AN ACCOUNT OF GREENVILLE DURING THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES AND RECONSTRUCTION

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Although Greenville County contained a number of citizens opposed to secession from the United States, once war broke out, Greenville County was a staunch supporter of the Confederacy. This sentiment was best reflected by a statement from one of Greenville's leading citizens, Benjamin F. Perry, a strong Unionist, when he wrote his friend James L. Petigru: "South Carolina is going to the devil and I am going with her." As discussed in this article, Greenville provided more than its share of soldiers to the South's armies and also provided substantial logistical support for the Southern cause as well.

Fortunately for its inhabitants, Greenville did not suffer greatly from marauding Yankees (except for Stoneman's raid in May of 1865) and was thus able to enjoy a mild prosperity during the otherwise dark days of Reconstruction. Even though Greenville was occupied by Federal troops, it was spared the violence associated with the activities of the Ku Klux Klan. In fact, Greenville prospered enough that a bridge was built over the Reedy River, a bank was opened, another railroad came into town and its citizens enjoyed enough leisure time to form a literary society.

A Call to Arms

After secession, both the state and Confederate governments vigorously set about raising levies of troops. Greenville responded to the call. From the outset, Benjamin F. Perry was instrumental in raising volunteer troops for Confederate service. In May of 1861, Perry addressed several hundred men at a militia muster which resulted in the formation of two volunteer companies. Although Perry was successful in forming a volunteer company from the Pine Mountain area and a company of artillery from the upper part of Greenville District, he had no luck raising troops from the men of the Dark Corner, the firmest Union stronghold in the district.[1]

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Although Greenville at the time had a white population of approximately 14,500, it contributed over 2,000 of its men to the armies of the Confederacy. Two South Carolina regiments, the 4th South Carolina Volunteers and the 16th South Carolina Volunteers, were composed mainly of soldiers from Greenville District. In addition, Greenville furnished the "Butler Guards" (consisting of a number of leading citizens) to the 2nd South Carolina Volunteers. It is estimated that Greenville sent at least ten companies to the Confederate armies. Many of the Greenville units boasted rather colorful titles such as the "McCullough Lions," "Croft Mountain Rangers," the "Furman Guards," and the "Tyger Volunteers."

In addition to supplying soldiers for the cause, Greenville also became an important manufacturing center which produced supplies vital to the prosecution of the War. For instance, the firm of Gower, Cox & Gower furnished its entire output of wagons to the Ordnance and Quartermaster Departments of the Confederate Army.[2] Greenville was also a source of arms and munitions as a result of the construction of the State Military Works on twenty acres of land (given by Vardry McBee) near the Greenville and Columbia Railroad. The State of South Carolina spent over $500,000 on the Greenville Works and an inventory in the latter part of 1863 placed the value of the plant at $283,000. By the fall of 1862, the State Works were well established and engaged in manufacturing shot and shell, gun carriages, caissons and ammunition chest, pikes, rammers, railroad spikes, and rails as well as other equipment. Orders were given for the manufacturing of revolving cannon although it is not known if any were actually built. By April of 1863, the Morse Carbine Plant was in operation and turned out about 1,000 carbines; these weapons were unique in being breechloaders which fired a brass center-fired cartridge described by Governor Milledge Luke Bonham as "the best cavalry weapon in use."[3]

Private manufacturing concerns in Greenville also contributed to the War effort. These included the Batesville Cotton Factory and three other small textile plants located in the county which manufactured goods exclusively for the Army. The Reedy River Factory, owned by Grady Hawthorne & Perry, made cotton and woolen cloth, paper, and milled wheat. Hodges Davis & Co. made

shoes and Lester Brothers made cotton cloth on the Enoree River at Pelham. Greenville District also contained about 15 tanyards which, if sufficient leather had been available, could have produced 200 pairs of shoes a day.[4]

