

A HISTORY OF PARIS MOUNTAIN

ROBERT C. TUCKER

If the paper I am giving today sounds familiar to you, it seems safe to conclude that you are a member of the Thirty-Nine Club and have a very long memory or you have been using the South Carolina collection of the Greenville County Library. A little over thirty-five year ago, on April 6, 1945, Dr. Joseph¹ Warren White, long time Chief Surgeon of the Shriners' Hospital here in Greenville, read a paper on Paris Mountain at his summer place² on that mountain to the members of the Thirty-Nine Club. A copy of the paper is preserved in the Greenville County Library and it is well worth reading. In general, I have followed the outline of Dr. White's paper, but I have condensed in places, revised in others, and attempted, with the kind assistance of numerous people, to bring the story up to date.

Not counting that small portion of the Blue Ridge that manages to creep in from North Carolina at the far northern end of the county, Paris Mountain — including its extension, Piney Mountain, which received a name of its own for some reason I am unable to account for — is the most prominent geographical feature of Greenville County. Perhaps it takes a transplanted lowlander to fully appreciate it. Whether approaching from north, south, east or west, when Paris Mountain appears on the horizon, I have that happy feeling of being almost home, nor far from the foot of our mountain. I enjoy it in all its moods and especially like to watch the passing of the seasons on its flanks and summits, from the pale green of spring through the deep green of summer and the flaming colors of autumn to the relative starkness of winter, which is relieved to a considerable extent by the evergreen trees.

Now let us go back and begin at the beginning, with the "birth" of our subject. This means delving into geology but we will not delve very deeply. In the first place, to do so would require devoting a disproportionate amount of time to the subject

¹Dr. White always signed his name as "J. Warren White." On January 24, 1980, Mrs. J. Warren White, Jr., of Columbia, supplied his full first name.

²Now owned by William Schulze; interview with Mr. Judd Moore, November 27, 1979.

(although, I for one, would be glad to hear a disquisition on the geology of Paris Mountain in terms the layman can understand) but, more importantly, because I am no geologist. However, with the help of the dictionary, the encyclopedia, an article in the *Smithsonian* magazine¹ — running across it was a case of pure serendipity — and two good geologist friends at Furman University,² I believe I can give an adequate, brief account. Any errors must be attributed to me and not my sources.

Our mountain appeared in the Ordovician period of the Paleozoic era. That was between four and five hundred million years ago, which makes our mountain seem incredibly old, but it is not nearly as old as some rocks that have been dated in recent years. Invertebrate animals and mosses and marine algae already existed and fishes and some vascular plants appeared during this period. Give or take a hundred million years does not pin down the birthday as closely as I would like but it will have to do.

Many, perhaps most, of you have encountered the term plate tectonics. It is the concept now generally accepted by geologists that the Earth is composed of a rigid, solid outer layer made up of lithospheric plates, or rock segments, that extend downward to an asthenosphere towards the center of the Earth which is molten. The movement of these plates, which is, to us, infinitely slow, results in earthquakes and mountain building and other major deformation of the Earth's crust. The lithospheric plate of Africa approaching North America resulted in the breaking open of the Earth's crust at a weak point through which molten material, or magma, poured, forming Paris Mountain and its extension, Piney Mountain, and also Roper Mountain. I had always assumed that Paris Mountain is the tail end of the Blue Ridge but, much to my surprise, I was told this is not so. It is a monadnock, an erosional remnant composed principally of gneiss, that is, granite and metamorphic rocks. Other, softer material around this solidified magma has eroded over the geologic ages so that today Paris Mountain looms above the

¹William K. Hartman, "Moons of the Outer Solar System become Real, although Weird, Places," *Smithsonian*, 10 (January, 1980): 35-46.

