 Jesse R. Jolly, 36 years, private, carpenter, Spartanburg
 William L. Jones, 34 years, private, weaver, Piedmont
 Samuel F. Lanford, 22 years, private, mill hand, Lanford
 Robert C. Lemons, private, Spartanburg
 Clarence C. McGowan, 19 years, private, clerk, Spartanburg
 John W. Martin, private, Spartanburg
 David L. Melvin, 31 years, private, mill hand, Greers
 Edward R. Millen, 20 years, private, insurance, Spartanburg
 Arthur W. Miller, private, Spartanburg
 Thomas Millwood, private, Spartanburg
 Eugene W. Moon, 28 years, private, farmer, Greers

James E. Moon, 28 years, private, carpenter, Greens
William Morgan, private, Spartanburg
Charles B. Mott, 20 years, private, machinist, Laurens
Arch C. Owning, 22 years, private, farmer, Rapley
John S. O'Neal, private, Spartanburg
Lem L. Poplin, 22 years, private, carpenter, Spartanburg
Hugh L. Peden, private, Spartanburg
George C. Robertson, 28 years, private, farmer, O'Neal
Joseph H. Robinson, 19 years, private, barber, Greenville
Nigh P. Robinson, 20 years, private, clerk, Spartanburg
William H. Rowland, private, Spartanburg
Ebbie F. Rowley, 18 years, private, student, Greenville
Edgar H. Rush, 39 years, private, carpenter, Spartanburg
Thad G. Saxton, 30 years, private, merchant, Walterboro
William Steele, 19 years, private, salesman, Greenville
John Shipman, private, Spartanburg
Arthur R. Shockley, private, Spartanburg
Berry C. Sloan, 19 years, private, farmer, Spartanburg
Claud P. Smith, 21 years, private, farmer, Woodruff
William Sinox, private, Spartanburg
William T. Thomas, private, Spartanburg
Bishop P. Thomason, 43 years, private, cotton buyer, Greenville
James Turner, 19 years, private, mill hand, Spartanburg
McDaniel Vaughan, 43 years, private, wood turner, Greenville
Moultrie E. Voiselle, private, Union
Henry H. Ward, 23 years, private, carpenter, Augusta, Ga.
Lon. R. Ward, private, Greenville
Zebulon West, private, Spartanburg
Leonard A. Whitmire, 18 years, private, student, Greenville
Augustus D. Kuykendall, 26 years, private, brickmason, Flat Rock
Wake Shaver, 19 years, private, decorator, Spartanburg
James Waters, 19 years, private, farmer, Enoree
Edward Neighbors, 19 years, private, express, Moores
Harley L. Rogers, 20 years, private, millhand, Enoree
Charles P. Lanford, 18 years, private, farmer, Woodruff
Robert Carlson, 18 years, private, carpenter, Spartanburg
Thomas Tinsley, 18 years, private, salesman, Spartanburg
Bruce Miller, 23 years, private, machinist, Charlotte, N. C.
William C. Reid, private, Spartanburg
John L. Richards, private, Gaffney
Anselm S. Miller, private, Greenville
Keith D. Britow, private, Spartanburg
Gary R. Vaughn, 24 years, private, farmer, Greenville
John M. Glenn, 23 years, private, weaver, Piedmont

NAMES OF MEN IN COMPANY B. SECOND REGIMENT
SOUTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY
SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

Organized in Greenville, S. C.

Called the Hampton Rifles

William C. Strine, 27 years, Captain, lawyer, Greenville
Richard L. Dargan, 23 years, 1st. Lt., clerk, Greenville
Theodore C. Stone, 23 years, 2nd. Lt., merchant, Greenville
Augustus M. Deal, 21 years, 1st. Sergeant, student, Blacksburg
Christie J. B. DeCamps, 19 years, Qm. Sgt., student, Greenville
Joseph E. Leach, 20 years, sergeant, clerk, Greenville
William P. Ligon, 20 years, sergeant, clerk, Greenville
Claude M. Crawford, 23 years, sergeant, laborer, Richlandville
Robert E. Houston, 18 years, sergeant, student, Greenville
Henry Thompson, 22 years, corporal, laborer, Lowell, Mass.
Randolph W. Shannon, 20 years, corporal, farmer, Camden
John D. Tate, 23 years, corporal, carpenter, Gaffney
Henry G. Carroll, corporal, Bennettsville
Robert H. Pollard, 24 years, corporal, farmer, Laurensburg
Henry P. McLendon, corporal, Camden
Warren P. Crenshaw, private, Greenwood
Charles P. McGregor, private, Pacolet
Joseph N. Causee, 24 years, private, farmer, Conway
Robert M. Wray, 27 years, private, farmer, Blacksburg
Adam H. Jenkins, Jr., 32 years, private, Greenville
William H. Capell, 18 years, private, laborer, Greenville
Nathaniel C. Carson, 18 years, private, lineman, Greenville
William M. Carter, 18 years, private, student, Columbia
Beverly P. Cobb, 23 years, private, farmer, Blacksburg
James Cobb, private, farmer, Blacksburg
George W. Dyer, private, Walhalla
Richard Evett, private, Greenville
James O. Glenn, 24 years, private, farmer, Newberry
Walter W. Goudelock, 23 years, private, laborer, Pacolet
George Hathcock, private, Bennettsville
John P. Hill, 21 years, private, weaver, Asheville
Charles W. Hudson, 20 years, private, tinner, Atlanta, Ga.
John M. Jeter, private, Santee
Joseph A. Johnson, 19 years, private, farmer, Charleston
Thomas O. Lee, private, Camden
Robert Ligon, private, Greenville
Fred T. Logan, private, Atlanta, Ga.
Robert H. Lupe, 20 years, private, student, Greenville
Peter J. Mack, private, Columbia
Ernest L. McCall, private, Bennettsville
George B. McCombs, private, Columbia
Stanmore Y. Morris, 24 years, private, farmer, Prosperity
J. T. Nalley, private, Easley

James S. Norris, private, Briggs
 Edward, R. Parker, 23 years, private, laborer, Columbia
 William Platt, private, Columbia
 Frank Y. Sammons, private, Greenville
 Samuel C. Sessions, 18 years, private, clerk, Columbia
 William R. Sprouse, private, Blacksburg
 James P. Strong, 23 years, private, laborer, Gaffney
 George D. Suttles, 21 years, private, laborer, Greenville
 Charles H. Terry, 20 years, private, farmer, Greenville
 John H. Tork, private, Greenville
 Thomas M. Wakefield, private, Andrews, N. C.
 Albert P. Ward, private, Georgetown
 Milton A. Ward, 18 years, private, weaver, Greenville
 John W. Ware, 20 years, private, farmer, Abbeville
 Harley West, 18 years, private, clerk, Greenville
 James L. Whitson, 21 years, private, farmer, Abbeville
 Wylie T. Wood, 21 years, private, weaver, Gaffney
 Johnathan Byers, 19 years, private, farmer, Blacksburg
 Brooks Easterling, private, Bennettsville
 Alter T. Holley, 18 years, private, laborer, Augusta, Ga.
 Loring P. Lyde, 21 years, private, farmer, Orangeburg
 Benj. H. Littlejohn, 22 years, private, weaver, Danville, Va.
 Samuel E. Mabery, 29 years, sergeant, musician, Jonesville
 Robert M. Meeks, 19 years, sergeant, lineman, Greenville
 William J. Varner, 20 years, corporal, farmer, Spartanburg
 Joseph Alford, private, Ashboro, N. C.
 Herman P. Aull, 20 years, corporal, farmer, Newberry
 Joseph N. Antibus, 19 years, private, plumber, Charleston.
 McPherson B. Brooks, 19 years, corporal, clerk, Ninety-six
 Francis M. Cooper, private, Easley
 Arthur Cockrell, 23 years, private, laborer, Richlandsville
 Oscar M. Cusick, 23 years, private, student, Greenville
 Welcom J. David, 23 years, private, machinist, Columbia
 Thomas M. Dantler, 18 years, private, farmer, St. Mathews
 Thomas T. Davis, private, Pelser
 John Davis, 24 years, private, lineman, Augusta, Ga.
 John D. Dunaway, 42 years, private, laborer, Spartanburg
 Asken Duncan, private, Piedmont
 Isaac Estridge, 20 years, private, laborer, Columbia
 Olin Frazier, 36 years, private, blacksmith, St. Mathews
 William W. Fuller, 25 years, sergeant, teacher, Longmires
 William F. Goodson, 23 years, private, weaver, Columbia
 Brickley Gibson, 18 years, private, clerk, Orangeburg
 Charles E. Griffin, 27 years, private, weaver, Pacolet
 Virgil T. Gregory, 19 years, private, weaver, Cross Keys
 George Harvey, 19 years, private, harness maker, Atlanta, Ga.
 William Hovey, 23 years, private, farmer, Greenville
 Archie P. Howie, 18 years, private, clerk, Columbia
 Fred K. Johnson, private, Bennettsville
 Paul H. Joyner, 18 years, private, Railroad Employee, Columbia

Charles M. Jessen, 18 years, private, bookkeeper, Charleston
Ethel H. James, private, Greenville
Theodore C. May, 18 years, private, blacksmith, Charleston
Wade P. Mills, private, Columbia
William C. McAbee, 19 years, private, laborer, Spartanburg
William M. Moody, private, Pelzer
Lawrence Powell, private, Augusta, Ga.
Gary F. Rose, 20 years, private, laborer, Columbia
John F. Rütter, private, Walhalla
Jeff Smith, private, Greenville
George A. Sloane, 22 years, private, printer, Columbia
Eugene E. Stone, 19 years, corporal, laborer, Greenville
William Thomas, private, Pacolet
Leonard H. Whitehead, 23 years, private, laborer, Greenville
James A. Walker, 21 years, private, agent, Orangeburg
Arthur B. Zeigler, 21 years, corporal, carpenter, Blackville
John W. Chastren, 19 years, private, farmer, Anderson
Ozie Childers, 23 years, private, laborer, Greenville
George Ford, 23 years, private, mason
John Green, private, Landrum
Thomas C. Hawkins, 21 years, private, laborer, Anderson
John Husey, private, Greenville
Ben A. Patterson, 20 years, private, farmer, Cherokee Falls
William H. Price, 21 years, private, flagman, Garlandville, Ga.
Texas L. Scott, private, Kingstree
Thomas M. Scott, private, Pelzer
James R. Taylor, 36 years, private, weaver, Union
Oscar W. Williamson, 28 years, private, clerk, Greenville

GREENVILLE: A BASE OF BOTANICAL ACTIVITY

C. LELAND RODGERS

The natural beauty of Greenville County, South Carolina, and its surroundings is a fitting place to stimulate an interest in botany. Its rolling topography spares us the monotony of extensive stretches of the sameness. Fields, ravines, slopes of different exposures, high ground, low ground, swamps, lakes, bedrock, mountains, and piedmont are all close at hand. Each, with its own ecological characteristics, supports a distinctive flora, individualistic in its living composition as well as its attraction to botanists.

Weather also favors this region with a long growing season and an abundance of rain. The nearby Blue Ridge Mountains have the highest rainfall in the eastern part of the United States. Many nature lovers have long appreciated the lush display of flowering shrubs and showy herbs that thrive in such an environment. From all over the country people come to participate in annual excursions in the Blue Ridge and other parts of the Southern Appalachians.

The deciduous forests of the Southern Appalachians contain more species than deciduous forests bordering them. This is taken as evidence that plants survived here during the recent ice age after which they dispersed into contiguous areas. Such a center is not only interesting because of its rich floristic content but also because it is a reservoir of phytogeographic and evolutionary clues.

Within a half-day drive of Greenville are such diverse and interesting places as the beach and dune areas, coastal plain, sand hills, piedmont, and mountains. Within these areas are many islands of beauty, both natural and formal, set aside for public pleasure.

Some of the formal gardens of the Low Country have been popular since colonial days. The beauty of their flowering shrubs is accented by the Spanish moss that drapes the stately oaks and somber cypresses.

The maritime forest, a thicket of live oaks and associated plants forming a fringe along the coast, has a wind-swept appearance due to the oceanic winds and salt spray. The future of this picturesque forest is threatened as the strand is commercialized. A small but characteristic sample of it is preserved in the Myrtle Beach State Park.

The mountains in particular have many protected areas more or less in their natural state. The Great Smoky Mountain National Park, established in 1940, attracts more visitors than any other national park. At the present time naturalists are resisting efforts to build roads into some of its wilderness areas. Mt. Mitchell, the highest mountain east of the Rockies, is congested with visitors at certain times of the year, particularly in the fall when the leaves are turning. Natural forests, especially the Pisgah Forest, have both beauty and accessibility to large centers of population. The Blue Ridge Parkway traverses other areas of unusual splendor.