The ladies of the District also contributed mightily to the War effort. Soon after the fall of Fort Sumter, the Ladies Association in Aid of Confederate Volunteers was formed with gifts of money and in kind contributions from such luminaries as Vardry McBee and Dr. James Petigru Boyce among others. After only six months of operation, this organization of worthy matrons had shipped off a vast amount of supplies to various hospitals including six Bibles, nine Testaments, 25 pounds of soap and 100 bottles of wine, brandies, and cordials. The president of the Association was Mrs. Perry E. Duncan and the vice-president was Mrs. W. Pinckney McBee.[5]

According to an account written by Jane Carson Brunson in 1899, the ladies of Greenville met at McBee's Hall and in the basement of the Baptist Church to form sewing circles for the soldiers. An old English tailor, Mr. Bussy, helped the ladies make fatigue uniforms for two companies from town. Mrs. Brunson remembered that the ladies of Greenville made nice buckskin gloves and also remembered that indigo was used for dyeing wool and cotton. Wool was in ample supply because a family from Virginia had brought a flock of sheep to Greenville. Gray cloth for uniforms was made from a combination of blue wool, black wool and white wool which was corded together, spun by hand and woven on a slate-colored chain of cotton thread, "making a fine cloth for the loved ones who stood on guard through storms of sleet and snow."[6]

In addition, the Ladies' Aid Association established a hospital located in the Academy. The ladies also looked after wounded soldiers at the Confederate Hospital located in the Goodlett House at the corner of Main and Washington Streets. The story is told of one lady who was asked by a sick soldier to bring him some "tater custard"; after she got permission from the doctor, she "provided the man with the most dainty looking sweet potato custard, which he ate with great relish."[7]

LIFE ON THE HOME FRONT

Life in Greenville seemed to continue pretty much as usual during the War. Although prices for food and other commodities were very high and most of the stores were closed during the balance of the War, the people of Greenville seemed to find time for entertainment in addition to the diversion provided by the activities of the Ladies Aid Association.

As noted by Lillian Kibler in her biography of Governor Perry, life in Greenville revolved around the War. The chief interest of the people was hearing news of battles and, since there was no telegraph or daily newspaper in town, crowds gathered at the railroad station every afternoon to await the train from Columbia. Newspapers from Columbia often gave them the first information of the death or wounding of loved ones in the fighting. During the latter part of the war, Dr. E. T. Buist, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, stood on the railroad platform and read the casualty list in a loud and clear voice. On the same platform were placed the pine coffins of the Confederate dead waiting to be claimed by their relatives.[8] The railroad depot was located on the site of present-day Greenville High School.

An interesting account of everyday life in Greenville was given in a letter written by a slave named Eliza (through her friend Frank) in April of 1864. Eliza stated that "I think we both white and colored ought to pray for peace for if we don't it will bring starvation into our land. We can find nothing in our town to eat but rice. Our money won't buy one pound of sugar for $20.00." Eliza goes on to complain of foraging Confederate soldiers who had come through town and taken everything in sight. For instance, she described a group of soldiers who "not only take what they wanted to eat but they took up carpet, silver spoons and the castors off the table and if this crowd does as others did I think they will allmost [sic] strip Greenville." Eliza also mentions the passage of a large body of Confederate troops through Greenville on the preceding Sunday consisting of over 2,000 soldiers and 150 wagons as well as five large cannons.[9]

At least in the early part of the war, life was rather carefree in Greenville. The ubiquitous Mary Boykin Chesnut passed through

Greenville in the first part of August 1862 on her way to Flat Rock, North Carolina. Mrs. Chesnut wrote that she had good rooms at the hotel (probably the Mansion House) and went to dinner alone in an "immense dining room" but soon ran into many friends. She recounted an embarrassing episode in which she told a Mrs. Ives about Governor Pickens' wife complaining to President Jefferson Davis about making so many northerners into southern generals and then, to her utter dismay, realized that Mrs. Ives' husband was from New York City. Mrs. Chesnut also described the antics of Senator Thomas J. Semmes of Louisiana who entertained the dinnertime crowd by dancing a "hoedown" and a "grapevine twist." Another lady present at the table applauded the Senator and said: "The honorable Senator from Louisiana has the floor!"[10]