²Interview with Drs. Wallace C. Fallaw and Kenneth A. Sargent, December 7, 1979.

plateau upon which it stands. It gives the appearance of being a solid mass but there are fissures in the rock through which water seeps to form subterranean reservoirs which have been tapped by well-diggers at from seventy-five to three hundred or more feet. The digger could never be sure at what depth water would be reached, if at all.

As early as 1859, Oscar Lieber in reporting on his third year of the first geological survey of South Carolina noted that graphite "occurs . . . but in sufficient quantity for production."³ A mica mine was worked at one time. Tourmaline, hornblend, quartz, and green beryl have been found, and even a pocket of aquamarine.⁴ Granite has been quarried in the past but I have been unable to determine that any is being quarried now. Governor John Drayton noted in his *View of South-Carolina*, published in 1802, that "A spring impregnated with iron and sulphur, proceeds from the eastern side of Paris's Mountain."⁵ This is the same spring that gives its name to the picnic area in Paris Mountain State Park. Drayton also noted "Much iron ore is in this mountain, and its vicinity . . ." Anyone who has worked the red clay soil hereabouts is aware that this iron ore is still with us but it does not, of course, occur in commercial quantities.

Now let us deal with the location and configuration of the mountain. Writers since John Drayton⁶ have almost universally stated that it is five miles north of Greenville and I am content to use that description. Presumably the point in Greenville from which the measurement was taken was the original court house. However, the mountain runs north and south some four or five miles, so its distance from the center of town depends upon the point on the mountain to which one is measuring. If one uses the highest point, five miles is about as close as one can come.

³Oscar M. Lieber, *Report on the Survey of South Carolina: being the Third Annual Report . . .* (Columbia, S. C.: R. W. Gibbs, 1859), p. 71.

⁴Interview with Drs. Fallaw and Sargent.

⁵John Drayton, *A View of South-Carolina, as Respects her Natural and Civil Concerns* (Charleston: W. P. Young . . ., 1802), p. 49.

⁶*Ibid.*, p. 15.

⁷*Ibid.*, p. 14-15. Mills, *Statistics* says seven miles, p. 573.

The 7½ minute series of maps prepared by the United States Geological Survey shows the location as longitude 82 degrees, 24 minutes west, and latitude 34 degrees, 57 minutes north.¹⁰ The plateau upon which the mountain stands is approximately 1,000 feet above sea level, and its highest point — the steep, rocky outcropping so noticeable from United States highway 276 near the entrance to Furman University — is 2,047 feet.¹¹ The earliest map I have seen of what is now Greenville County and as then named Greenville District, was surveyed in 1820, improved in 1825, and published that same year in Robert Mills' *Atlas of the State of South Carolina*.¹² Paris Mountain is shown and labeled as such but its configuration is far from accurate. The map of the county by Paul B. Kyzer published in 1882 shows little improvement. Paris Mountain is, in fact, somewhat triangular in shape, roughly resembling the letter T, with the long part running north and south about four miles and the cross arm at the north end running east and west for a slightly shorter distance. A road runs the full distance from the south, north past the highest point, where it turns west and descends to U. S. Highway 276. This is now named Altamont Road. The last unpaved stretch of this road was hard-surfaced only shortly before I arrived in Greenville in the summer of 1947. Water courses on the western side feed into the Reedy River and those on the north and east feed into the Enoree. The most prominent man-made structures consist of a cluster of towers, most of them for telecommunications, located near the highest point. I have counted six, including a fire tower, but would not swear there are not more.

One interesting result of the elevation and configuration of Paris Mountain is somewhat surprising. Dr. White kept temperature records at his summer place for eighteen consecutive months and found that they averaged about three and one-half degrees cooler than those at the Weather Bureau in downtown Greenville. Despite this, the growing season on the mountain begins about one week earlier in the spring and ends

¹⁰South Carolina, Greenville Quadrangle, edition of 1938, based on a survey made in 1933-1935.