Nearby, the large Keowee-Little rivers project, covering more than 100,000 acres, will be developed by the Duke Power Company into a power, lumbering, and recreational complex. This acreage has been and continues to be extensively exploited. Recently I observed lumbering operations in a virgin forest on the Thompson River. The noisy buzz of a chain saw followed by the crashing sound of falling giants of oaks and poplars is in sharp contrast to the beauty and serenity of the day before. What was once closed in greenery is open and scarred. Bulldozers have defaced the surface, falling trees have crushed and broken the undergrowth, and discarded logs and tops have cluttered the ground. On the positive side, the power company is cooperating with wildlife managers in a conservation program. Perhaps this great natural asset, which was previously enjoyed only by the most rugged adventurers, will be accessible to the general public.

The day will surely come when other natural areas will be preserved. Now is the time to set aside acreage of park-like pines on the Coastal Plain, scrubby oaks on the glistening sand of the Fall Line, and gums and bays in the Carolina Bays.

The Carolina Bays in the Low Country are intriguing natural gardens having an enigmatic origin. Viewed from the highways

they look swampy and uninviting; from the air they have large egg-shaped outlines oriented in a north west-south east direction, the broadest end nearest the sea. Although some have said that the bays originated from a meteoritic shower, others are attempting to find a more satisfactory explanation.

THE CHANGING LANDSCAPE

Rapid industrialization and population growth are forever changing the face of Greenville County. Some of the clear sparkling streams enjoyed by the previous generation are now too polluted to support fish. Some of the better-known wild niches have been smothered by introduced weeds or obliterated by new roads and developments.

Although numerous plants have been introduced locally, four in particular have widespread distributions and often-times very damaging consequences. The Japanese honeysuckle is widely distributed at elevations below 2000 feet. Ravines and bottomland once filled with wild flowers are often thickets of honeysuckle. Kudzu was extensively planted when the county was filled with cotton farms. Being in hilly country, some farms were so badly eroded that kudzu was planted in gullies and on abandoned fields to stabilize the soil. Now the plant is a real nuisance, even covering the tops of trees. Johnson grass, a coarse grass by nature, is difficult to eradicate from farm land. The most conspicuous recent introduction is camphor weed (*Heterotheca subaxillaris* [Lam.] Britt. & Rusby), introduced around Spartanburg in the early 1940's and around Colbert, Georgia, in 1945. Since its introduction, camphor weed has spread throughout South Carolina. This is the yellow-flowered weed so conspicuous in fields during the late summer and fall.

LOCAL PLACES OF INTEREST

Despite the loss of many beauty spots to the changes of time, Greenvilleans are still blessed with accessible, interesting locations. Especially along the Blue Ridge escarpment; outcrops of bedrock, deep ravines, sparkling streams, and hardwood forests provide opportunities to enjoy plants in relatively undisturbed situations. Among the more interesting locations are the Table Rock-Pinnacle Mountain area, Caesar's Head, the Dismal and Raven Cliff Falls, Oil Camp Creek Road, Jones Gap Road, Gap Creek Road, Glassy Mountain, and around the old Poinsett Bridge.

PLANTS HAVING LOCAL IDENTITY

Certain plants are of special interest because of places or people that identify them with upper South Carolina. Some of these are well known to local historians and gardeners.

Shortia galacifolia T. & G. is endemic to the Southern Appalachians and concentrated in South Carolina along the tributaries of the Keowee River. It has a very restricted distribution in Georgia and North Carolina. André Michaux discovered the plant on December 8, 1788, apparently near the junction of the Horsepasture and Tokaway Rivers. Today *Shortia* is especially abundant in Horsepasture Gorge. Maps of the section of Pickens and Oconee Counties under development by Duke Power Company indicate that *Shortia* will not be seriously disturbed.

Clethra acuminata Michx., white alder, was probably discovered by André Michaux on June 15, 1787, near the Tugaloo (now Tugaloo) River. This is a shrub of the Family *Clethraceae* found along stream banks in the mountains from Georgia to West Virginia. It may be seen in the mountains of Greenville County.

Lonicera flava Sims was first discovered by Governor John Drayton about 1798 on the south side of Paris Mountain. He called it *Lonicera lutea carolinensis*, Yellow Carolinian Woodbine or Honeysuckle. He said, "I have so called this flowering plant; it not being noticed in any botanical book, respecting this state. It is the climbing species, but rather shrubby. Bearing bright yellow blossoms, extremely elegant and fragrant: in form and appearance much like the English honeysuckle. It grows in a warm southern exposure, on a Rocky precipice of Paris's Mountain in the Greenville district." This plant is still found on the south side of the mountain as well as in a number of other locations in upper Greenville County. It is by no means confined to this locality, being found as far west as Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Missouri. From a Paris Mountain site John Fraser later collected a specimen which was used by Sims when he described it and gave it the name *Lonicera flava*, the name presently in use. Both Albert Sanders and C. Leland Rodgers refer to this plant in articles published in *Botanical Gardening in Greenville*, 1932.

Poinsettia is a common name given to some species of euphorbias in honor of Joel Robert Poinsett, the same man who

built the stone bridge now known as the old Poinsett Bridge. In addition, his name is given to other local structures or organizations. He is identified with the poinsettias because he introduced them from Mexico. Wild poinsettias of any type are rare or nonexistent in this county. The only ones I have seen are persisting around an old homesite in the Mountain View Community.

A prostrate cedar (*Juniperus communis* L. var. *depressa* Pursh) is reported on Paris Mountain in Coker and Totten's *Trees of the Southeastern States*. This plant reaches its southern limit in South Carolina, where Paris Mountain is perhaps its only location. Coker and Totten do refer to a site in Aiken County, but this place is not mentioned in the more recent *Guide to the Vascular Flora of the Carolinas*. The South Carolina location (or locations) is a considerable distance from the nearest ones known in North Carolina. Thus far, I have not succeeded in relocating the clump reported on Paris Mountain.

EARLY BOTANICAL EXPLORERS

Among the early botanical explorers who visited the Up Country of the Carolinas were William Bartram, Andre Michaux, and Asa Gray. At the time of their explorations, the country was wild and difficult to penetrate.

William Bartram, the well-known Quaker naturalist, ventured into the Cherokee Country of the northwest corner of South Carolina in 1775. On May 10 he crossed the Savannah River and entered South Carolina headed for the Cherokee towns of Seneca (Seneca), about a mile below the present site of Clemson University, and Keowe (Keowee), about sixteen miles to the north. Both villages were on the Keowe River — Seneca on the east bank and Keowe on the west bank. The village of Keowe was just across the river from Fort Prince George. Bartram called the Seneca River and its tributaries, the Keowe River.

Bartram's impressions of places in Pickens and Oconee Counties show his appreciation of country so similar to our Greenville County. Of the town of Keowe, he said:

Keowe is a most charming situation, and the adjacent heights are naturally so formed and disposed, as with little expense of military architecture to be rendered almost impregnable; in a fertile vale, at this season enam-

elled with incarnate fragrant strawberries and blooming plants, through which the beautiful river meanders, sometimes gently flowing, but more frequently agitated, gliding swiftly between the fruitful strawberry banks, environed at various distances by high hills and mountains, some rising boldly almost upright upon the verge of the expansive lawn, so as to overlook and shadow it, whilst others more lofty, superb, misty and blue, majestically mount far above.

Time and again he refers to the strawberry and its fruits, which must have impressed him greatly.

Magnolia fraseri Walt., the Umbrella Tree, was discovered in 1775 by William Bartram. He described the tree from the location of Falling Creek, now Martin Creek, which is near Clayton, Georgia. In recounting the experience he said:

This exalted peak I named mount Magnolia, from a new and beautiful species of that celebrated family of flowering trees, which here, at the cascades of Falling Creek, grows in a high degree of perfection, for although I had noticed this curious tree several times before, particularly on the high ridges betwixt Sinica and Keowe, and on ascending the first mountain after leaving Keowe, when I observed it in flower, but here it flourishes and commands our attention.

Bartram gave it the descriptive name of *Magnolia auriculata* but delayed so long in publishing his description that Walter's name won priority. Michaux also noticed the same magnolia twelve years later in the same general locality (Kiwi) and called it *Magnolia hastata*. This magnificent magnolia of the Southern Appalachians has large deciduous, auriculate leaves.

His description of Oconnee (Oconee) environs could just as well be Greenville County. He writes:

Now at once the mount divides, and discloses to view the ample Oconnee vale, encircled by a wreath of uniform hills; their swelling bases clad in cheerful verdure, over which issuing from between the mountains, plays along a glittering river, meandering through the meadows, which crossing at the upper end of the vale, I began to ascend the Oconnee mountain [now Station Mountain, elevation 2,300 ft., one mile west of Tamassee Knob]. On the foot of the hills are the ruins of the antient [ancient] Oconnee town: the first step after leaving the verdant beds of the hills was a very high rock chain of pointed

hills, extremely well timbered with the following trees: *Quercus tinctoria*, *Querc. alba*, *Querc. rubra*, *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Juglans hickory*, various species, *Ulmus*, *Tilia*, *Acer saccharinum*, *Morus*, *Juglans nigra*, *Juglans alba*, *Annona glabra*, *Robinia pseudoacacia*, *Magnolia acuminata*, *Aesculus sylvatica* with many more, particularly a species of *Robinia* new to me, though perhaps the same as figured and slightly described by Catesby in his Nat. Hist. Carol. This beautiful flowering tree grows twenty and thirty feet high, with a crooked leaning trunk, the branches spread greatly, and wreath about, some almost touching the ground; however there appears a singular pleasing wildness and freedom in its manner of growth, the slender subdivisions of the branches terminate with heavy compound panicles of rose or pink coloured flowers, amidst a wreath of beautiful pinnated leaves.

My next flight was up a very high peak, to the top of the Ocoone mountain, where I rested; and turning about found that I was now in a very elevated situation, from whence I enjoyed a view inexpressibly magnificent and comprehensive. The mountainous wilderness through which I had lately traversed down to the region of Augusta, appearing regularly undulated as the great ocean after a tempest; the undulations gradually depressing, yet perfectly regular, as the squamæ of fish or imbrications of tile on a roof: the nearest ground to me of a perfect full green, next more glaucous, and lastly almost as blue as the ether with which the most distant curve of the horizon seems to be blended.

André Michaux was a botanical collector sent by the French Government to the New World to seek economically useful plants. He came to Charleston in 1787 and made it his base of operations for more than ten years. From Charleston he made excursions inland and to the Bahamas and other islands. It was on one of the inland trips to the Oconee-Pickens territory that he discovered *Shortia galacifolia* T. & G. (1788) and *Clethra acuminata* Michx. (1787).

At Charleston, Michaux maintained a botanical nursery, the site of which is near the Ten Mile Station on the Southern Railway, for the propagation of plants. Here he kept promising American plants for shipment to France and introduced other plants into this country. Among the plants he brought to this garden were ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba* L.), Japanese varnish-tree (*Firmiana plantanifolia* (L.f.) Merrill), and mimosa (*Albizia julibrissin* Dur-

raz). All three plants are still around, but *minosa* is especially abundant. Michaux is also credited with informing the Allegheny settlers about the use of ginseng by the Chinese people and showing them how to prepare the American species for the Chinese market.

Michaux's son Francois André, a noted botanist himself, was a companion to his father on some of his trips and assisted him in his nursery. He returned to America in 1801 to dispose of the nursery and its plants.

The noted botanist Asa Gray, father of *Gray's Manual of Botany* and the one who together with Torrey named and described *Shortia galacifolia* T & G., made an exploration into the Southern Appalachians in 1841. At that time the country he visited was a virtual wilderness penetrated only by paths and trails. Travel was primarily by foot or horseback. Gray got as far south as Grandfather Mountain in Ashe County, North Carolina, and Roan Mountain on the Tennessee-North Carolina border.

GREENVILLE BOTANISTS

Besides the pioneers who made collecting trips into the hilly country of the Carolinas, several Greenvillians have made noteworthy contributions to botanical science. Included is a short biography of those who are closely tied to Greenville County either because they were born here or because they make their homes here now. They are Wade T. Batson, Hiden T. Cox, Charles P. Daniel, Paul L. Fisher, William C. Grimm, Rex E. Kerstetter, Harriet A. Lipscomb, Nora E. Mullens, E. Gibbs Patton, Donald D. Ritchie, C. Leland Rodgers, and James B. Shuler, Jr.