As a result of the siege of Charleston and occupation of the sea islands, a number of women, children and older men sought refuge in Greenville and the surrounding area. As a result, prices of everything went up. One of these refugees was Caroline Howard Gilman whose letters to her children and friends provide some insight into everyday life.[11] For instance, Mrs. Gilman wrote that the blacks in Greenville did not seem to be bothered by the War at all. She wrote: "Like other refugees, they are mending up their old clothes, but they are not yet losing fathers and brothers like the whites. The same merry laugh is heard, the same willing labor seen."[12] Writing on Christmas Day of 1864, Mrs. Gilman stated that an India rubber round comb cost $20.00, a pair of wire knitting needles cost $1.50, a pair of leather shoes for a child cost $10.00 and men's shoes ran $90.00.[13]

Mrs. Gilman gave an interesting account of a visit to General Waddy Thompson who was living on Paris Mountain. She wrote that General Thompson was a great spiritualist and that his second wife was a medium and they kept up a constant communication with his late first wife. He read two short poems purportedly from his first wife. His favorite possession was not the many mementoes from his travels, particularly as ambassador to Mexico, but was an ivory likeness of his first wife.[14]

Julie Smyth, another refugee, wrote often to her fiancee, Henry Fielden. In one letter dated October 19, 1864, Julie tells

Henry, who was then in Summerville, what Greenville life was like: "Each day is pretty much the same. We have only to beat and beat the beaten track. The little family feuds and extraordinary summons that you laugh at the only excitement that we have." In another letter, Julie told Henry that it was very solemn at home, but goes on to state that "I am going to be very dissipated this week, spent last evening out and am going tonight to Mrs. Jervey's by an especial invitation and Saturday evening somewhere else."[15]

Despite the absence of many men serving in the Army, the churches in Greenville carried on during the War. In 1864, at Christ Church, there were 59 white and 5 colored families for a total of 103 communicants. A number of refugees from the coast also participated in services.[16] The War had an adverse effect on the Methodist Church which had raised over $8,000 for the erection of a new church. As a result of the War, the congregation was required to worship in the old church building. The Reverend S. J. Hill wrote in November of 1861 that Sunday School was held at 9:00 in the morning, a service was held for the white members at 10:00, a service was held for the colored people at 3:00 and another service was held for the whites at night. As reported by the Reverend Frederick Auld in November of 1862, the night services were discontinued because of the scarcity and high price of lights.[17]

There was very little legal business that went on in Greenville during the War. Confederate court, presided over by Judge Andrew G. Magrath, was held in Greenville every February and August. In March of 1862, Benjamin Perry was appointed District Attorney and occupied his time in bringing cases under the Confiscation Act which provided for the sequestration of debts and property belonging to alien enemies, i.e., Yankees. At the first term, Perry prosecuted enough "aliens" to make a handsome sum in fees. The Executive Council of South Carolina passed a law in 1862 which prohibited liquor distillation (except in contracts with the Confederate government). During one week, Perry prosecuted some 400 or 500 offenders. In March of 1863, Perry wrote that he was making $5.00 to $10.00 a day from his law business.[18]

RUMORS OF WAR AND THE PROBLEM OF DESERTERS

Although Greenville was far inland and protected by

mountains to the north, it was not long after the opening of hostilities that there was concern about an invasion by Northern forces. In early September of 1861, it was reported "that a scheme for the invasion of North Carolina by a Lincoln force marching through East Tennessee has been detected and exposed." It was also reported that the enemy force, under Major Robert Anderson of Fort Sumter fame, "aided by deluded Kentuckians," planned to invade Asheville and then take Greenville on its way to Columbia or Atlanta. The local newspaper insisted that no more troops from this area should be sent to Virginia and "[o]ur regiments and companies organized should be kept in readiness and in such position as to be available at the right point without a moment's delay."[19] Fortunately, nothing came of this rumor and all was quiet on the military front in Greenville for some two years.