¹¹*Ibid.*

¹²Robert Mills, *Atlas of the State of South Carolina* . . . [Columbia, S. C. 1825].

about one week later in the fall than it does in town.¹³ This apparent paradox is accounted for by the fact that cold air tends to sink and warm air tends to rise, the result being that killing frosts will occur at the base of the mountain and in town while plants at higher elevations remain undisturbed.

Let us return for a few minutes to the numerous streams draining the northern and eastern slopes of Paris Mountain, which for approximately forty years supplied Greenville with water.¹⁴ Prior to 1890, it appears that the inhabitants of the town had to depend on wells and springs, but in that year the Paris Mountain Water Company was organized and began the construction of reservoir number one on Mountain Creek on the eastern side of the mountain which, though not in use, is still in existence and the dam is in good condition. This imposing granite structure may be seen by anyone willing to walk a short distance on the hiking trail from Sulphur Springs Picnic Area in Paris Mountain State Park. The largest of the reservoirs constructed by the Water Company is at the head of Wood's Creek, a branch of Beaverdam Creek, on the northern slope of the mountain, between Piney Spur and Brissey Ridge. This sixteen acre sheet of water stands at an elevation of 1177 feet. It is no longer needed because of the much newer reservoir west of the Poinsett Highway (U. S. 276), just across from the western end of Altamont Road where it comes into that highway. However, it is kept in a state of readiness in case an emergency should arise and it is again needed.

With the establishment of Camp Sevier at the eastern base of Paris Mountain after the United States entered World War I, the increased demand for water put such a strain on the privately owned Water Company that it sold its assets to the city in 1918. The city established what is now the Greenville Water System, a forward-looking and well-managed local government agency. In 1928, water from Table Rock Reservoir on the South Saluda River was brought into the city and other parts of the county served by the System. More recently the Poinsett Reser-

¹³Verified in interview with Mr. Jud Moore, November 27, 1979.

¹⁴Sources are interviews with W. W. Adkins, General Manager, Greenville Water System, January 14, 1980, and Mr. Judd Moore, November 27, 1979.

voir on the North Saluda River has come into use and work is already underway to bring water from Lake Keowee when the growing needs of this area make an increased supply of water necessary.

Much earlier in this paper I alluded to the fact that digging or drilling a well on Paris Mountain was a chancy matter and had an inhibiting effect upon its development for residential purposes. Because of this, the Paris Mountain Water and Sewer District was established at the southern end of the mountain and it signed a contract on May 6, 1963, with the Greenville Water System to receive city water. Last year (1979) the District turned its assets over to the Greenville Water System and went out of existence. This water line extends only as far as the George McDougall property on Altamont Road and no move is on foot to extend it farther at present. I am told that any idea of installing sewer lines on the mountain proper has been abandoned as the project would be entirely too costly.

Once Table Rock Reservoir water began flowing, most of the property it owned on Paris Mountain was no longer needed by the Greenville Water System so it deeded it to the State of South Carolina, with a reversionary clause, to be used for recreational purposes.¹⁵ But, before going into this matter, please permit me a short digression.

Dr. White began his 1945 paper with a statement "that Greenville does not appreciate the value of Paris Mountain as a recreational and residential asset . . ." He cited the principal drawbacks as lack of water, inadequate transportation, and inadequate property protection. Water can still be a problem in places and public transportation does not exist, but fire protection is available from the three fire districts¹⁶ that surround the mountain, and I am confident that the Sheriff has that area patrolled to the extent his budget and personnel permit.

Doubtless the earliest settlers in this area looked upon any

¹⁵Interview with W. W. Adkins, General Manager, Greenville Water System, January 15, 1980.