From 1926 until his death in 1944, Greenville could claim Dr. Sumner A. Ives, a Furman professor, as one of its outstanding botanists. He is still remembered affectionately by many of the older people and by his students. He energetically promoted garden-club projects and established the now-abandoned arboretum located in the old Furman campus. He started a collection of plants that is the nucleus of the present herbarium at Furman University. Two of his publications, "The Vascular Plants of Greenville County, South Carolina" (1944) and "Vascular Plants of Horry County, South Carolina" (1932) are of local interest. Dr. Ives influenced a number of his students to enter the botanical profession. Dr. Ritchie writes that he was "brought to botany by

S. A. Ives at Furman." Wade Batson and C. Leland Rodgers also give credit to this great teacher for stimulating their interest in plants.

BOTANISTS NOW IN RESIDENCE

Resident botanists in Greenville County are Paul Fisher, William Grimm, Rex Kerstetter, Nora Mullens, Leland Rodgers, and James Shuler. From this group have come scholarly publications of local and national interest.

Paul Fisher is a plant physiologist and economic botanist. He has had wide experience in government service and has to his credit a number of publications. His interest in plant diseases, food processing, seed germination, and conservation attracted the attention of a local radio station where he was appointed director of its farm program. In this capacity he presented "Farm Service Center." His major publications are on fusarium wilt of tomatoes, seed germination, and nutritional studies. Dr. Fisher succeeded Dr. Ives at Furman University. Within the last year Dr. Fisher has taken the lead in having a natural area preserved on the new Furman campus. This preserve will be invaluable as a teaching laboratory. He has also obtained the gift of a large greenhouse for the Biology Department at Furman.

William Grimm is well-known for his publications on trees and shrubs. His most recent book, *Recognizing Native Shrubs* (Stackpole, 1966), received very favorable reviews. Since there are only a few books on shrubs, this particular work fills a real need and, because of its quality, should be well received. Since William Grimm is a skilled illustrator, his books are especially attractive. Mr. Grimm has been painting wild flowers for a number of years. This fine collection of paintings should eventually be published in book form. Other books by Grimm are *The Book of Trees* (Stackpole, 1965), *The Book of Shrubs* (Stackpole, 1957), *The Study of Flowers Made Simple* (Doubleday, 1962), and *Familiar Trees of America* (Harper & Row, in press). Mr. Grimm has been a teacher, researcher, and park naturalist.

Rex Kerstetter is a newcomer to the local botanical community. He is a plant physiologist at Furman University. His interests are plant tissue culture and auxin physiology.

Miss Nora E. Mullens, a Furman professor, has interests in several areas of biology. In recent years she has made important

contributions to the *Flora of the Carolinas*. Miss Mullens and Leland Rodgers have reported 121 new county records this year and found several plants that are rare in the state. Together they are exchanging plants with the University of North Carolina. Upon completion of the project the Furman Herbarium will have a specimen of essentially all of the seed plants that grow in the Carolinas. As curator of the Furman Herbarium, Miss Mullens is actively accumulating and filing specimens.

Leland Rodgers has published several papers of a floristic or ecological nature from studies made locally. In 1962 his revision of the Ives' "Flora of Greenville County" (originally, "The Vascular Plants of Greenville County, South Carolina") was published in *Botanical Gardening in Greenville* (1962), the second volume of two historical booklets of happenings in Greenville County. An earlier work, "Vascular Plants of Table Rock Mountain, South Carolina," was published in *Caryotea*, journal of the Southern Appalachian Botanical Club (1955). Two publications of recent interest were "Survey of Vascular Plants in Bearcamp Creek Watershed" (with Roy E. Shake) and "The Vegetation of Horsepasture Gorge" (1965). The locations upon which the latter papers were based are on the Blue Ridge escarpment and are presently under development by Duke Power Company. On these locations, *Shortia* is most abundant. As a college professor, Leland Rodgers has also published teaching materials. His textbook in biology was published this year and another book of an educational nature is in press.

James Shuler is especially interested in nature study and devotes full time to writing and lecturing. He has a wide interest in both animal and plant life. He has made a study of local orchids and has discovered locations of several plants rare in this county. Jay, as he is affectionately known, is skilled in nature photography. He produces film strips and other illustrative materials for educational use. Some of his photographs are included in *Wild Flowers in Color* (Harper & Row, 1965), *Wild Flowers of the United States, the Northeastern States* (McGraw-Hill, 1965), *Wild Flowers of the United States, Southeastern States* (McGraw-Hill, 1967), and *The World Around Hampton* (Bobbs Merrill, 1960). His *South Carolina Birds of the Foothills* (1966) is written for local enthusiasts. During the last few summers, Jay has been a naturalist in Grand Teton National Park. Before that, he was a summer naturalist on the Blue Ridge Parkway.

GREENVILLE BOTANISTS LIVING ELSEWHERE

Greenville-born botanists in residence elsewhere are Wade Batson, Hiden Cox, Charles Daniel, Harriet Lipscomb, and Gibbs Patton. All have relatives here and return frequently for visits.

Wade Batson, Professor of Biology at the University of South Carolina, has a long record of interest in plants. He is an expert on the Juncaceae (rush family). At the latest meeting of the South Carolina Academy of Science he described a new species of *Juncus* discovered by him in South Carolina. Dr. Batson's book, *Wild Flowers of South Carolina* (Univ. of S. C. Press, 1964), contains beautiful color photographs of many native plants. Dr. Batson began studying plants around his home in upper Greenville County and expanded his field of interest in southern plants, especially those in South Carolina.

Hiden Cox is now Coordinator of Research and Professor of Biology at California State College in Long Beach. He is a former Executive Director of The American Institute of Biological Science. Dr. Cox has been honored by being selected as a fellow in AAAS and received a distinguished citation by NASA. His contributions to journals have been many, especially in the fields of science education and public science policy. In the field of botany his interests are primarily in anatomy and morphology.

Charles Daniel, now teaching at the Georgia State College in Milledgeville, was recently at Furman University. He and his family were close to Furman for a number of years. At one time he made a collection of woody plants for High Point College. His current interests concern radiation effects on secondary succession. Charles Daniel has published a number of papers on this subject including "Study of Succession in Fields Irradiated with Fast Neutron and Gamma Radiation" (*Radioecology*, 1963) and "Direct and Indirect Effects of Short Term Ionizing Radiation in Old Field Succession" (*Ecological Monographs*, 1968).

Harriet Lipscomb is receiving her doctorate in botany from the University of North Carolina. She has worked on a species of *Fusarium* associated with tulip poplar cankers anatomical studies of *Phryma leptostachys* L.

Gibbs Patton, Professor of Biology at Wofford, is closely identified with this area. Dr. Patton's publications have been both

ecological and educational in nature. At the present time he is actively studying shrubs in their native habitats. Besides studying them in nature, he has accumulated a collection now transplanted on the Wofford campus. Dr. Patton has been especially active in trying to conserve natural areas.

Several other botanists have strong ties to Greenville but were born elsewhere. Those coming to mind immediately are George Christenberry, Louis Williams, and Donald Ritchie. Drs. Christenberry and Ritchie specialize in fungi and Dr. Williams in algae.

Donald Ritchie, who calls himself a Greenvillean, is Professor of Biology at Barnard College of Columbia University, New York. His work is nationally recognized. In addition to his publications on fungi, he has coauthored *College Botany*. Dr. Ritchie has had the honor of being a Fulbright Lecturer.

Because Dr. Ritchie's love for botany is revealed so clearly in a note he sent to me, I want to quote it in full:

Until I went on one of the Furman summer expeditions, I never considered working with plants in any serious way, but after I got into botanical pursuits as a fulltime occupation, I looked back and saw I had had an interest in plants for as long a time as I can remember. Some plants impressed me as objects of curiosity before I started school, so that I have a sharp recollection of such minutiae as the triangular kernels in the little red flowers of smartweeds, the soft pith in goldenrod stems, the slippery seeds in catalpa beans, the scratchy stems on the sensitive *Shrankias*, the velvety bud scales of hickories, the fuzz on kudzu vines, the flexibility of peach branches. I knew many plants by sight without having any names for them, for most of the books I could get my hands on were for the New England area, and ignored the southern species. At Furman, Dr. Ives opened up a new view to me, not only by the summer expeditions he took to seashore and mountain, but locally in the Greenville region, and I spent many a Saturday, either alone or with him, prowling along the banks of the Saluda or up Jones Gap or even by what Professor Glipatrick called the mellifluous Reedy. He knew the flowering plants, mosses, algae, and the various odd small groups such as quillworts and liverworts, and encouraged his students to hunt things for themselves. Only after I left his tutelage did I become interested in fungi, a group of plants that has held my attention ever since. Now,

after seeing the floras of many other regions, I still think the plants of the southeastern United States are more various and alluring than those of any other temperate land.

TODAY AND THE FUTURE

In this generation the Southern Appalachians attract investigators from far and wide. A steady stream of biologists come into Highlands, North Carolina, where they make the Highlands Biological Station their base of operations. Many of the investigators have concentrated their study on the Blue Ridge escarpment that faces the south between Hendersonville and Highlands.

With all the talk of population growth and industrialization expected within a short time, botanists and others are feeling an urgency to set aside large tracts of land for public use. The section of the escarpment between Highlands and Hendersonville just mentioned is not only botanically interesting but serves as the headwaters for two reservoirs in Greenville County and for the large power and recreational complex under development by Duke Power in Oconee and Pickens Counties. Each of us in our own way must be alert to further opportunities to protect valuable water, recreational, and biological resources.

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EARLY GREENVILLE FIRE DEPARTMENTS

Charles Wilson

Fire and people do in this agree
They both good servants, both ill
masters be.

Fulke Greville

The origin of fire protection in the City of Greenville is lost in antiquity. Probably the first fire fighting was accomplished by bucket brigades, using water obtained from the village pump.

Several fire prevention measures were passed by the Town Council more than one hundred years ago. It is interesting to note that in 1845 an ordinance "against permitting soot to accumulate in chimnies [sic]" was passed. In January 1846 two gentlemen were haled before council for violating this law. Both were fined \$5.00 and costs.

The problem of fireworks is not new. It also plagued our ancestors. In 1853 a law was passed that prohibited any "person or persons to sell, exchange, barter, give or in any other manner whatever dispose of in the Town of Greenville any fire crackers to any person whatever under a penalty of not more than \$50.00 for each offense." It was further provided that "any person who shall hereafter purchase or procure any fire crackers and use them in the Corporate Limits of the Town of Greenville, if a free white person shall on conviction thereof be fined a sum not to exceed \$50.00, and if a slave or free Negro to be whipped not exceeding thirty nine lashes."

Open fires were a hazard then, even as now. In 1860 a law was passed that prohibited "kindling fires in any of the lots, streets and squares of the town for hog killing purposes."

The first official reference to the fire department was made in 1851 in a presentment from a citizens committee to the Town Council, recommending "a change in the fire department." The nature of the desired change is not mentioned. Whatever the

problem, it was apparently taken care of because the matter was not pressed.

During the years 1851 to 1857 all seems well with the fire department. At least there was no complaints registered with the Wardens and Intendant. At the meeting of the Town Council on June 7, 1857: "Petitions of fire engine company and C. O. Elford, Esq.," were laid upon the table. However, Warden McKay offered the following resolution: "Resolved that the Clerk of the Council be required to call a meeting of the Citizens of Greenville on Saturday, June 13th, for the purpose of discussing the matter of raising money for the purchase of a new fire engine and providing the town with water." The source of water is not mentioned and neither is the fire engine until May 3, 1859. At that time "a petition was received from the Greenville Fire Engine Company for an appropriation to purchase a new fire engine. On motion of Warden Williams it was ordered that the Intendant be appointed to meet with a committee on the part of the fire company and concur with them on some definite plan in reference to the purchase of a new fire engine for the use of the company." One month later, June 7, 1859, "a petition was received from the Greenville Fire Engine Company. On motion of Warden Williams it was resolved that the Town Council appropriate the sum of \$300.00 towards the purchase of a new engine — provided the fire company raise the remaining sum of \$116.00, and after the engine shall have arrived, and in the event the present hose cannot be used the Town Council will make a suitable appropriation for that purpose."

Unfortunately, the type of engine is not mentioned. However, since horse-drawn steamers were not in general use prior to 1855, considering the price of the engine and the doubt expressed concerning the use of existing hose; in all probability the engine was hand drawn. It is also interesting to note that Alex McBeck was Intendant at the time of this purchase. We might well consider this gentleman, together with Warden Williams to be the fathers of our department.