In late October of 1863, there was an engagement at Warm Springs, North Carolina, between a small force of Confederate soldiers and a force of some 500 Federals, consisting mainly of "renegade Tennesseans and North Carolinians, mixed with some Yankees." They were said to have four pieces of artillery. In a very brief skirmish, the commander of the Confederate forces was killed and a number of his men captured. This caused a great alarm among the citizens of Asheville who then wrote to some leading citizens of Greenville asking for help. This resulted in a visit by George F. Townes to Governor Bonham in Columbia on October 27 who pointed out that "the temptation to attack and destroy the various factories, iron works, and mills in the districts of Spartanburg and Greenville, as well as the State Armory at the town of Greenville, is a great one to the enemy, and they are fully apprised of the condition of our section." Colonel Townes noted "the helpless and defenseless state of our section, owing to the want of arms and any sort of organization, and the impossibility of immediate remedy" and asked for a small force to secure the mountain passes. Two days later, Waddy Thompson and John W. Grady visited Governor Bonham and pointed out the threat to the Armory as well as cotton factories in Greenville and emphasized that "the lower portion of the State must mainly depend on the upper districts for provisions..."[20]

Governor Bonham forwarded these pleas to General P.G.T.

Beauregard in Charleston requesting a regiment of cavalry and other assistance. Governor Bonham himself ordered Captain Edward M. Boykin to Greenville with his force of cavalry. General Beauregard ordered a regiment of soldiers under Colonel Williams to report to Greenville and also ordered Captain Bachman's company of light artillery to go to Greenville. Captain Boykin arrived in Greenville and expressed his opinion that there was "some exaggeration" in the reports received.[21] Apparently, the offensive Federals withdrew and Greenville was spared for the time being.

Things heated up again in early February of 1864. Major John D. Ashmore, who commanded the Post at Greenville, reported to General Beauregard that the enemy was again active in Western North Carolina. Major Ashmore went into action immediately and sent out an advance guard from Captain Boykin's troop to determine the state of affairs. There was a battle in Jackson County, North Carolina, between some 600 federal soldiers who were accompanied by artillery and a small unit of Confederate Indians commanded by Colonel Thomas which resulted in a severe defeat for the Confederates.[22]

Major Ashmore in Greenville was of the opinion that this skirmish was part of a reconnaissance to determine if it was feasible to move into South Carolina. Major Ashmore attempted to organize a company of home guards for the defense of Greenville which was supported by a proclamation from the Intendant. However, the citizens of Greenville felt that the alarm was a "humbug" and no one turned out for a muster held on Saturday, February 13. Major Ashmore wrote to General Beauregard asking for assistance and pointed out that "the large interests, both public and private, at this point, are the great attraction and more real injury could be inflicted upon the government and the people by the destruction of Greenville, its large workshops, manufacturing establishments, railroads, State Armory etc. than at any point west of Raleigh, Columbia and Augusta." Major Ashmore was apparently an aggressive sort because he requested a cavalry corps with artillery so that, not only could he repulse the enemy from Greenville, he would be "capable of whipping them soundly and bagging the whole concern ...." A week or so later, General Beauregard sent a dispatch stating that he

approved of the views expressed by Major Ashmore but was unable to send him any additional force of cavalry but could spare two companies if danger threatened.[23]

Although the dire consequences predicted by Major Ashmore did not come to pass, a greater threat to the peace arose from the activities of a number of deserters and men avoiding conscription in the remote areas of Greenville County. The ranks of these outlaws were increased by deserters from the Sixteenth Regiment when it was ordered from Charleston to Mississippi in 1863 and, by February of 1864, a number of soldiers from several other South Carolina regiments had also deserted. This situation was described as a "most lamentable and fearful condition of affairs in the mountains of Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg counties." Commandant C. D. Melton wrote that there were few families in this section which had "not a husband, a son, a brother, or kinsman, a deserter in the mountains" and it was no longer considered shameful to be known as a deserter.[24] In August of 1863, the intrepid Major Ashmore compiled a list of 502 deserters in the local area. Major Ashmore reported that the outlaws had erected a log stockade at Gowensville and requested a cannon to reduce this fortification.[25]