¹⁶Interview with Robert L. White, Fire Chief, Piedmont Park Fire District, January 14, 1980.

mountain as an obstacle to be avoided or overcome in the easiest manner possible. How long this attitude lasted I do not know, but a native Greenvillian friend has assured me that, in her younger days, when the trolley cars were still running, a considerable number of people availed themselves of the amenities at the southern end of the mountain.¹⁷ The Dukeland trolley line terminated at a pavilion just beyond the present intersection of U. S. 276 and S. C. 291. Just to the southeast of the present Peddler Steak House was Dreamland Lake, which during my memory was never a lake but was, for a time, a golf driving range. If groups on an outing for the day did not care for that location, a short walk to the north would bring them to desirable picnicking spots at the base of the mountain. Where the Hillandale Golf Club is located, there is today a bronze marker stating that this "was the boyhood home of Hugh Smith Thompson (1836-1904)" who was Governor of South Carolina from 1882 to 1886 and who held various other important positions. His father was Henry Tazewell Thompson and his uncle, Waddy Thompson, Jr., had a home on the mountain. We will hear more of them later.

Now let us return to Paris Mountain State Park. It is located only eight miles north of Greenville and consists of 1,275 acres, of which 500 acres have been developed. Much of the undeveloped acreage is surprisingly rugged. This land was deeded to the state by the Greenville Water System in 1930. At that time the Forestry Commission maintained and operated South Carolina's state parks, but the number grew and in 1967 the Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism was organized. The park has been operated by that agency since then.

Development was begun in the early 1930's with the establishment of a Civilian Conservation Corps camp on the property. When the work of the young men belonging to the Corps was completed, the camp was dismantled and moved but park personnel can show you the foundations of the buildings that accommodated them. Camp Buckhorn, at Buckhorn Lake, was started about 1934. The lodge there was renovated, winterized, and airconditioned in 1975, and the work of renovating and

¹⁷Interview with Miss Jessie Hunter, January 27, 1980.

winterizing the cabins there was completed in the winter of 1977-1978.

It would take too long to list all of the facilities of this fine park. To name a few, there is a thirteen acre swimming lake with a nature trail around it, a hiking trail, picnicking areas, fifty camp sites with water and electric hook-ups in a family camping area, and a primitive camping area that may be used with the permission of the Superintendent. There were 620,000 visitors to the Park in 1978-1979. Foreign visitors using the camping area came from Canada and Mexico, most of western Europe, and from as far away as Australia.¹⁸ I think it is apparent from the foregoing that the recreational assests of Paris Mountain are no longer being ignored, although it is possible too few Greenvillians appreciate its recreational possibilities so near at hand. Perhaps the expense and scarcity of gasoline will help to rectify this in the future.

A good deal has been written about the fauna and flora of the Carolinas from the earliest times but it is not too surprising that little has been written about Greenville County specifically and even less about Paris Mountain in particular. That the area was Indian hunting ground is attested by the fact that arrow heads have been found there.¹⁹ Large animals, such as buffalo, elk, deer, and bear must have disappeared long ago, some of them probably before the Revolutionary period. The last wild turkey was seen over eighty years ago. Foxes, both red and gray, have been sighted, as have raccoons. Smaller game, such as the opossum, rabbits, squirrels, and chipmunks are plentiful, as are a variety of snakes, including rattlesnakes and copperheads. Within the confines of the State Park, at least twenty-five species of birds have been identified. One should remember that well over half of Paris Mountain State Park has been left in its natural state so that it is a good place to study both the animal and plant life in a relatively undisturbed condition. At least seventy-three different trees and shrubs have been identified on

¹⁸Based on interview with David Blackwell, Ranger, Paris Mountain State Park, January 21, 1980, and a brochure supplied by him.

¹⁹Interview with Mr. Judd Moore, November 27, 1979.

the paved road that connects all the developed areas of the Park.²⁰

Dr. Summer Ives, Professor of Biology at Furman University, did an extensive study of the vascular plants of Greenville County a number of years ago and in the early 1960's, Dr. C. Leland Rodgers, currently Professor of Biology at Furman University, published further work on the flora of the county.²¹ The most noticeable plants are those that are typical of the area, with conifers and hardwoods predominating. The chestnut was killed by a blight many years ago but some of us continue to hope that the few remaining sprouts that put out from time to time will eventually develop a resistance that will enable that majestic tree to, once more, become a standard part of our forests. Dogwood flourishes as do rhododendron and mountain laurel, especially at the higher elevations.