It is interesting to speculate what event or events caused renewed interest in the fire service. On March 12, 1850, a special meeting of Council was called "to adopt some measure whereby to ferret out the perpetrators of the recent attempts to burn the houses of our citizens." The following resolution was adopted:

"whereas in view of the recent fires which have occurred in the Town of Greenville, and the more recent attempt on the carriage factory of Messrs. Gower, Cox, Markley & Company, together with the assault with firearms upon the watchman of the firm — Resolved that the Intendant of the Town Council of Greenville be authorized to issue a proclamation offering a reward of \$500.00 for the apprehension and proof sufficient to convict the person or persons who attempted to set on fire the carriage factory of Messrs. Gower, Cox, Markley & Company on the morning of March 11, instant." The culprits must have been brought to justice. In March 1860, Mr. T. C. Gower made application for the reward. Mr. T. C. Kilburn also claimed the money. Consideration of both petitions was postponed and we do not know which claim was honored.

The abundant water supply enjoyed by our city today, may cause doubts that such was not always the case. Prior to the installation of mains, the chief source of water for fire fighting purposes was Reedy River. Beyond the banks of the stream, large underground storage cisterns were utilized. When needed, suction hose was dropped into the cistern and water pumped to the fire. Cisterns were located at the intersection of Jackson (now S. Laurens St.) and W. Broad St., near the Mansion House on S. Main St. and at the Windsor Hotel at Main and Washington. There were, of course, many others but their exact location has been lost. In 1896 a serious difference of opinion arose between the City Council and the Paris Mountain Water Company. The City contended that the four-inch mains were not adequate for fire fighting purposes and refused to pay any more rent for fire hydrants until the matter was remedied. An amicable solution was reached when the water company agreed to increase size of mains.

From these most humble beginnings, the fire department made steady progress in both quantity and quality.

Old records show that on January 1st, 1894, the following companies were in service: Leo Fire Company, Neptune Fire Company, Alert Reel Team, Pioneer Hook and Ladder, and the Alert Fire Company. By 1899 four more companies were listed: Buncombe Street Company, Falcon Hook and Ladder Company, Palmetto, and Greenville Hose, No. 1. Periodic reports to City Council state that the fire department was in good condition.

In 1896 some dissension arose about the pay of the firemen and "Alderman Richardson moved to amend the oversight by paying each company \$90.00 provided they call for it."

Lack of communications proved to be a serious problem for many years. In the early days the strongest-lunged men in a neighborhood were designated as "fire-callers." The most renowned of these fire-callers was one Lattimore, known as "Martin from The Creek." Upon discovery of a fire it was reported to one of these gentlemen, he would shout the location of the fire. The news would be picked up and relayed into the fire companies, sentry fashion, by those nearer to the source of help. The old city bell would then be rung. In an old book of regulations the manner of ringing the bell is prescribed:

Ordinary fire alarms will be given by ringing the city hall bell rapidly a number of times and then slowly striking the number of the ward. On first alarms from wards Nos. one, two, three and four, all companies stationed in those wards will at once respond; and the West End company will not come out until notified. On first alarms from wards Nos. five and six, the West End company and the two central companies will respond; while the other company in the East End will not come out until notified. When the fire is extinguished, notice will be given by slowly ringing the city hall bell seven strokes; upon which notice all companies on their way to the fire will return to their respective houses. A general alarm will be a second alarm, given by ringing the bell rapidly for several minutes and then slowly striking the number of the ward. Upon hearing a general alarm, all call men will immediately go to the fire with all speed, as well as any company not already summoned.

The ringing of the old bell continued until the mid 1930's. Telephones were mentioned in connection with the fire department in 1896: "Alderman Richardson moved that the City Council pay J. L. E. Jones \$10.00 a year for the services of his phone for the information of the police and fire." The first fire telephone number was thirty-one, this number remained the alarm number until the advent of the dial system. "Old Thirty-One" reported some of the most spectacular fires in our city's history.

About the turn of the century, it was strongly recommended that the city install an automatic fire alarm system. This continued to be a recommendation every year until 1911 when Chief Ligon

reported that "more than half of the system had arrived and was in storage at the fire house." Due to a problem concerning the equipment and court action that was initiated by well-meaning but misguided citizens the system was not installed at this time. We remained without an automatic fire reporting system until 1947. For many years, Greenville enjoyed the dubious honor of being the largest city in the United States without such devices.

By 1900 Greenville was getting to be quite a city. The volunteer system of fire fighting was rapidly becoming outmoded, but the City Directory for 1901-02 gives a roster of the location of all volunteer companies, their equipment and officer personnel with J. O. Cauble, Fire Chief; E. R. Smith, First Assistant Chief; J. W. Duncan, 2nd-Ass't. Chief, and Dr. W. J. Bramlett, Secretary. Alert Reel Company No. 4 was stationed at 755 Pendleton Street. Ward One Reel Company No. 5 at 814 Buncombe Street. Greenville Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 at 114 W. McBee Avenue. Greenville Hose Company No. 1 at 118 McBee Avenue. Neptune Reel Company No. 3 was at 545 S. Main Street. Palmetto Hose Company No. 2 was quartered at 117 E. Washington Street.

It is not possible from existing records to name all the Chief Officers that served the volunteer fire department. From an old letter, we are able to state positively that Joseph Allen, Patrick Henry Reilly, John C. Kirkpatrick, A. B. Williams, Bob Haynes, and J. O. Cauble served with distinction. There were others but they are lost to our report. It would be impossible to name all those that served as volunteers in the ranks. In 1914 the annual meeting of the Volunteer Firemen's Association was held. A list of those attending is to be found at the end of this paper. Who were those men? They were the leading citizens of the community, and they were the nobodies. They were the wealthy merchants, and they were the lowly clerks. They were mill hands, retired soldiers, butchers, grocers and street brawlers without visible means of support. They were a cross section of the city. They were also "nature's noblemen," with a sincere desire to serve their fellowman. They served well and faithfully and because of them Greenville is a better place.

The first paid Fire Department reported for duty on January 1, 1902. Chief of the new department was Riley Rowley who was assisted by Rowley Smith. Assigned to the Greenville Truck Company were Miller Goodlett as Foreman, G. C. Carn as Driver,

and Mack Parkins, Robert Ligon, and William Moseley as Firemen. Assigned to the Greenville Fire Hose Company were Rowley Smith as Foreman, B. F. Sherman as Driver, and Keifer Simpson, M. A. Ward, and Laurence Gony as Firemen. In addition to these two full-time units, two volunteer companies were retained until 1905.

Chief Rowley stated that "no drinking and no card playing would be allowed by him while the men were on duty." He made this emphatic by saying "that any man that takes a drink while on duty is fired." This seems reasonable since men were working twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. Chief Rowley reported that the telephone company would have the fire phone installed within a few days. On January 3, 1902, the paid fire department made it's first run. The smoke stack fell at the Greenville Steam Laundry on College Street. No damage was done and the newspapers were high in their praise of the new system.

The department continued to grow and in 1909 Chief Rowley reported that he had fifteen men, seven horses, one two-horse truck and equipment, one steamer, three two-horse hose wagons, one hose reel and a large amount of small equipment, including fifty feet of small rope. One of the more spectacular fires fought during Chief Rowley's administration was in the Greenville Suspendier Factory, in the Cahule Building on North Main Street.

In November of 1909 a Webb Hose Wagon was put in service, this being the first motorized equipment of the department. It was driven by M. R. Phillips, to whom goes the honor of being our first engineer. On one of the first runs of the motor truck it became stuck in the mud on North Main Street. After it had remained in the quagmire for some time, the firemen finally took the advice of bystanders, "got a horse," and rescued their vehicle.

Chief Rowley resigned in 1910 and was succeeded by R. J. Ligon. Chief Ligon immediately recommended the purchase of additional motor equipment. Progress in this direction was made and in 1913 the fire department had acquired a second motor truck. The number of horses was reduced to five. From newspaper accounts it appeared that the horse was still the most reliable transportation, in several instances the motor trucks were out of service with stripped gears, broken crank shafts, and just plain

stuck in the mud. Chief Ligon was also interested in purchasing himself a roadster to answer alarms. In December of 1913 he had a young salesman demonstrate a Stutz roadster with near disastrous results. We are told that as they passed the Ottawa Hotel the Chief's hat flew up in the air and didn't come down for nearly a block. The run from McBee Avenue headquarters to Stone Avenue was made in less than two minutes. Chief Ligon served the department until January 16, 1918.

J. G. Scott was our next Chief of Department. He served until 1921. The load at this time was proving too difficult for the horses to continue to give efficient service. In 1919 two Aherns-Fox motor-driven, piston-type pumpers were purchased. Delivery was made in August, 1919, and the remaining fire horses were dismissed. Thus ended the most thrilling chapter of the fire service. These magnificent animals would literally run until they dropped. We are fortunate to know the names of the last horses in service. Mack and Jerry were at Echols Street, Red Bird and Joe at West End and Prince was at Headquarters. Their names should most certainly not be omitted from our honor roll. With the advent of the motor trucks and the exit of the horses we bring to a close this early history of the fire department.

Epilogue: We no longer hear the soft whicker of Mack and Jerry nor the nervous stamp of Prince. The pungent odor of leather and the sweet smell of clean straw is absent. The oil lamps have ceased to cast weird shadows on the walls, the voice of "Martin From The Creek" has been stilled for many years. Yet, on nights when the wind rattles the windows and the sleet pelts in the street, when the rookie is told this is a "night for a good one," you feel that someone, unseen, but very concerned is present. The bell taps, feet hit the floor with a thump, the traditional cry of the firemen that has echoed through our station houses for almost a century reverberates from wall to wall: "LET'S GO!" "GET OUT!" "ROLL 'EM!" Then you know that you were not alone, they are all there: Mack, Jerry, Prince, Ligon, Rowley. They are there because they never really left. An honest fireman is never far from his heart.

If Prometheus was worthy of the wrath of Heaven for kindling the first fire upon earth, how ought all the gods to honor the men who make it their professional business to put it out.

ROSTER OF THE LAST VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

Joel A. Cook	C. L. Rose
R. H. Kennedy	C. T. Swandale
John G. Greer	J. T. Blasingame
S. Mauldin	E. A. Smyth
R. J. Ligon	W. F. Martin
L. C. Ferguson	J. O. Cagle
Thomas Ross	W. P. Asbury
W. S. Turner	R. E. Fork
T. B. Butler	J. E. Henderson
W. H. Irvine	W. A. Hunt
J. R. Richardson	F. B. McEwen
W. H. Houston	R. J. Rowley
John B. Marshall	L. P. Hillhouse
A. B. Williams	O. M. Goodlett
John Gann	W. H. Pool
Williams Goldsmith	W. A. Seybt
Phillip Haas	J. Z. Phillips
A. R. Shumate	E. W. Wyatt
G. T. Willie	T. L. Revin
H. A. Dergan	James F. Mackay
Chas. Halsey	J. E. Holcombe
Alma Iker	H. Endel
R. Y. Hellems	John Carraux
J. M. Steel	W. Mills Mooney

APPENDICES

REGISTER OF
HISTORICAL RECORDS IN THE
GREENVILLE, S. C. AREA

Since March, 1961, the Society, and its predecessor Historical Records Committee have sought to locate, register, and encourage the preservation of records pertaining to families and businesses of Greenville County. Below are descriptions of the forty-six collections registered with the Society as of January 1, 1968, compiled by Dixon D. Davis, chairman of the Historical Records Committee. Additional collections will be added to the *Register* as they are reported to the Society.

In compiling the *Register*, the Society utilized an adaptation of the procedure developed by the Joint Committee on Historical Manuscripts of the Society of American Archivists and the American Association for State and Local History for their national register of manuscripts. The procedure used is as follows:

1. Persons wishing to register historical material with the Society contact the Chairman of the Historical Records Committee. He will provide a standard form for the compilation and description and will assist in its preparation, if desired.
2. Each collection is given a name, either that of the family involved or that of the collector, whichever seems appropriate in each case.
3. As the registration forms are received, each is given a Registry Number and is indexed.
4. Each collection entry shows the following:
 - a. The Registry Number and the name of the collection.
 - b. The degree of availability of the collection to researchers:
 - (1) "*Open*" indicates that the collection may be used by qualified researchers by arrangement with the custodian.
 - (2) "*Restricted*" indicates that the collection may be used only under restrictions established by the custodian.
 - (3) "*Closed*" indicates that the collection is not available at time for research.
 - (4) "*GCHS*" indicates that the collection has been contributed to the Society and is available to qualified researchers in the archives of the Society.
 - c. In parenthesis, the name and address of the custodian as filed with the Committee.
 - d. A short description of the collection as reported including the persons, organizations, places, and subjects primarily represented in

R. The degree of detail in the description varies according to the detail given on the registry form.

S. The index lists only names, citing the Register Number of the collection. Detail as to the material available on the person indexed can be given only by the custodian of the collection.

