

A NINETEENTH CENTURY DIARY OF GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA¹

Laura Smith Ebaugh

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

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

Time: January, 1900

Place: Greenville, South Carolina

Event: A Presentation by the Ladies Aid Society

SCENE I

Greenville, 1760-1815

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The curtain opens)

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

Cast:⁵

Vardry McBee — Luther M. McBee

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

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

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

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

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

(The curtain closes)

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

SCENE II

The Village Grows, 1815-1829

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

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

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

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

(The curtain opens)

TABEAU: A Ball at the New Mansion House, 1829

Cast:

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

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

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

(As the dancing ends, the curtain closes)

SCENE III

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Several other entries of years 1851 and 1852 are interesting:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(The curtain opens)

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

Cast:

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

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

Song: Felicia Furman, Jean Manly, Mary Manly

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

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

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

Affectionate Brother,
James C. Furman

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

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

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

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

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

Your affectionate brother,
J.C.F.

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

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

SCENE IV

War and Reconstruction, 1860-1880

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

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

(The curtain opens)

TABLEAU: The Ladies Aid Society Sews for the Soldiers

Cast:

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

Mrs. Harvey Cleveland — Mrs. Harriet James

Mrs. Caroline Gilman — Mrs. Gayle Glover Huguenin

Mrs. Caroline Mauldin — Mrs. Helen Powe

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

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

Soloist: James E. Grant

Accompanist: Miss Anne Feltner

(As the song is finished the curtains close)

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

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

Greenville, S.C.

March 27, 1863

My Dear Children:

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

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

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

One year since we came to Greenville and not subjugated.

Your loving Mother,
C.G.¹⁸

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

From Legare's Point

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

From James Island

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SCENE V

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

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

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

(The curtains opens)

TABLEAU: Greenvilleans entertain soldiers — Spanish-American War.

Cast:

Mrs. Lennox Flow — David McManaway

Mrs. Howard Newton, Jr. — Jim Owings

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

Everett Caplin

(As the singing ends, the curtain closes)

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

FOOTNOTES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁹*Ibid.*, p. 5.

¹⁰*Ibid.*, p. 26.

¹¹*Ibid.*, p. 35.

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

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

¹⁴*Ibid.*

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

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

¹³Alfred S. Reid, *op. cit.*, p. 108.

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

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

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

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