

The Proceedings and Papers  
of the  
**GREENVILLE COUNTY  
HISTORICAL SOCIETY**  
**1991-1994**



**Jeffrey R. Willis**  
*Editor*

VOLUME X

The Greenville County Historical Society  
Greenville, South Carolina  
1994

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Each member of the Society receives a copy of *The Proceedings and Papers*. Additional copies of this volume are available to members and non-members at \$10.00 a copy. See page 135 for other publications available through the Society. All orders should be sent to the address above.

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## FORWARD

The Greenville County Historical Society provides a unique service by the publication of the papers presented at its meetings. The publication of these papers constitutes a valuable compilation of historical research on Greenville County by many different individuals. The papers are on a wide variety of topics covering the current and past history of the county. Volumes I - IX of *The Proceedings and Papers of the Greenville County Historical Society* have appeared at fairly regular, but not always equal, intervals. With the publication of Volume X, the Society hopes that subsequent volumes can appear regularly at three-year intervals.

To the extent that has been possible, a uniform style has been adopted for the documentation appearing at the end of each paper. Because eight authors are represented, this has not always been possible.

In the preparation of Volume X, the assistance of Brenda H. Hays, administrative director of the Historical Society, has been indispensable. The editor is grateful to her.

JRW

## OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

### 1991-1992

President: ..... Miss Choice McCain  
1st Vice President: Membership ..... Mr. Thomas C. Gower  
2nd Vice President: Programs ..... Mr. Edward D. Sloan, Jr.  
Secretary: ..... Mrs. John Conway (Frances)  
Treasurer: ..... Mr. Stephen D. Mitchell

### 1992-1993

President: ..... Mr. Edward D. Sloan, Jr.  
1st Vice President: Membership ..... Mr. John Earle Jones  
2nd Vice President: Programs ..... Mrs. Herbert A. Moses (Annabel)  
Secretary: ..... Mrs. John Conway (Frances)  
Treasurer: ..... Mr. Stephen D. Mitchell

### 1993-1994

President: ..... Mr. Edward D. Sloan, Jr.  
1st Vice President: Membership ..... Mr. John Earle Jones  
2nd Vice President: Programs ..... Mrs. Herbert A. Moses (Annabel)  
Secretary: ..... Dr. Maryland W. Shytles  
Treasurer: ..... Mr. Stephen D. Mitchell

### 1994-1995

President: ..... Mr. James D. Casteel  
1st Vice President: Membership ..... Mr. Wilbur Y. Bridgers  
2nd Vice President: Programs ..... Mrs. Herbert A. Moses (Annabel)  
Secretary: ..... Mrs. William G. McCuen (Anne)  
Treasurer: ..... Mr. Stephen D. Mitchell

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1995 Term	1996 Term	1997 Term
Mr. Allen J. Graham	Mr. Yancey S. Gilkerson	Mrs. Albert Q. Taylor
Mr. Leonard M. Todd	Mrs. Philip W. Whitley	Mrs. Thomas A. Coker

## COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Collections Chairman: ..... Mrs. Philip Whitley  
Greenville County History Chairman: ..... Mr. Lauriston H. Blythe  
Hospitality Chairman: ..... Mrs. Helen B. Fellers  
Publications Chairman: ..... Dr. Jeffrey R. Willis

## PAST PRESIDENTS

1962-1964 .....	Marion M. Hewell
1964-1966 .....	Romayne A. Barnes
1966-1968 .....	Albert N. Sanders
1968-1970 .....	Brown Mahon
1970-1972 .....	Joseph H. Earle, Jr.
1972-1974 .....	Andrew B. Marion
1974-1976 .....	Robert R. Adams
1976-1978 .....	A. V. Huff, Jr.
1978-1980 .....	J. Glenwood Clayton
1980-1982 .....	Sam R. Zimmerman, Jr.
1982-1984 .....	William N. Cruikshank
1984-1986 .....	Vance Drawdy
1986-1988 .....	Lauriston Blythe
1988-1990 .....	Choice McCoin
1990-1992 .....	Choice McCoin
1992-1994 .....	Edward D. Sloan, Jr.
1994-1996 .....	James D. Casteel

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY

October 1991 - April 1994

Fall Meeting, October 27, 1991

Parker Auditorium, Greenville County Library

Miss Choice McCain, president, reported on progress toward completion of the Society's new office located on Main Street near Plaza Bergamo. Mr. Yancey Gilkerson presented a resolution on behalf of the Society in memory of the late Henry Bacon McKoy, a charter member of the Society. The resolution is printed below. Vice-President Edward Sloan introduced Roy McBee Smith, who read a chapter from his forthcoming biography of Vardry McBee.