1. ANDREA FAMILY COLLECTION

Restricted

(Leonardo Andrea, 4804 Devine Street, Columbia, S. C.)

Family portraits, diaries of Leonardo Andrea from 1915 to 1961, and family letters to August Andrea from 1835 to 1865. This collection also includes a history of the Andrea and allied families with copies or abstracts of legal records pertaining to the Andrea, Green, Holtzclaw, Smith, Wyatt, Richey, and Gureath families.

2. THE WILLIAM CHANDER BEACHAM COLLECTION

Open

(Mrs. Emily B. Taylor, 107 Sherwood Court, Apt. 1, Greenville, S. C.)

Family photographs, photographs of Greenville, letters to William Chander Beacham, and broken files of newspapers from 1914.

3. THE GEORGE W. EBAUGH COLLECTION

Open

(Laura Ebaugh, 311 Pettigru St., Greenville, S. C.)

Personal records of David Cherioweth Ebaugh, early records of the Music Club of Greenville, Greenville Welfare Agencies, County Council of Community Development, professional scrapbooks of Laura Smith Ebaugh, scrapbook of Mrs. George Sirtice (suffrage movement in Greenville 1885-1881), and collection of sheet music including Confederate imprints.

4. THE FURMAN FAMILY PAPERS

Restricted

(James B. Duke Library, Furman University, Greenville, S. C.)

Extensive collection of manuscript material including papers of Richard Furman and James Clement Furman and allied persons. For full description contact custodial institution.

5. THE GOODLETT FAMILY COLLECTION

Open

(Claud Bernard Goodlett, 60 S. Main Street, Travelers Rest, S. C.)

Portrait of William and Nancy Goodlett, photographs of Judge Sparscom D. Goodlett, Tandy John Goodlett and wife, Dr. Benjamin F. Goodlett, Annie A. Goodlett, a complete history of the Goodlett family from pre-Revolution, Dr. Benjamin F. Goodlett's plantation (Traveler's Rest area) records from 1918 to 1918, and supporting papers.

6. THE GRADY FAMILY COLLECTION

Open

(Miss Lidle Grady, 906 Augusta Road, Greenville, S. C.)

Unlisted materials including family portraits and charts of the Eadie and Grady families.

7. THE CHARLES F. HARD COLLECTION

Open

(Miss Elizabeth Hard, 803 Arlington Avenue, Greenville, S. C.)

Family photographs; family letters; manuscript sketches of people, events, family history, and battle descriptions; some music, an account of the joint encampment of the Sumter Guards, July, 1879, scattered file of *Charleston News and Courier*, May 11, 1877-July 20, 1879.

8. THE LILLIE HART COLLECTION

Open

(Mrs. Lillie Hart, Route 1, Travelers Rest, S. C.)

Nine letters from S. T. Cooper (a soldier at James Island) to Mrs. Rebecca Cooper, 1802-1804; plantation records of Samuel Stiles (later Styles) at Traveler's Rest including the original land grant and the will, platt, and appraisement of the estate (12-10-1802) made on Stiles' death.

9. THE JAMES WILKINSON JERVEY, JR., COLLECTION

Open

(J. W. Jervy, Jr., Route 7, Greenville, S. C.)

Family portraits including works by Sully and Frazer, family photographs, a diary of Sara Celestia Mills (1865), and poetry and travel accounts (1955-1958) by J. W. Jervy and J. W. Jervy, Jr.

10. THE JAMES M. MCGEE COLLECTION

Open

(Miss Lutie McGee, 206 Ridgeland Drive, Greenville, S. C.)

Family Portraits and non-inventoried family papers.

11. THE LUTHER M. MCBEE COLLECTION

Open

(Luther M. McBee, 203 Augusta St., Greenville, S. C.)

Manuscript sketch of Vardry McBee, family history and family tree of McBee Family.

12. THE HENRY B. MCKOY COLLECTION

Open

(Henry B. McKoy, 308 McIver St., Greenville, S. C.)

An extensive manuscript, photograph, and business record collection concerning the McKoy, Bacon, Berry, Winslow, Carpenter, Wier, Sloan, Maxwell, and related families of Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C., and Greenville, S. C. areas. Portraits of James Usher and William Augustus Berry; Scores of family photographs and scenes around Wilmington; diaries of William Berry McKoy (1865-1899), Henry Bacon (1840-1900), Henry B. McKoy (1910-1920), Francisia Usher (1845) and others; "hundreds" of letters; sketches of people and events of the lower Cape Fear; family histories; plantation records of Cape Fear area, mercantile records of Wilmington and Charleston including *Charleston Gazette*; Greenville City Directories, 1883-1888, 1921-1955; legal records of families above.

13. THE JOHN LANEY PLYLER COLLECTION

Open

(Mrs. John Laney Plyler, Route 3, Roe Ford Road, Greenville, S. C.)

Portraits of Chancellor Waddy Thompson, Mrs. Waddy Thompson, Waddy Thompson, Jr., Mrs. John Robinson Earle, James Williams; family photograph album, 1890-1960; and other items.

14. THE MARSHALL PREVOST COLLECTION

Open

(Mrs. Marshall Prevost, 1 Washington Place, Greenville, S. C.)

Collection of Marshall Prevost manuscripts.

15. THE HATTIE CHOICE SCHRODER COLLECTION

Restricted

(Mrs. Hattie Choice Schroder, 103 Capers St., Greenville, S. C.)

Extensive collection of Choice family material including photographs, letters, plantation and legal firm letters. Diaries include William Choice (2) for 1830 and William Choice (3), 1801-1805. Letters of Josiah Choice from Confederate Army and William Choice (4) while in Navy during Spanish-American War. Assorted poetry written by members of family. Genealogies of Cleveland, Blessingame, Poulton, Choice, Bomar, Sloan and related families. Plantation records for Tullyton Plantation (Greenville County) 1785-1830. Legal records of William Choice (2), William Choice (3), and Jefferson Choice.

16. THE CHARLES E. THOMAS COLLECTION

Restricted

(Charles E. Thomas, 200 Fairview Avenue, Alta Vista, Greenville, South Carolina)

Extensive collection of family portraits, diaries, journals, letters, professional and business records (including Betane Plantation on the Santee to 1825 and the Thomas Company of Ridgeway, S. C. from 1870 to the present), medical and religion journals, and family legal records from 1750. Portraits include Rev. Edward Thomas, 1825-1840, and John Peyre Thomas, M. D., 1825-1859. Correspondence in the "thousands" of letters include professional and business correspondence with Valentine Mott, Francis Peyre Porcher, John Bellinger, Thomas Walter as well as the Thomas and related families—Peyre, Coztruer, Hasell, Rosborough, Allen, D'Oyley, Spring, Canney, Thomas, Taft, Bellinger, Gaillard.

17. THE MILDRED WHITMIRE COLLECTION

Restricted

(Mrs. B. T. Whitmire, 311 Buncombe St., Greenville, S. C.)

Numerous photographs of McBee family and Greenville scenes and personalities; diary of Mildred Carter Browne (Mrs. Archie Beall Browne) of the Civil War and Reconstruction periods; letters from Mrs. Waddy Thompson, Vardry McBee, Hite family, Butler family; Mrs. Waddy Thompson's impression of Washington; extensive collection of Vardry McBee material (including his goldmining operations), letters, pictures, and others; extensive collection of Richard Pearis materials including legal records; considerable Butler family material including sketches of members of families, books, legal records; Robert Cunningham papers including his will; certain extracts and photostats from Nassau records concerning persons from area who fled to Nassau after the Revolution.

18. THE ARRINGTON COLLECTION

Open

(Mrs. Jolin W. Arrington, Jr., 10 Clerenden Road, Greenville, S. C.)

Portrait of S. S. Crittenden, author of a history of Greenville and of Christ Church, letters of Malcolm Daniel Graham to his wife while he was a prisoner

of war in the War Between the States, and an extensive collection of books relating to Greenville County and South Carolina.

19. ROBERT ADGER BOWEN FAMILY COLLECTION Open

(Robert Adger Bowen, 8 Easley Street, Greenville, S. C.)

146 personal letters 1860 to 1886, including Civil War Letters to Alice Boozer of Greenwood and letters from battlefield. Collection of poems by Robert Adger Bowen.

20. JOHN SCOTT-SARAH McCULLOUGH FAMILY COLLECTION Open

Group picture of sons of John Scott 1891. Photograph of Furvey Presbyterian Church, Risharkan, Ireland. Letter from Sarah Scott to John Scott, her husband, April 14, 1848. Family record of John Scott and Sarah McCullough.

21. DR. C. B. STONE FAMILY COLLECTION Open

(Mrs. C. B. Dawsey, 310 W. Earle Street, Greenville, S. C.)

Receipts showing sale of slaves. Revolutionary sword belonging to General Wm. Cunningham (Tory). Saucer belonging to Francis Marion. Cup and saucer presented by LaFayette to a cousin. Receipts of Dr. C. B. Stone, 1852. Old Bibles and family letters.

22. WILLIAM, DAVID, SPARTAN AND BEN F. GOODLETT FAMILY COLLECTION Open

(Mrs. C. B. Goodlett and other relatives, Travelers Rest, S. C.)

Plantation records of Dr. B. F. Goodlett. Also medical records. Land grant, Bibles, legal papers.

23. PROF. GEORGE A. BUIST FAMILY COLLECTION Open

(Mrs. George Rigby, 333 Jones Avenue, Greenville, S. C.)

14 family photographs. Family correspondence. *Edgefield Chronicle* 1903 describing marriage of Dolly Dugas (Andrea Dorothy) to William Wallace Sheppard. 2 pages "The Festival" Christmas eve 1867. Family Bible. Family tree of Henry Buist 1690-1786. Newspaper clippings. Leather bound book of sermons by Edward Tonge Buist, D. D., of Charleston, 1829. Receipts and household expenses. Invitations, reports, magazine articles concerning Furman University 1902 through 1931. Catalogue of Laurensville Female College 1860. 2 original pencil sketches by Dr. Davis Furman, July 16, 1902. Original sketches by Mills Steele, while a student in High School in Greenville, 1930.

24. T. CHARLES GOWER COLLECTION Open

(T. Charles Gower, 112 Ridgeland Drive, Greenville, S. C.)

Greenville City Directory 1901.

25. JOHN CHARLES AND WIFE, ELIZABETH CARRISON AND SON, Open

JAMES CHARLES AND WIFE, MARTHA ASHMORE FAMILY COLLECTION

(Mrs. John Charles, Augusta Road, Greenville, S. C.)

Confederate Veteran, June 1896; November 1896. Civil War centers. 3 Confederate bills, \$500.00 and \$100.00. 1 family portrait. 1 family letter, Civil War, and family Bible. Will of Sarah Charles, mother of John Charles, and wife of James Charles, of Surry County, N. C., 1877.

26. CHANCELLOR WADDY THOMPSON FAMILY COLLECTION Open

(Mrs. Clarence B. Gopen, 241 Hampton Avenue, Greenville, S. C.)

Sketch of General Waddy Thompson, published in *The Liberator* December, 1945. Family history, 4 articles, written by Henry T. Thompson, published in *Greenville News*, April 26, May 3, May 10, and May 17, 1931.

27. CHARLES A. DAVID FAMILY COLLECTION Restricted

(Louis S. David, a son, 17 Toy St., Greenville, S. C.)

Family Album 1860-1962. Diary of Louis S. David 1891-1962. Newspaper articles and cartoons drawn by Mr. David 1884 through 1934, contained in 10 volumes; a series of 57 articles "Greenville of Old" published in *Greenville News*, 1925-26. 12 articles by C. A. David in *American Magazine* 1924 through 1926. Book by C. A. David, *How to be Happy on Nothing a Year*, 1933.

28. JAMES MAYSON ANDERSON FAMILY 1706-1955 Open

(History of the family compiled by Edward L. Anderson, 4625 Datura Road, Columbia, S. C. and on file with Greenville County Historical Society.)

150 family portraits. Approximately 100 family letters. Also Rev. Edward Tongue Buist family records.

29. EUGENE ERNEST WELLS AND CAROLINA DUPRE WELLS FAMILY COLLECTION Open

(Ernest Eugene Wells, 139 East Tallulah Drive, Greenville, S. C.)