We should not leave this subject without mentioning Greenville's own yellow honeysuckle, or woodbine, which was first observed on a southern exposure on Paris Mountain by Governor John Drayton and described by him in 1798. It has been given the botanical name of *Lonicera flava* Sims and was later found to grow in North Carolina and Georgia and as far west as Oklahoma and Missouri.²² This plant has been adopted as its emblem by the Greenville Natural History Association.

So much has been written on the history of Greenville that we need deal with it only briefly here. Originally it was an undifferentiated part of the colony of Carolina and when a rudimentary form of government did arrive, what is now Greenville County was a part of Ninety-Six District but lay west of what was known as the Indian boundary, that is, territory in which whites were not supposed to settle. In Robert Mills' *Statistics*²³ he lists twenty-seven tribes of Cherokees and writes that "This formidable nation occupied the lands now included by Pendleton and Greenville districts . . ." It appears, however,

²⁰Interview with Mr. David Blackwell, January 21, 1980.

²¹C. Leland Rodgers, "Ives' Flora of Greenville County," *Furman Studies*, n.s. 10 (November, 1962): 27-60.

²²*Ibid.*, p. 29.

²³Robert Mills, *Statistics of South Carolina*, p. 108.

that their towns, certainly their principal towns, lay west and north of the present Greenville. It was not until 1777 that the Indians were forced to cede this land to South Carolina, in 1784 it was opened to white settlement, and in 1786 the General Assembly established Greenville District (now County).²⁴

Despite the fact that this territory lay beyond the Indian boundary, Richard Pearis (for whom the mountains was named, although the "e" in his name did not carry over into the name of the mountain) came from Virginia about 1765 and settled near the falls of the Reedy River, at a location he named Great Plains. Here he built a home, offices, a saw and grist mill, and planted about one hundred acres in grain and orchards. He owned twelve to fourteen Negro slaves, about two hundred head of cattle, and between forty and fifty horses. Although it was illegal to do so, he used his great influence with the Indians to acquire land that was said to exceed 10,000 acres, including Paris Mountain. All of this he lost with the coming of the American Revolution, at which time he sided with the King's men and had his property confiscated by the State.²⁵ Pearis had various adventures and endured many hardships during the war, but with the signing of the Treaty of Paris he moved to the Bahamas to become a pensioner of the British crown and there he died about 1804.

Having dealt briefly with the man whose name was given to Paris Mountain, we will now skip a number of years to consider its most distinguished resident. Waddy Thompson, Jr., son of the man who was Chancellor of the South Carolina Court of Equity for twenty-three years, lived from 1798 to 1868.²⁶ Graduated from South Carolina College (now the University of South Carolina) in 1814 at the age of sixteen, he studied law and

²⁴I have dependly largely upon "The Genesis of an Up-country Town," by Mary C. Simms Oliphant in the *Proceedings of the South Carolina Historical Association*, 1933, pp. 50-62 and the transcripts of documents she secured from the Public Records Office in London, copies of which are in the Greenville County Library, for the early history of Greenville and the life of Richard Pearis. See also "Historical Notes," by John Bennett in the *South Carolina Historical Magazine*, 18 (1917): 96-99.

²⁵Thomas Cooper, ed. *The Statutes at Large of South Carolina* . . . 4: 425. Also, documents from the Public Records Office in London, cited above.