BE IT RESOLVED that the Greenville County Historical Society does hereby unanimously adopt the following resolution honoring Henry Bacon McKoy, Deceased.

### HENRY BACON MCKOY

WHEREAS, Henry Bacon McKoy was a charter member of the Greenville County Historical Society, served as an officer, director and chairman of committees and was recognized for his long service by election as an honorary director, and

WHEREAS, his dedication to detail and to fact in writing history is worthy of emulation by all who pursue the profession or the avocation and is exemplified in the papers he presented before the Society on such subjects as the Spanish American War in Greenville, the city's first churches, the Reedy River and the Mansion House, and in his books, and,

WHEREAS, his devotion to the Society since its organization and his generous contribution of proceeds from his books have sustained and encouraged the Society,

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Greenville County Historical Society acknowledge with admiration and appreciation the life and work of Henry Bacon McKoy and that the Society express sympathy to his family by sending them a copy of this resolution and that this resolution be printed in the *Proceedings and Papers* of the Society.

Passed the twenty-seventh day of October 1991, by the Greenville Historical Society at its regular meeting.

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**Winter Meeting, January 26, 1992****Parker Auditorium, Greenville County Library**

Announcements included information about the Society's new office and the new administrative assistant, Mrs. Brenda H. Hays. Relatives of the late Dr. L. P. Hollis were welcomed as special guests by President Choice McCoin. Mr. Edward Sloan introduced Dr. Samuel S. Stack who read a paper on the life and work of Lawrence Peter Hollis.

**Spring Meeting, May 10, 1992****Parker Auditorium, Greenville County Library**

The decision of the Board to incorporate the Society was presented to the members and was approved. Miss Choice McCoin expressed appreciation for the Society's support and assistance during her term of office. Mr. Yancey Gilkerson called for a rising vote of thanks to Miss McCoin. The Society elected the following for two-year terms: Edward D. Sloan, Jr. as president, John Earle Jones as first vice-president, J. Walker Murray as second vice-president (a one-year term filling the unexpired term of Mr. Sloan). The following were elected for three-year terms as directors: Allen Graham and Leonard Todd. Mr. Sloan introduced Mr. Richard D. Sawyer, former chair of the Greenville County Historic Preservation Commission, whose presentation featured slides of his post card collection depicting a portion of Greenville's history during the first three decades of the twentieth century.

**Fall Meeting, October 18, 1992****Parker Auditorium, Greenville County Library**

The relocation of the Society's office from Bergamo Plaza to 107 Broadus Avenue was announced by President Edward Sloan. Mr. Sloan also expressed regret at the resignation of Mr. Walker Murray as second vice-president of the Society and introduced Mrs. Herbert Moses (Annabel), who was elected by the Board of Directors to fill Mr. Murray's unexpired term. Mr. John E. Jones introduced Mr. Henry O. Robertson, Jr. who gave a paper on "The Trial and Tragedy of Nomination: Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr. and the Senate Confirmation Process."

**Winter Meeting, February 7, 1993****Parker Auditorium, Greenville County Library**

President Edward Sloan presented a recommendation from the Board of Directors that the Society approve a revised version of its By-Laws, copies of which were distributed at the previous meeting. A motion was so moved and passed. A complete text of the revised By-Laws appears at the end of this volume. The Vice-President for Membership, Mr. John E. Jones, reported an increase in individual and corporate memberships of approximately 80 percent. Mrs. Annabel Moses introduced Mr. Emory V. Jones, Director of the Greenville Office of the Clemson University Cooperative Extension Service. Mr. Jones' paper was on "The Agricultural Life of Greenville County, 1850 - 1950."

**Spring Meeting, May 16, 1993****Parker Auditorium, Greenville County Library**

It was announced by Edward Sloan, president, that Helen Bowen Fellers had been appointed to be chair of the Refreshments Committee and that Mr. William N. Cruickshank had been appointed to the Executive Committee. Mr. Lauriston Blythe reported for the Huff History Committee that the manuscript was in hand and that a publisher was being sought. The Society elected the following for two-year terms: Mrs. Annabel Moses as second vice-president, Dr. Maryland Wilson Shytles as secretary, and Mr. Stephen D. Mitchell as treasurer. Elected for three-year terms as directors were Mr. Yancey S. Gilkerson and Mrs. Alexandra Furman Whitley. Mrs. Moses introduced Mr. Rhea Eskew who read a paper on "The History of Publications in Greenville County."