Daguerreotype and photographs, pre-Civil War-19th and 20th century. Collection of family and business letters, including Edward Patterson Chambers letters from prep school near Reidville, S. C., and Confederate Army in Virginia. Pre-Civil War correspondence of Caroline Wade Riley. Genealogy of DuPre Family. Plantation records of Elliott Samuel Edward Chambers. Account books. Copy of Oath of Allegiance to U. S. Government after Civil War, never taken. Files of *Greenville Republican* July 12, 1826 through August 30, 1828; *The Mountaineer*, January 17, 1829 and January 10, 1830. *Greenville Mountaineer* January 16, 1830-January 11, 1850; *The Southern Patriot*, February 28, 1851, February 19, 1852; *New York Mirror* July 6, 1839, and December 19, 1840.

30. CAROLINA THEATRE HISTORY 1932-1962 Open

(Mrs. H. T. Lashley, 713 Crescent Avenue, Greenville, S. C.)

A collection of autographed photographs of celebrities of the entertainment world; also includes local amateur entertainment programs.

31. JOSEPH H. EARLE COLLECTION

GCHS

Memorial addresses of United States Senator Earle, March 4, 1897, to May 20, 1897, contained in a volume which was presented to Greenville County Historical Society by Mr. and Mrs. William L. Brigham, 401 Pettigru Street, Greenville, S. C.

32. DIXON D. DAVIS COLLECTION

GCHS

Collection consists of following material contributed to the Society by Dixon D. Davis, 618 McDaniel Avenue, Greenville, S. C. Biographical Directory of the United States Congress from 1774 to 1961 Souvenir Edition of Thirteenth Division first reunion held at Greenville on September 29, 1919. Map of Greater Greenville issued in 1921. Memorial Addresses in the U. S. Congress on life of John J. McSwain, May 26, 1937; Memorial addresses in the U. S. Congress on life of Joseph R. Bryson, April 2, 1953.

33. PEDEN FAMILY GENEALOGY, Revised Edition 1900-1960.

GCHS

This volume presented to the Society by Mrs. Lila P. Sprouse, Route 1, Box 176, Fountain Inn, S. C. March 15, 1965.

34. THRUSTON FAMILY COLLECTION

Open

(Miss Edyth Thruston, Blue Mist Drive, Lockwood Heights, Greenville, S. C.)

Portraits. 5. Susan Ware Saxon Thruston, wife of Richard Thruston; Thomas Barkdale Thruston, son of Richard and Susan Ware Saxon Thruston; Annie Bush Thruston, daughter of George B. Bush. These portraits were painted by O. M. Bronson. Dates unknown. George Bush, of Wilmington, Delaware and a great-great grandmother on the Bush side of family, artist unknown.

Family Album. Contains photographs and daguerreotypes.

Family Letters. Includes one from a Philadelphia, Penn. brokerage house to Annie B. Thruston, December 18, 1866, advising it had shipped to her, by express, \$308 in gold.

Newspapers. Miscellaneous copies of *Greenville News*, *Confederate Veteran*, *Vermilion (Ky) Statesman and Southern Churchman*.

Music. 2 bound volumes sheet music published in early 1870's.

Scrap Books. 2 compiled by Mrs. Thomas Barkdale Thruston.

War Records. Original commission of Richard Thruston as a 2nd Lt. in U. S. Army, signed by President James Madison, July 23, 1812.

Land Grants. To Susan W. Thruston signed by President Franklin Pierce, October 15, 1853; Land Grant to William Thruston, signed by John Drayton Smith, Governor and Commander in Chief, July 12, 1825.

Land Deeds. 7 from 1818 to 1869.

Miscellaneous documents. Early church history; Furman University, Greenville Female College, and Chicora College. Confederate Army rationing records.

Public School Records. 1871-1875 and Greenville Military Institute 1881.

Account Books. 1866-1867.

35. MRS. W. S. (BETSY BOWEN) MULLINS FAMILY COLLECTION

Open

(Mrs. W. S. Mullins, 110 Wilderness Lane, Greenville, S. C.)

Family Records Book (bound leather volume) 1854-1864. School tuition receipts Furman University, Odd Fellows School, Greenville, S. C., and Greenville Female College. Dancing fees, 1857; receipts for womens' wear.

Confederate Items. War tax assessment 1862, including "Poor Tax of \$21.75." Prices of yard goods from Batesville. Leather for shoes.

Newspapers. Scattered copies of *Charleston Daily Courier*, 1870; *The Columbia State*, 1913, *Charlotte Daily Observer*, 1909, and *New York Journal*, December 4, 1897. These have articles on Jefferson Davis, Confederate Women, and Bishop Ellison Capers and South Carolina Homicides.

Land Grants signed by William Moncrie February 16, 1786, and March 6, 1786.

Writ of Enjoinder. Vardry McBee vs. Andrew Loftis and T. W. Hampton, January 20, 1847.

36. MARY SIMMS OLIPHANT COLLECTION

Open

(Mrs. A. D. Oliphant, 107 James Street, Greenville, S. C.)

Cartoons. Originals by Charles David.

Paris Mountain. Papers and notes by Dr. J. Warren White.

Mimeographed pamphlets of Revolutionary War Soldiers of Abbeville, S. C. by Annie Welker Burns.

37. THOMAS T. G., ELLEN, AND MARY POWELL
FAMILY COLLECTION

Open

(Misses Ellen and Mary Powell, 704 Hampton Ave., Greenville, S. C.)

Family Letters. Private Journal of Thomas Stephen Powell 1861-1868. The original in South Carolina Library, Columbia, S. C., and a copy in Greenville County Historical Society archives.

Tax Receipts. 1 dated 1861.

Original Apprenticeship Indenture of Thomas Powell to Rice Washbrough, "Brass Joinder," signed at Bristol, England, August 7, 1802.

38. WILLIAM P. Z. F. NEVES FAMILY COLLECTION

Open

(Mrs. Ansel M. Hawkins, 102 Pine Street, Greer, S. C.)

Civil War Letters written by Alsey Albert Neves, his daughters and friends to John and Wash Neves who were stationed on James Island, Charleston.

39. ROBERT WRIGHT ANDERSON FAMILY COLLECTION

Open

(Mrs. R. LeRoy Anderson, 301 Boncombe Road, Travelers Rest, S. C.)

Photographs. Anderson Home, Travelers Rest, prior to 1885; pupils of Tiger-ville School 1896; Bank of Taylors 1904 and Kendrick & Walker Store, Taylors, early 1900.

Letters and Postal Cards. 1873-1896.

Business Invoices, Tax Receipts, and related papers, 1850-1890.

Confederate Records. Certificate of Stock #2395 Confederate States of America, January 1, 1863 for \$100.00 to George Anderson.

Family Bible of R. W. Anderson; scrap books and journal of Mrs. Jane Ingraham Gilreath 1880.

40. H. C. MARKLEY FAMILY COLLECTION GCHS

(Presented to the Society by Mrs. Grace Barbour, Rural Route 1, Box 270, Greenville, S. C.)

Collection of seventy (70) business letter heads, receipts, etc. 1902-1903.

41. DANIEL TOWNSEND SMITH FAMILY COLLECTION Open

(Mrs. George A. Adams, 38 Mt. Vista Avenue, Greenville, S. C.)

Family Letters, 1836 to 1900, includes a goodly number of Civil War period.

Plantation records 1858—account books, etc.

Newspapers. Kind Words printed in Greenville 1866.

Music. Songs and Hymns 1815-1830 and Confederate songs.

Legal Records. Deeds of slave sales; prices of goods 1860-1865; railroad costs of transportation in reconstruction period.

Diaries. Daniel Smith, 1862-1900; Mrs. Payas, 1851-1870.

Family Photographs and Daguerreotypes. Adams, Mason, Simpson, Smith, Townsend, and Taylor.

Family History of family of Adams, Mason, Simpson, Smith, Townsend and Taylor.

Miscellaneous. Account of Yankee invasion of Smith Plantation (Woodlands) on Augusta Road. Minutes and programs of historical societies in 1900.

42. JOHN JACKSON McSWAIN COLLECTION GCHS

(Mrs. Sarah McSwain Gurley, 210 Montclair Avenue, Northgate Heights, Greenville, S. C. contributed these materials to the Society.)

Photograph Greenville County Court House, front view with portion of "Mansion House" in background. Probable date before 1910; Group of Confederate Veterans.

Newspapers: Greenville Piedmont, March 31, 1919, containing story of Butler Guards in World War I. Greenville News, April 1, 1919 contains official register of Butler Guards as constituted when shipped on the Pocahontas from St. Nazaire, France.

Miscellaneous. Water Commission of Greenville handbill asking voters to condemn Purts Mountain Water Co.

43. BUTLER FAMILY COLLECTION

Open

(Misses Laura and Mary Butler, 308 Becht Avenue, Greenville, S. C.)

Portraits: Elizabeth Jones, by Gussy, about 1845; William Logan.*Photographs* of early Greenville. Group pictures Spanish-American War; Soldiers of Co. A, 118th Infantry. World War I; Camp Sevier, 1918.*Diaries* year 1800.*Family History* of Logan Logans.*Scrap Books.* Mary J. LeGare, 1859; and Elizabeth Jones, 1854.*Letters.* Civil War, World War I, and World War II.*Miscellaneous.* Receipts from 1850 to 1890, including Confederate Tax Receipt.

44. CAPTAIN WILLIAM CHOICE FAMILY COLLECTION

Open

(Mrs. Hattie Choice Schroder, 130 Capers Street, Greenville, S. C.)

Photographs. William Choice, Jesse Cleveland and General John Westfield Blasingame.*Diaries.* William Choice, Esq. April to July 1830.*Memoirs* of Captain William Choice, Co. K. 5th S. C. Infantry, C. S. A.*Letters.* 10 of William Choice, Jr., written during service in Spanish-American War, April 15 to December 29, 1898.*Plantation Records* of Choice Family Tullytown Plantation.*Legal Records* and law papers of William Choice, born Oct. 24, 1796, died June 27, 1877.*Family Histories.* Bollings, Choice, Cleveland and Blasingame Families.*Cemetery Survey* of William Choice and General John W. A. Blasingame.45. THOMAS CASWELL AND CAROLINE CURETON
JOHNSON FAMILY COLLECTION

Open

(Mrs. D. L. Johnson, 113 Tindal Ave., Greenville, S. C.)

Portraits. 2 of Thomas Caswell Johnson and Caroline Cureton Johnson painted by Daniel Wheaton about 1830.*Other Records:* 3 certificates of Membership in Greenbook Journeyman Coopers Society: one dated Dec. 11, 1810 issued to James Simpson, Number 819; one issued 21, 1804, issued to Thomas Simpson, mariner; one issued April 25, 1810, issued to Thomas Simpson, member 875. Certificate dated June 19, 1811 reading "These Greenbook Widows Society certify that Simpson wife" was admitted to the Society. Picture post card of Reedy River falls showing scaffolding around the smokestack of Casperdown Mills under construction (no date).*Genealogy.* M/S on John Cureton, Sr., Lindley Family, Matthew Simpson family (from 1885), and Henderson family (1796).

46. ELIZABETH HARD COLLECTION

GCHS

(Miss Elizabeth Hard, 803 Arlington Avenue, Greenville, S. C., contributed the following items to the Society.)

Newspapers: Scattered issues. *Charleston News and Courier*, May 11, 1877--July 28, 1879.

Books. *Rolls and historical sketch of 10th Regt., S. C. V., Army of C. S. A. (1861-1865). Reminiscences with speeches and addresses of B. F. Perry (1869). Wm. Henry Prescott, Memorial of Gen. J. Johnston Pettigrew (1870). The Southern Magazine*, November, 1874. *Transactions of the Southern Historical Society*, January-December, 1874. August Kohn, *Cotton Mills of South Carolina* (1907).