²⁶Henry T. Thompson, *Waddy Thompson, Jr.: Member of Congress, 1835-41; Minister to Mexico, 1842-44* (Rev. ed. Privately published, 1929), 35 pp. See also J. Fred Rippey, "Thompson, Waddy," in *Dictionary of American Biography*, 18: 473-474.

practiced in Edgefield for five years before moving to Greenville. He served in the General Assembly from 1826 to 1830 where he was an ardent nullifier. From 1835 to 1841, he served as a Whig in the United States Congress and won reelection in 1838 despite the opposition of John Caldwell Calhoun. President John Tyler appointed him Minister to Mexico, a position he filled with distinction from 1842 to 1844. (It is interesting to note that the United States' first minister to Mexico was also a South Carolinian who had Greenville connections; Joel Roberts Poinsett served in that position from 1825 to 1829). During his service in this position, Thompson became a friend of Mexico. He did not re-enter politics upon returning home because he opposed the war with Mexico and secession, but resumed his legal practice, which was quite successful, and accumulated a small fortune in South Carolina and Florida real estate. His residence in Greenville was located on what later became known as Boyce Lawn when it was owned by James Pettigru Boyce, located between the present East North and East Washington streets, in the general area of the Fourth Presbyterian Church.

Thompson's connection with Paris Mountain came soon after 1852 when he purchased a large acreage and built a home on the ridge of the mountain towards its southern end. It was "a luxurious house equipped with almost every known convenience and filled with books, paintings, and curios,"²² many of them collected in Mexico. Vistas were cut through the forest in order to get the view in every direction, and one of these views was down the southwestern side of the mountain towards his brother Henry's place, which, as we have noted, is now the Hillandale Golf Club. It is said that the two brothers communicated by semaphore signals. Waddy, Jr., entertained extensively and George Bancroft, the noted historian, visited frequently to consult his library.

Thompson lost his fortune as a result of the Civil War and moved to Florida, where he still owned land, in early 1867. He died in Tallahassee in 1868 and is buried there.

On February 21, 1980, Mr. Alester Garden Furman, Jr., was

²²Rippy, *loc. cit.*, p. 474.

kind enough to point out to me various landmarks on Paris Mountain, an area he has known well since the early part of this century. His father, the elder Alester Garden Furman, had a summer home on almost the exact spot where the Thompson residence was located and his son, Alester G. Furman, III, has a beautiful new home nearby, with magnificent views in every direction. I was pleased to see that the original chimney and fireplace of the Waddy Thompson, Jr., home have been repaired and preserved.

As he drove along, Mr. Furman pointed out traces, or the remains, of old roads, for the present roads on and across Paris Mountain do not always follow the routes of the old roads. Whether an easier gradient was obtained by the rerouting was not apparent to me. Perhaps my deduction is incorrect, but as nearly as I could determine, the Thompson home stood between Chestnut Ridge and Altamont Road, near the point where the former rejoins the latter, going north, that is, up the mountain.

At this point I want to introduce the Paris Mountain Land Company, which was chartered by the South Carolina Secretary of State on November 19, 1896, and capitalized at \$10,000.00 for the purpose of engaging in the business of general real estate.²⁸ Alester G. Furman, the elder, was Treasurer and General Manager.²⁹ On December 21, 1896, the Company purchased 1,000 acres, which included the former Thompson property, from Emily M. McCormick. The deed is recorded in the Greenville County Register of Mesne Conveyance Deed Book MMM, pages 6-9, and the original plat of the property, surveyed in July, 1897, is at page 902 of the same book. This plat is in very poor condition. A portion of the plat may be found in Plat Book O, at page 71. Thompson Avenue, which I take to be the present Chestnut Ridge, is shown, as is Trowbridge Avenue, which I assume later became a part of Altamont Drive. North of the convergence of those two is a double dotted line marked as the "present road to Hotel Altamont." We will touch on the hotel shortly. The Land Com-

²⁸S. C. Secretary of State, *Report . . . November 1st A. D., 1895 . . . December 31st, A. D., 1896*, p. 775.

²⁹Greenville, S. C., *City Directory*, 1903-04.

pany began to sell lots for summer homes and there was a real boom in sales in the 1920's, at the end of World War I.