Disloyalty also increased among other citizens of Greenville County. A good example of the anti-Confederate spirit was the situation of a federal officer who was assisted in escaping from the Greenville jail by the Unionist jailer.[26] Mann Batson tells the story of another federal officer who escaped from prison camp near Columbia and made his way through upper Greenville County. This officer was put in touch with "a camp of Outliers, made up of rebel deserters, and Union men who had never been in the Confederate Army, who were living in caves in the mountains to avoid being captured and shot or taken into the army by a company of rangers in the Confederate service, employed to capture or shoot these men." A number of this group went with the Union officer through the mountains to Tennessee.[27]

"Lord Jesus the Yankees are Coming!" Stoneman's Raiders Pillage Greenville

For a brief period of time, Greenville became the seat of government for the State of South Carolina. Governor A. G.

Magrath, who barely got out of town when Columbia was invaded by General Sherman, moved his headquarters to this city. Governor Magrath summoned the Legislature to meet in Greenville on April 25 but no business was transacted due to a lack of a quorum.[28] However, The Citadel's Board of Visitors was apparently made of sterner stuff than the members of the General Assembly. On April 27, 1865, the Board of Visitors, consisting of Governor Magrath, General J. W. Harrison and Colonel A. P. Aldrich, made plans for increasing the number of Cadets at both The Citadel (which was occupied by federal troops) and the Arsenal (which had been destroyed by fire during the burning of Columbia).[29]

On May 2, 1865, several hundred federal cavalrymen from Gen. Stoneman's command, under the command of Major James Lawson, came down from Asheville to pay a visit to Greenville even though General Lee and General Johnston had surrendered weeks earlier. Caroline Gilman and her family were sitting down for dinner and looking forward to enjoying a roast pig when one of their servants called out "Lord Jesus, the Yankees are coming!" The first thing the Yankees did was shoot at a free black man and take his horse. The Gilman household was treated rather well because a Lieutenant West posted a guard which kept the raiders away. The raiders cleaned out the commissary stores, stole $35,000.00 in silver belonging to the Bank of Charleston which Hamlin Beattie had hidden in his store and took all the clothing from the Ladies Aid Association Hospital. The raiders then turned their attention to property belonging to the refugees which had been stored in empty stores on Main Street.[30]

Lieutenant West returned to the Gilman house for supper which was served by Ms. Gilman's daughter although the family did not join the officer. After finishing his meal, Lieutenant West asked the ladies: "Why are we engaged in this War?" One of the Gilman's replied, "To subjugate us and free our slaves." Lieutenant West responded by stating that "you never were more mistaken, we do not want to subjugate you, nor do we want to touch a Negro or your institution. The United States only wants her own territory and she will have it!" Lieutenant West expressed his disapproval of the behavior of General Sherman and stated that he had never harmed a

woman or child himself.[31]

Other residents of Greenville were not treated as well as Mrs. Gilman. Dr. J.P. Boyce and his house suffered a great deal because his house was plundered and his broadcloth cloak was taken from him at gunpoint by one of the raiders. This treatment of Dr. Boyce is surprising because he was described as a "Union man." A horse and carriage belonging to Mrs. Butler, the mother of General Matthew C. Butler, was taken from her and she asked Benjamin F. Perry to help her recover it. They went to see Dr. Boyce who stated that he would introduce her to the General as a sister of Commodore Perry and this would get her property back. Mrs. Butler replied: "Don't introduce me as a sister of Commodore Perry, introduce me as the mother of General Butler and six other Confederate soldiers." She got her horse and carriage back.[32]

Mrs. Butler was not the only one who sought to recover stolen property from the Federals. There is a petition in the Caroliniana Library signed by Benjamin F. Perry, Alexander McBee, James P. Boyce and a number of other notables seeking the return of their horses and slaves. Each of the gentlemen subscribed this petition and detailed their missing property.[33] There is no record of any reply to this petition.