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MEMBERS OF THE GREENVILLE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

SEPTEMBER 1, 1968

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

- *Adams, Mrs. George A., 38 Mount Vista (239-2058)
- Aiken, James B., 6A Lewis Village (235-5182), 29605
- Alexander, J. Mason, Poinsett Highway (232-4247)
- Alexander, Mrs. J. Mason, Poinsett Highway (232-4247)
- Alford, Neill H., Jr., University of Virginia Law School, Charlottesville, Va., 22901
- Alford, Mrs. Neil H., Jr., University of Virginia Law School, Charlottesville, Va., 22901
- Alford, Mrs. Neil H., Sr., University of Virginia Law School, Charlottesville, Va., 22901
- Allison, Dr. H. M., 907 Pendleton Street (232-1892), 29601
- Allison, Mrs. H. M. (Elizabeth W.), 907 Pendleton Street (232-1892), 29601
- Anderson, Mrs. R. L., 301 Old Buncombe Road, Travelers Rest, S. C. (834-3346)
- *Apperson, Mrs. G. P. (Mary McAlister), North Parker Road, Route 7 (235-1607)
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- *Asbury, Abner D., 400 Overbrook Road (232-0124)
- *Asbury, Mrs. Abner D. (Isabel), 400 Overbrook Road (232-0124)
- Ashmore, Mrs. Russell C., 602 Crescent Avenue (233-7968), 29601
- Bain, Mrs. H. O., 9 Randall Court Apts. (232-1789), 29609
- *Barnes, Mrs. Frank, 102 James Street (232-1944), 29609
- *Barnes, Romaine A.—LIFE MEMBER—412 Crescent Avenue (235-3767), 29605
- Barnes, Mrs. Romaine (Juliet A.), 412 Crescent Avenue (235-3767)
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- *Beattie, Mrs. Marshall (Ruth)—LIFE MEMBER—Jack Tar Poinsett Hotel (233-6211), 29601
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- Blackwell, Dr. Gordon W., 68 Kensington Road (246-4250), 29609
- Blythe, Lauriston H., 2 Heather Way (233-8541)
- Blythe, Mrs. Lauriston H., 2 Heather Way (233-8541)
- *Bomar, Mrs. J. Earl, 113 Elm Street (235-2362)
- Boozer, Mrs. Sidney E., 14 Wedgewood Drive (339-6246)
- *Boylston, Mrs. L. D. (Frances K.), 2815 Augusta Road
- Bozeman, Bill B., 218 Sweetbriar Road (244-2248)
- Bozeman, Mrs. Bill B., 218 Sweetbriar Road (244-2248)
- Bradley, Miss Anne E., 224 E. Park Avenue (232-1664)
- Bradley, Miss Eula, 224 E. Park Avenue (232-1664)
- *Bradley, W. S., 110 W. Earle Street (232-6814)

- Brockman, Mrs. H. L., 100 Marchant Street, Greer, S. C. (877-4069)
 Bryant, Mrs. Carlyle, 22 McDaniel Court, 29605 (235-4655)
 Bryson, William J., 127 Howell Circle (244-4641)
 Bryson, Mrs. William J., 127 Howell Circle (244-4641)
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 Buford, Mrs. J. G., 105 North Avenue, Greer, S. C. (877-4119)
 Burgess, Alfred F., 308 West Faris Road (235-1402), 29605
 Burgess, Mrs. Alfred F., 308 West Faris Road (235-1402)
 *Burnett, Mrs. Jesse M., Jr., 213 Camille Avenue (235-3382)
 *Burnett, Mrs. W. M. (Jessie S.), 216 E. Park Avenue (232-1372)
 Burtz, Mrs. R. C., 111 Mount Vista Avenue (233-3323), 29605
 Butcher, Mrs. Howard, III—LIFE MEMBER—700 Spring Mill Road, Villanova, Pa., 19085
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 Butler, Miss Mary Legare, 208 Buist Avenue (233-8520), 29609
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 Chastain, J. A., Route 1, Taylors, S. C. 29687
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 Chumley, Mrs. Clyde A., 1 Webster Street, Slater, S. C. 29683
 *Cleveland, J. R., 40 Rockwood Drive (277-2313)
 *Cleveland, Mrs. J. R., 40 Rockwood Drive (277-2313)
 *Cleveland, Mrs. W. C., Sr.—SUSTAINING MEMBER—18 Lewis Village (232-3025)
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 Cochran, Daniel West, Route 5, Paris Mountain (232-4057)
 *Cofer, Mrs. Alice Riddle, Apt. 99, Williamsburg Manor (233-0544), 29607
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 *Craig, Mrs. Kirk R. (Margaret N.), 17 Sherwood Court Apts. (233-5790)
 *Crawford, Mrs. Mary Foster, Edgefield Road, Greenwood, S. C.
 *Crigler, M. Bothwell, 828 Parkins Mill Road (233-3064)
 *Crigler, Mrs. Bothwell (Virginia P.), 828 Parkins Mill Road (233-3064)
 *Cunningham, Mrs. Marie C., 27 Walnut—Overbrook (233-1726)
 *Daniel, Mrs. R. N., Sr. (Evelyn Pack), 102 W. Prentiss Avenue (234-9391)
 Davis, Dixon D., 618 McDaniel Avenue (233-0628)
 Davis, Mrs. Dixon D., 618 McDaniel Avenue (233-0628)
 *Davis, Mrs. T. G. (Jean McPherson), 425 Crescent Avenue (233-8781)
 *Dawsey, Mrs. C. B. (Agnes Stone), 310 W. Earle Street (239-6245)
 Deal, Miss Agnes, Davenport Apartments (232-1110), 29601
 Doddridge, Mrs. D. S. (Helen), 35 Essex Court, 29609 (235-7776)
 *Drake, Mrs. H. Beaumonde, 201 W. Prentiss Avenue (233-6155)
 Dunson, John C., 120 Penn Street (233-2525)
 Dunson, Mrs. John C., 120 Penn Street (233-2525)
 Durham, Dixon K., Liberty Life Ins. Co., Landrum, S. C.
 Dysart, Mrs. J. O. (Agnes B.), 20 W. Earle Street (232-7210)
 *Earle, Joe H., Jr., 357 Riverside Drive (233-4271)
 *Earle, Mrs. Joe H., Jr. (Choice S.), 357 Riverside Drive (233-4271)
 *Earle, Mrs. M. D., 319 Grove Road (232-8834)
 *Earle, Mrs. O. P. (Minnie Gwinn E.), 18 Pinckney Street (232-6367)

- Easley, Miss Katherine, 107 Manly Street (232-1092)
 Easley, Miss Mary Alta, 107 Manly Street (232-1092)
 *Ebaugh, Miss Laura Smith, 311 Pettigru Street (233-3773)
 Ellis, Fred W., Jr., Sans Souci Flower Shop, 29009 (232-6689)
 Ellis, Mrs. Fred W. (Joyce), Route 7, Crestwood Drive, Paris Mountain (233-1423)
 Evans, Mrs. Wayne A., Box 19, Travelers Rest, S. C. 29690
 Farmer, Robert E., 15 Manly Street (232-4344), 29601
 Fawcett, Miss Helen, 127 Bennett Street (232-3324) 29601
 Felner, Miss Ann, 701 McDaniel Avenue
 Fewell, Mrs. John, 321 Belmont Avenue (232-6550)
 Fewell, Mrs. W. S., 22 Pinckney Street, 29601 (232-3753)
 Flynn, Mrs. Jessie C., 21 Pinckney Street, 29601 (232-5572)
 Flynn, Miss Jean M., 210 W. Main Street, Taylors, S. C.
 Foil, Mrs. Robert E., Pinebrook, 8891 Greenville Hwy, Spartanburg, S. C. 29301
 *Funderburk, Sapp, 417 Belmont Avenue (233-6535), 29601
 *Funderburk, Mrs. Sapp (Frances Norwood), 417 Belmont Avenue (233-6535), 29601
 Furman, Mrs. Alester G., Jr.—LIFE MEMBER—6 Woodland Way Circle (233-1424), 29601
 *Furman, Alester G., III, 40 W. Avondale Drive (232-8866)
 *Furman, Mrs. Alester G., III (Mary Simms Oliphant), 40 W. Avondale Drive (232-8866)
 Furman, Dr. Thomas C., 226 Riverside Drive (232-8770)
 Furman, Mrs. Thomas C. (Dorothy), 226 Riverside Drive (232-8770)
 Gallivan, James F., 517 McDaniel Avenue, 29607 (232-3967)
 Galloway, Miss Jean, P. O. Box 2048 (233-3636)
 Gamble, Mrs. J. B. S., 314 Randall Street (233-5597)
 *Garrett, Mrs. Evelyn, Box 3976 (233-3439), 29608
 Garrett, Mrs. D. H., Oak Hill Farm, Route 2, Fountain Inn, S. C. 29644
 Garrett, Gordon, Oak Hill Farm, Route 2, Fountain Inn, S. C. 29644
 *Garrison, Charles H., 802 McDaniel Avenue (232-1303)
 *Gileath, John H., Route 7, 2401 Pinsett Highway (232-4815)
 *Gileath, Mrs. John H. (Fannie A.), Route 7, 2401 Pinsett Highway, (232-4815)
 *Goodlett, Mrs. Claude (Mildred W.), Box 73, Travelers Rest, S. C. (232-3714)
 *Goodwin, Mrs. Rose W., 123 W. Earle Street (232-1496)
 *Gower, T. Charles, 112 Ridgeland Drive (233-7663), 29601
 *Gower, Mrs. T. Charles (Kathryn), 112 Ridgeland Drive (233-7663), 29601
 Greenville Museum of Art, 106 DuPont Drive, 29601
 Griffin, Walter, Jr., 26 Woodland Way Circle (232-1837), 29601
 Griffin, Mrs. Walter, Jr., 26 Woodland Way Circle (232-1837), 29601
 Guess, Dr. J. Decherd, 200 E. North Street (232-3628), 29601
 *Hard, Miss Elizabeth N., 803 Arlington Avenue (232-1028)
 *Hardy, Mrs. Hattie D., 10 Williams Street (232-3589)
 Hawkins, Mrs. Ansel M., 102 Pine Street, Greer, S. C. 29661
 Haynsworth, Mrs. Clement F., Jr. (Dorothy M.), 415 Crescent Avenue (232-9534)
 *Haynsworth, Mrs. Madeline B., 17 Clarendon Avenue (232-1297)
 Henderson, Miss Junelle, 18 Ashley Avenue, 29609
 *Hewell, Marion M.—LIFE MEMBER—Aramont Road, Route 5, Paris Mountain (232-1732)
 *Hewell, Mrs. Marion M. (Clara), Albamont Road, Route 5, Paris Mountain (232-1732)
 *Holland, Mrs. Wade H., Hillandale Circle (232-9878)
 Hollis, Dr. L. P., P. O. Box 2402 (233-8786)
 *Holmes, Miss Harriette, 106 Perry Avenue (233-7711)

- *Houston, Mrs. R. E. (Harriet H.), 411 E. Washington Street (235-4456)
- *Humphreys, Mrs. W. C. (Ramath Allen), 104 Broadus Avenue (232-5504)
- Hunt, Mrs. Paul, Route 4, Box 742, Travelers Rest, S. C. 29690
- *James, Mrs. Harriet F., 116 Newman Street (239-1190)
- *Jervay, Dr. Jack W., Route 7, Box 326, Jervey Road (232-8820)
- *Jervay, Mrs. Jack W. (Allie W.), Route 7, Box 326, Jervey Road (232-8820)
- *Johnson, Mrs. Charlie G., 9 McCall Street (235-2901), 29601
- *Johnson, Mrs. D. L. (Mary A. McPherson)—LIFE MEMBER—113 Tindal Avenue (232-5594), 29605
- Johnson, Dr. L. D., 306 Chantilly Drive (244-4915)
- Johnson, Mrs. L. D., 306 Chantilly Drive (244-4915)
- Johnson, Mrs. Harold A., 305 Elizabeth Drive (244-6416), 29607
- *Jones, Katherine M., 111 Perry Avenue (233-8167), 29601
- Jones, Mrs. Mildred Orr, Sara Gossett Home, 27 Conestee Avenue, 29605
- *Jones, Mrs. Roy D. (Dorothy McBee), 8 Sewanee Avenue (244-5178)
- *Jones, Mrs. W. W. (Elizabeth N.) Round Pond Road (244-1899), 29607
- *Kaminer, Mrs. E. M. (Mary Hull), 238 Pine Forest Drive (239-4779), 29601
- *Kays, J. C., Jr.—LIFE MEMBER—117 Capers Street (232-3309), 29605
- *Kilgore, Dr. Donald G., Jr.—LIFE MEMBER—129 Rockingham Road (277-5115), 29607
- Kilgore, Mrs. Donald G., Jr., 129 Rockingham Road (277-5115)
- Kutner, Mrs. Henry W., 2711 Old Buncombe Road (233-5531)
- Lamar, Howard H., Jr., Box 1449, 29602
- Lamar, Mrs. Howard H., 20 McPherson Lane (239-7866)
- *Lashley, Mrs. Harold T. (Delores C.), 713 Crescent Avenue (233-9853)
- Lesesne, Dr. J. M., Erskine College, Due West, S. C. 29629
- Lindsay, Mrs. E. J., 210 Aberdeen Drive (235-2312)
- Lindsay, Mrs. J. Robert (Helen M.), Prevost Apts. (235-2043)
- *Little, James B., 32 Heather Way (235-5606), 29605
- Lowe, Mrs. J. Fletcher, Roper Mountain Road (233-4889)
- Lowndes, Wm. D., Route 3, Easley, S. C. (233-3280)
- Lowndes, Mrs. Wm. D. (Anna H.), Route 3, Easley, S. C. (233-3280)
- Magill, Arthur, Her Majesty, Mauldin S. C. (233-8897)
- Magill, Mrs. R. V., 103 W. Stone Avenue, 29609
- Mahon, Brown, Box 2348, 29602
- Mahon, Mrs. Brown, 308 McDaniel Avenue (232-4254)
- Mahon, Miss Elizabeth, 101 W. Prentiss Avenue (233-8589)
- *Marion, Andrew B., 4 Trails End (232-7905)
- *Marion, Mrs. Andrew B. (Evelyn C.), 4 Trails End (232-7905)
- Marsh, Mrs. Kenneth H. (Blanche), 118 Seminole Drive (239-6555)
- *Mason, Mrs. J. T. (Sue Ferguson), 3D Virginia Apts., 10 Manly Street (233-6639), 29601
- *McBee, Mrs. Hamlin B. (Ava Ferguson), 13 Jedwood Drive (232-2015), 29607
- *McBee, Luther M., 239 Pine Forest Drive (235-7632), 29601
- *McBee, Mrs. Luther M., 239 Pine Forest Drive (235-7632), 29601
- *McBee, Mrs. Vardry T. (Lula Reed), 18 Lavinia Avenue (232-6990)
- *McCain, Miss Choice, 102 Brookside Way (235-7634)
- *McKoy, Henry Bacon—LIFE MEMBER—308 McIver Street, Box 953 (232-9017)
- McKoy, Mrs. Henry Bacon, 308 McIver Street (232-9017), 29601
- *McPherson, Ralph, Box 248, 29602
- *McPherson, Mrs. Ralph, 204 Elsie Avenue (235-5513)
- Merrill, Miss Mildred, B2 Davenport Apts.
- Mims, Fred L., 18 E. Lanneau Drive (232-2228)
- *Mitchell, Stephen D., 104 Atwood Street (232-2865)
- Monroe, Mrs. James C., 117 Rock Creek Drive, 29605 (232-4129)
- Moore, James P., 421 McIver Street (235-3058)
- Moore, Mrs. James P., 421 McIver Street (235-3058)