Another dwelling that deserves attention was built in 1902 near the southern end of Paris Mountain by Louis M. Hubbard, head of the Music Department of the Greenville Female College, which is now consolidated with Furman University.¹⁰ Hubbard received most of his musical education in Germany, where he met and married his wife, who is said to have been a baroness. It is also said that her dowery made it possible for Mr. Hubbard to bring stone masons from his native state of Indiana to build what was known for years as the Hubbard castle in the German style from granite quarried in the next valley to the north of the house. Here they made their home until the coming of anti-German feelings during World War I, at which time the Hubbards were forced to leave Greenville and the property passed into the possession of a bank. Mr. Henry Stephenson acquired it in 1924, elaborately renovated the so-called castle, and converted the estate into a beautiful dairy and stud establishment. The present owner, Mr. William Stephenson, completed renovated the entire building inside and out in the mid-1960's and has resided in it since then.

Now let us go back a bit. On December 1, 1883, a number of prominent Greenvillians got the General Assembly to incorporate the Paris Mountain Hotel Company, but it was not until the early 1890's that the Altamont Hotel was actually constructed at a cost of about \$20,000.00.¹¹ It was built on the highest peak, consisted of three stories containing twenty-three rooms, and had a porch around three sides of the structure on each floor. In fact, it had the general appearance of many of the mountain hotels or inns of those days that attracted so many from the heat and mosquitos of the lowlands.

Mr. John Marchbanks was Dr. White's principal source of information on the Altamont. From 1894 to 1896 he drove the coach and four-mule team that met the train to pick up guests

¹⁰Interview with Mr. William Stephenson, January 25, 1980. Nancy Vance Ashmore, "Paris Mountain," *Sandlogger*, 6 (January, 1973): 12-16.

¹¹Derived chiefly from Dr. White's paper. The best printed account, which includes a photograph, this writer has found is the article by Ashmore, cited above.

and take them on the two-hour trip up to the hotel. At the foot of the mountain, Mr. Marchbanks would stop to water his mules, at which time he would blow his bugle to notify the hotel management how many guests he had collected.

The hotel did not prosper. Mr. Marchbanks was of the opinion that it was not big enough: since all who would like to come could not be accommodated, too few came. Dr. White believed that an inadequate supply of water was the chief problem. Whatever the reason, in 1898 it was sold for \$5,000.00 to N. J. Holmes who used it as a Bible institute until 1918, when it was sold again for \$5,000.00. In 1920 it burned. Mr. Judd Moore has shown me bricks from the hotel that he salvaged to make a patio at his place on Lake Circle. But for these few bricks, so far as I know, the old Altamont is only a memory, almost a forgotten memory, now.

I have previously mentioned that there was a boom in the sale of lots in the 1920's, after the end of World War I, and that some time between April, 1945 and June, 1947, the last bit of Altamont Road that was unpaved was hardsurfaced. In the meantime, a number of summer homes were winterized and became permanent homes. Dr. White had surmised that there would be another boom in building as soon as building restrictions were lifted after cessation of hostilities at the end of World War II. He was right, and, of course he had no way of knowing that the beautiful new Furman University campus would be located just west of Paris Mountain across U. S. 276. I am sure this has helped accelerate the amount of building on and around the mountain.

If you will compare the Geological Survey 7½ minute series map of Greenville of 1933-1935 previously referred to with the 15 minute series map prepared in 1957, you will see that many more houses appear on the latter, both at the base and on the mountain proper. One only has to be observant when driving across Altamont Road to know that Paris Mountain has become a popular place to live. It has come a long way since it was a hunting ground for the Cherokees and I am sure that Richard Pearis would be amazed at the changes that have taken

place in a little over 200 years on the mountain that bears his name.¹¹

¹¹I am grateful to the staff of the South Carolina Collection of the Greenville County Library, especially Mrs. Wayne Freeman, for assistance in the preparation of this paper.