Mrs. Gilman wrote that Frank Porcher, her son-in-law, returned to Greenville from serving in the Confederate Army and set about earning a living. He and one Mr. Stoney borrowed several hundred dollars, went to Charleston, and spent it in buying coffee, herring and dry goods. He and Willie Glover opened up a shop on Main Street which featured two dozen trimmed hats as well as food.[34] This resulted in an amusing incident in which two girls entered the store dressed in homespun with sunbonnets on. They fell in love with the straw hats trimmed with red feathers and were told by Frank that they cost $5.00 apiece (an exorbitant amount). One of the girls bent down, raised her dress, turned down her stocking and handed out the money in greenback dollars. Mrs. Gilman dryly points out that there was no federal money in circulation in Greenville since the garrison had been there only two days so the greenbacks told their own "sad story." In this regard, when the garrison arrived, there was no outburst of any sort of feeling, just curiosity on the part of the

blacks and "a grave stolidity" on the part of the whites.[35]

Life Under the Federal Occupation

As noted above, the federal troops assigned to the garrison at Greenville quickly acquainted themselves with the local residents. The garrison had an encampment near the Academy Spring at the rear of the Female College. The troops assisted the federal marshal and helped to maintain order among the newly freed blacks. In May of 1867, the garrison was transferred to Newberry.[36]

In addition to the establishment of a garrison for a short period of time, the federal government opened an office of the Freedmen's Bureau in Greenville shortly after the close of hostilities. Some of the best observations on life in Greenville in the early days of Reconstruction were given by Major John William DeForest, the Bureau officer assigned to Greenville in October of 1866. Major DeForest notes that Greenville was a very pleasant town for such an assignment:

> In population and wealth Greenville was then the third town in South Carolina, ranking next after Charleston and Columbia. It boasted an old and a new courthouse, four churches and several chapels, a university (not the largest in the world), a female college (also not unparalleled), two or three blocks of stores, one of the best country hotels then in the South, quite a number of comfortable private residences, 1500 whites and a thousand or so of other colors.[37]

Major DeForest boarded at the Mansion House which provided him with three excellent meals a day. Despite being a Yankee officer, Major DeForest was invited to join a literary club which had weekly essays and discussions and also provided the public with lectures; in addition, the club boasted a reading room and a list of some 30 American and English periodicals. This caused him to note that "Southern society has a considerable element which is bookish, if not literary."[38]

Major DeForest was also a keen observer of the local

population. He pointed out that women of "the low-down breed were seen smoking pipes and dressed in the coarsest and dirtiest of homespun clothing." On the other hand, "the young ladies of the respectable class were remarkably tall, fully and finely formed, with good complexions, and of a high average in regard to beauty. The men were of corresponding stature, but in general disproportionately slender and haggard from overuse of tobacco. At least half of the villagers and nearly all of the country people wore gray or butternut homespun; even Governor Perry, the great man of the place, had his homespun suit and occasionally attended court in it."[39]

One institution which struggled to survive after the War was the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. Dr. John Albert Broadus, head of the Seminary, wrote that enrollment had greatly diminished to the point where he had one student in his course on homiletics and that student was blind. An anecdote involving Dr. Broadus illustrates the fact that little had changed after the War and emancipation: "One morning a Greenville Negro met Doctor Broadus on the street and said 'Good morning, Mr. Broadus,' with a stiff air. But he soon caught himself and doffed his hat with a hearty 'Howdy, Marse Jeems' as he was wont to call Dr. Broadus."[40] Caroline Gilman wrote that her servants, some 20 in number, were respectful even after emancipation.

Life Returns to Normal

After the withdrawal of federal troops from Greenville, the economy began to recover somewhat. Perhaps the most significant change in agriculture was the transition from the growing of grain to fairly extensive cotton production; this change was probably due to the fact that the market for grain had greatly contracted and the availability of new phosphate fertilizers made it profitable to farm worn-out land. A traveler from the North, visiting Greenville in the early 1870's, noted that "[a]ll along the highways leading into Greenville cotton whitened the fields; although it was late November, there were immense fields yet to pick; and I was told that the whole crop is often not all picked before the advent of the spring months." This visitor also commented upon the first "Agricultural Fair" held in Greenville to promote farming.[41]