- Moore, Otis P., 401 Belmont Avenue (239-0213)
 Moore, Mrs. Otis P., 401 Belmont Avenue (239-0213)
 Monroe, Mrs. James C., 117 Rock Creek Drive, 29005
 Mulligan, Mrs. W. B. (Sudie W.), 2803 E. North Street Etn. (244-0816)
- *Norris, Mrs. G. Furman (Elsie Haynsworth), 315 Crescent Avenue (233-8428)
 Norris, Jack H., 10 Victory Avenue (232-2344)
 Norris, Mrs. Jack H., 10 Victory Avenue (232-2344)
 *Norris, Miss Virginia, N. Parker Road, Route 7 (233-0280)
 Norwood, Ben K., Jr., Box 794, 29002
 Norwood, Mrs. Ben K., Jr., 130 Aberdeen Drive (235-0214)
- Odell, Mrs. A. T., 701 McDaniel Avenue (235-1154)
 *Oliphant, Mrs. A. D. (Mary Simms), 107 James Street (232-1963)
 O'Neill, Belton R., Box 8007, Station A, 29004
 O'Neill, Mrs. Belton R., 406 Summit Drive (232-0777)
 Owens, Dr. Henry Grady, 13 Clarendon Avenue, 29009 (232-8446)
 Owens, Mrs. Henry Grady, 13 Clarendon Avenue, 29009 (232-8446)
 *Owens, Mrs. Ollin J. (Loulie Latimer), Route 1, Irmo, S. C. 29063
- Pamplin, Mrs. R. Burnett (Ruth B.), 12 Cochran Street (235-3643), 29005
 Parkins, Clinton A., Route 3, Highway 183, Easley, S. C. 29640
 Parkins, Mrs. C. Mack, Box 5873, Station B, 29006
 *Parks, Miss Maribel, 507 Arlington Avenue (233-1242)
 *Patton, Ernest—LIFE MEMBER—Jervey Road, 29009
 Peace, B. H. Jr., 119 Byrd Boulevard, 29005 (235-1705)
 Peace, Mrs. B. H., Jr., 119 Byrd Boulevard, 29005 (235-1705)
 *Peace, Mrs. Roger (Etta W.), 201 Crescent Avenue (233-8742)
 Pearce, Dixon F., 207 McIver Street (232-0814)
 Pearce, Mrs. Dixon F. (Isbell B.), 207 McIver Street (232-0814)
 *Perry, Miss Ellen, 7 David Street (232-5635)
 *Plyler, Mrs. John L. (Beatrice Dennis), Roe Ford Road, Route 3 (246-0606)
 Poe, William N., 151 Buist Avenue (232-2037)
 Poe, Mrs. William N., 151 Buist Avenue (232-2037)
 *Potter, Mrs. W. T. (Virginia Allen), 702 E. Washington Street (232-2749)
 Powe, Mrs. W. H., 405 Crescent Avenue (234-1438), 29005
 *Prevost, Christie C., 10 Brookside Way (235-0077)
 *Prevost, Mrs. Christie C. (Jean D.), 10 Brookside Way (235-0077)
 *Prevost, Mrs. Marshall, 1 Washington Place (232-1564)
 Prince, Miss Leila McDuffie, 20 N. Garden Circle, 29007 (232-7430)
 Pyron, Mrs. A. H., Calhoun Towers (232-7780)
- Rabb, J. Mac, 10 Pine Forest Drive (235-0234), 29001
 Rabb, Mrs. J. Mac, 10 Pine Forest Drive (235-0234)
 *Reeves, Mrs. T. B. (Julia Smythe), 120 Tindal Avenue (233-3283)
 *Reid, Alfred S., 133 Alpine Way
 Reynolds, Miss Hannah E., 200 Lavinia Avenue (232-1406), 29001
 *Robertson, Miss Christina, 495 Main Street, Apt. 24 1A, Orange, N. J. 07050
 *Robertson, Mrs. Ruth Anne, 495 Main Street, Apt. 24 1A, Orange, N. J., 07050
 *Robertson, Mrs. Joseph L. (Teresa), 118 Mulberry Street (233-0703)
 Richardson, Miss Virginia, 201 Lavinia Avenue
 Roe, Mrs. J. Clarence, Box 354, Travelers Rest, S. C.
 Roe, Mrs. Robert B., Box 221, S. Main Street, Travelers Rest, S. C. 29080
 Roe, Thomas Anderson, Box 2488, 29003
 *Rutledge Mrs. James R., 9 Hilldale Circle, Route 9 (235-3943), 29009
 Ratterree, Mrs. John, 307 Church Street, Greer, S. C. 29651
- Sanders, Mrs. Albert N. (Elizabeth Barron), 441 Longview Terrace (235-3021), 29005
 *Sanders, Albert N., 441 Longview Terrace (235-3021)
 *Schroder, Mrs. Hattie Choike, 130 Capers Street (233-8190)

- *Seyle, Miss Agnes, 14 Lawton Avenue (233-0663)
- *Seyle, Miss Mary A., 14 Lawton Avenue (233-0663)
- Shennan, Mrs. John B., Hillandale Circle, Route 9 (235-6117), 29609
- Shockley, Mrs. Callie B., 325 W. Main Street, Taylors, S. C. (244-1825)
- *Shuler, J. B., Jr., 43 Kirkwood Lane (232-5480)
- *Shuler, Mrs. J. B., Jr. (Martha M.), 43 Kirkwood Lane (232-5480)
- Simkins, James H., 615 Sumac Drive (233-5892)
- *Sloan, E. D., 109 Pine Forest Drive (232-4338)
- *Sloan, Mrs. E. D. (Caroline Y.), 109 Pine Forest Drive (232-4338)
- Smith, Alfred T., 10 Woodland Way Circle (232-4302)
- Smith, Mrs. Alfred T., 10 Woodland Way Circle (232-4302)
- Smith, Paul E., Jr., Box 789, 29602
- *Smith, Mrs. W. Lindsay (Margaret Reynolds), 200 Lavinia Avenue (232-2305), 29601
- Stevenson, Charles A., 8-O Calhoun Towers, 29601
- Stover, W. W., 31 Byrd Boulevard (233-9083), 29605
- *Stow, Charles E., 16 Carmel Street (235-9083), 29607
- *Sullivan, Claude T., Box 5535, Station B, 29606
- *Sullivan, Mrs. Claude T. (Lamira), 317 E. Paris Road (235-7318), 29606
- Talley, Mrs. C. H., 22 E. Tallulah Drive (232-8642), 29605
- Taylor, Mrs. Gordon (Frances C.), 135 Wedgewood Drive (232-2720), 29609
- Taylor, John S., 640 McDaniel Avenue (233-7186)
- Taylor, Mrs. John S. (Hazel), 640 McDaniel Avenue (233-7186)
- Teague, Calvin F., 115 Pine Forest Drive (232-7358)
- Teague, Mrs. Calvin F., 115 Pine Forest Drive (232-7358)
- *Thackston, Mrs. W. King (Sadie W.), Route 3, Buncombe Road (246-1703)
- *Thomas, Charles E., 200 Fairview Avenue, Alta Vista
- Thomason, B. O., Jr., 4 Montrose Drive (232-0752)
- Thomason, Mrs. B. O., Jr., 4 Montrose Drive (232-0752)
- Thomason, Mrs. J. Thomas, Route 4, Travelers Rest, S. C. 29690
- *Thornton, Ben C., Box 10045, 29603
- *Thruston, Miss Edyth L., 5 Blue Mist Drive, Lockwood Heights (233-0924), 29611
- *Tucker, Robert C., 117 Broughton Drive (239-3208), 29609
- Walker, Robert J., 110 Highland Drive (235-2047), 29605
- Walker, Mrs. Robert J., 110 Highland Drive (235-2047), 29605
- *Wallace, Mrs. William Henry, 325 Jones Avenue (235-2782)
- Ware, Mrs. Annie Belle P. (Mrs. E. E.), 1 Claxton Drive (246-3275)
- *Watson, Richard F., Jr., 113 James Street (235-7329)
- *Watson, Mrs. Richard F., Jr., 113 James Street (235-7329)
- Wedemeyer, Henry—SUSTAINING MEMBER—3 Bonaventure, 29607
- Wedemeyer, Mrs. Henry—SUSTAINING MEMBER—3 Bonaventure, 29607
- Weeks, Mrs. Josie B., 1 Meyers Drive (235-5061)
- *Welborn, John F., Jr., 2801 Augusta Road (233-7224)
- *Welborn, Mrs. John F., Jr. (Dorothy S.), 2801 Augusta Road (233-7224)
- Welborn, W. Jack, 1001 Parkins Mill Road (239-4764)
- Welborn, Mrs. W. Jack (Graham A.), 1001 Parkins Mill Road (239-4764)
- *Wells, Eugene E., 139 E. Tallulah Drive (233-9996)
- *Wells, Mrs. Eugene E. (Elizabeth D.), 139 E. Tallulah Drive (233-9996)
- Wells, J. Mac, 401 Buncombe Street, 29601
- *Westervelt, Mrs. Melvin C. (Sarah Conyers), 601 Byrd Boulevard (235-2253)
- Whitaker, Mrs. Frances Strader—LIFE MEMBER—8A Warrenton Apartments, Baltimore, Maryland
- *Whitmore, Mrs. B. T. (Mildred E.), 311 Buncombe Street (232-6265)
- *Williams, James T., Box 60, 1 West 54th Street, New York, N. Y. 10019
- Williams, John S., Route 7, Foothills Road (246-2871), 29609
- Winterbottom, Bert A., 203 Shannon Drive, 29607
- Winterbottom, Mrs. Bert A. (Jenna), 203 Shannon Drive, 29607

*Withington, C. C., 18 Clarendon Road (239-5008)

*Withington, Mrs. C. C., 18 Clarendon Road (239-5008)

Wofford, Mrs. Jane, 418 N. Main Street, 29601

Woods, Mrs. Perry, 208 McPherson Lane (232-6806)

Zimmerman, Sam R., Jr., 203 Byrd Boulevard (236-3685), 29605

TOTAL: 16 Life Members, 14 Patron Members, 6 Sustaining Members and
270 Regular Members for a total of 306 members in good standing.