Another form of agricultural endeavor, moonshining,

flourished for a number of years in Greenville County, particularly in the "Dark Corner." In a speech given after the War, Benjamin F. Perry lamented the tax imposed by the federal government on distillers and pointed out to the inhabitants of the "Dark Corner" that "[i]t was almost the only means you had of converting corn into money." There are a number of accounts of raids on illegal distillers but perhaps the most vigorous enforcement of the law was carried out by a troop of United States Cavalry in 1872 which resulted in the arrest of four men and the confiscation of 500 gallons of contraband whiskey. On another occasion, a Greenville citizen had the United States Deputy Marshal arrested for assault with a deadly weapon; it appears that the Deputy Marshal invaded the house of one Mr. Bell and proceeded to pistolwhip him in the presence of his wife.[42]

During the latter part of Reconstruction, commerce in Greenville was greatly facilitated by the advent of the Air Line Railway and the opening of the National Bank by Hamlin Beattie in 1872. The West End of Greenville was opened up by the construction of a bridge over the Reedy River known as the Gower Bridge because it was constructed under the mayoral administration of Thomas C. Gower. The textile industry revived with the construction of several new mills. For instance, the Piedmont Manufacturing Company built a mill on the Saluda River and created the town of Piedmont. Two Camperdown Mills also went into operation in this time period.[43]

The culmination of the Reconstruction era occurred during the gubernatorial campaign between General Wade Hampton and carpetbag Governor Daniel H. Chamberlain. General Hampton and his entourage arrived in Greenville in early September of 1876 and a huge procession was held, consisting of a number of militia units and cavalry, to take the speakers from the Mansion House to Furman. After the speeches had been given, a torchlight procession was held through the town where "[t]he houses, stores and streets [were] lighted as with silvery splendor from top to bottom. Mounted men passing in seemingly endless succession, and as they go, a thousand shouts at one time were in the air - sky rockets bursting and the city shaken with the loud mouthed cannons! To add to these a thousand Chinese lanterns beautify every square!" [44]

Thus it was that Greenville passed from the dark days of Reconstruction into the light of the New South.

ENDNOTES

[1] Lillian A. Kibler, *Benjamin F. Perry: South Carolina Unionist* (Durham, N.C., 1946), 351-352.

[2] James M. Richardson, *History of Greenville County, South Carolina* (Atlanta, 1930), 85-86.

[3] William B. Edwards, *Civil War Guns* (Secaucus, New Jersey, 1982), 380-381.

[4] Alfred W. G. Davis, Letterbook of Post Quarter Master, Greenville, S.C., South Caroliniana Library (Paper presented to The Club of Thirty-Nine by E. D. Sloan, Jr., January 25, 1996).

[5] *Charleston Mercury*, Jan. 10, 1862.

[6] Jane Carson Brunson, "A Sketch of the Work at Greenville," in Mrs Thomas Taylor, et al., eds., *South Carolina Women in the Confederacy* (Columbia, 1903), 26-27

[7] *Ibid.*

[8] Kibler, *Perry*, 367.

[9] Anonymous letter, April 9, 1864, written from Greenville by Frank for Eliza, a slave, South Caroliniana Library. It would have been rather unusual for such a large body of troops to pass through Greenville on foot. Although the identity of the units involved is not known, it is likely that this was a portion of Longstreet's Corps on its way from fighting in East Tennessee to rejoin the Army of Northern Virginia.

[10] C. Vann Woodward, ed., *Mary Chesnut's Civil War* (New Haven and London, 1981), 422-423. Senator Semmes was in Greenville to visit his sister but the Senator spent a good deal of his time visiting with Benjamin F. Perry reading newspapers and smoking cigars.

[11] Caroline Howard Gilman, the Boston-born widow of Charleston Unitarian Minister Samuel Gilman, was a prolific writer of essays and correspondence, in particular, she was a strong defender of the institution of slavery and "remained strongly convinced that the plantation system nourished a communitarian ethic inherently more virtuous than the burgeoning individualism she identified in the North." Elizabeth Moss, *Domestic Novelists in the Old South: Defenders of Southern Culture* (Baton Rouge, 1992), 66.

[12] Gilman to children, August 21, 1863, Caroline Gilman Papers, S.C. Historical Society, Charleston, S.C.

[13] Gilman to children, December 25, 1864, S.C. Historical Society.

[14] Gilman to children, August 21, 1863, S.C. Historical Society.

[15] Julie Smyth to Henry Fielden, October 18, 1864 and October 12, 1864, Smyth-Fielden Letters, S.C. Historical Society, Charleston, S.C.

[16] A.S. Thomas, *The Episcopal Church in South Carolina* (Columbia

1957).

[17] A. M. Moseley, *The Buncombe Street Story* (Greenville, 1965), 25-26.

[18] Kibler, *Perry*, 353 and 368-369.

[19] *The Patriot and Mountaineer*, Greenville, S.C., September 5, 1861.

[20] *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (Washington, D.C., 1880-1901), Series I, 28: 445-458 (hereinafter cited as *O.R.*).

[21] *Ibid.*, 458-459.

[22] *O.R.*, Series I, 32: 749.

[23] *Ibid.*, 746-748.

[24] Albert B. Moore, *Conscription and Conflict in the Confederacy* (New York, 1924), 219-222.

[25] David Duncan Wallace, *The History of South Carolina* (New York, 1934), III, 188. There appears to be some dispute about the number of cannons requested by Major Ashmore. Mr. E.D. Sloan, Jr. asserts in his paper on the *Post Quarter Master;* op. cit., that Major Ashmore requested three cannon and had some dispute with Major Davis about obtaining them.

[26] A.V. Huff, Jr., *Greenville: The History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont* (Columbia, 1995), 142.

[27] Mann Batson, *A History of the Upper Part of Greenville County, South Carolina* (Taylors, South Carolina, 1993), 434-436.

[28] Charles E. Cauthen, *South Carolina Goes to War, 1860-1865*, (Chapel Hill, 1950), 228.

[29] Oliver J. Bond, *The Story of The Citadel* (Richmond, 1936), 83-84.

[30] Caroline Gilman to Eliza, June 2 and 5, 1865, S.C. Historical Society. Apparently, there was only one casualty of the infamous raid; Joseph Choice was shot down by a group of raiders as he tried to prevent them from taking one of his horses.

[31] *Ibid.* Mrs. Gilman saw that the dinner did not go to waste. Upon returning to the house, she "saw Sophy, the cat, discussing roast pig with a great relish, and feeling faint, I followed her laudable example." Perhaps the remains of the roast pig were served to the federal lieutenant that night.

[32] Hugh C. Haynsworth, *Haynsworth - Furman and Related Families* (Columbia, 1942), 100-101. Jane Tweedy Butler was born in Rhode Island in 1799 and died in Greenville in 1875. She was the sister of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry who was the victor of the Battle of Lake Erie during the War of 1812 and Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry who opened Japan up to foreign trade in the 1850's.

[33] Petition from B. F. Perry et al., Greenville, S.C., May 4, 1865, South Caroliniana Library Manuscript Collection.

[34] Caroline Gilman to Eliza, July 17, 1865, S.C. Historical Society.

[35] Caroline Gilman to Eliza, August 5, 1865, S.C. Historical Society.

[36] Huff, *Greenville*, 156. According to Dr. Huff, the occupation began with the arrival of federal troops on September 26, 1866. However, in her letter of August 5, 1865, Mrs. Gilman states that the garrison had arrived three weeks earlier.

and that the people of Greenville still walked on the other side of the street from the troops.

[37] John William DeForest, *A Union Officer in the Reconstruction*, ed., James H. Coushore and David M. Potter (New Haven: 1948), 1.

[38] *Ibid.*, 45, 47.

[39] *Ibid.*, 45.

[40] Archibald T. Robertson, *Life and Letters of John Albert Broadus* (Philadelphia, 1901), 214-216.

[41] Edward King, *The Great South* (New York, 1875), II, 517.

[42] Batson, *A History of the Upper Part of Greenville County, South Carolina*, 459, 492-496.

[43] Judith G. Bainbridge, *Greenville's West End* (Greenville, 1995), 9, 15.

[44] *Enterprise & Mountaineer*, September 13, 1876.