**Fall Meeting, October 3, 1993****Christ Church Episcopal School**

Mr. John Earle Jones presided in the absence of President Sloan. A motion was approved that the Society amend its Articles of Incorporation, using language prescribed by the IRS to better preserve the Society's tax exempt status. Following the business session, "Historical Monologues," written by Dr. Judith

Bainbridge, directed by Mrs. Sue Burford, and produced by Christ Church Episcopal School and the Greenville County Historical Society was presented.

**Winter Meeting, January 16, 1994**

**Parker Auditorium, Greenville County Library**

A program entitled "Jugtown, South Carolina: Its Potters and Their Stoneware" was presented by Mr. Gary Thompson. The presentation included examples from Mr. Thompson's collection of stoneware from the Jugtown area of Greenville and Spartanburg Counties.

**Spring Meeting, April 17, 1994**

**Founders' Room, Peace Center for the Performing Arts**

President Edward Sloan announced the appointment of Mrs. Anne K. McCuen as secretary to fill the unexpired term of Dr. Maryland Shytles. The Society elected for two-year terms Mr. James D. Casteel as president and Mr. Wilbur Bridgers as first vice-president. Mrs. Mary Louise King Taylor and Mrs. Peggy Coker were elected to the Board of Directors for three-year terms. Mrs. Annabel Moses introduced Mrs. Elizabeth Peace Stall who gave a paper on the creation of the Peace Center entitled: "Building the Peace Center: Using An Historic Space In A New Way." Following the paper, Mr. Lauriston Blythe presented a resolution expressing appreciation for the many contributions of the late Mrs. Mildred McFadden Edwards Whitmire.

**Mrs. Beverly Thompson Whitmire**

**1902-1994**

WHEREAS, MRS. BEVERLY THOMPSON WHITMIRE, nee, MILDRED MCFADDEN EDWARDS, journalist, researcher, historian and author passed from this life April 1, 1994 and,

WHEREAS, She greatly benefited her country, state and community by diligently compiling, recording and protecting those historical records of events and personalities for the education of posterity and

WHEREAS, She was a moving factor in the establishment of the Greenville

County Historical Society, serving on countless committees and in various offices over a period of many years, contributing to the Society's sustained growth, and

WHEREAS, She was a Greenville historian and the author of two historical books about the families of Greenville, "Presence of the Past" and "Noland's Cherokee Diary," and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT: MILDRED MCFADDEN EDWARDS WHITMIRE, a person of perceptive and pleasant qualities, with a love of life, of family, of church, and the companionship of friends, will be greatly missed in this Society and in this community and state, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution shall be recorded in this Society's records and copies be delivered to:

THE FAMILY of Mildred McFadden Edwards Whitmire  
The South Carolina Historical Society  
The South Carolina Department of Archives and History

This 17th day of April 1994.

## VARDRY MCBEE: SUMMER CONVERSATIONS

Roy McBee Smith\*

Vardry McBee described his habit of learning from others by listening as having "a surveying and engineering disposition to learn."<sup>1</sup> He chuckled about men who had "the disease of not listening."<sup>2</sup>

In the village there were often a number of men especially worth listening to. On summer evenings they sat outside the Mansion House under an elm tree, or on the piazza of Crittenden's Hotel, smoking and talking. As the sun went down, they would take their chairs, and there would be wreaths of white smoke from pipes and cigars. The political discussions would begin, or a discussion of a trial at the courthouse that day, such as the one in which the jury convicted a woman of the village of infanticide, to the astonishment of everyone. The consensus was "that she would be pardoned beyond doubt."<sup>3</sup>

Some nights Henry Middleton would be there, five years Vardry McBee's senior, whose father had signed the Declaration of Independence, and in whose footsteps Henry had followed to be Governor and Congressman. Like the late Joseph Alston, Henry Middleton had discovered the beauty and healthfulness of this mountain community when it was hardly a village, and in 1813 had built there Whitehall, a Charleston style summer house, with double piazzas on three sides and chimneys on each end. When President Madison appointed him minister to Russia in 1820, he sold that house and its small farm to George Washington Earle. When Middleton came home from Europe and Russia after ten years, he began again bringing his family to Greenville for longer and longer visits. Even though he had been educated in Europe and was married to an English wife, he was unpretentious and modest. He could tell them of the Court of St.

\* Roy McBee Smith is a practicing attorney in Spartanburg, South Carolina and is the author of *Vardry McBee, 1775-1864: Man of Reason in an Age of Extremes*. The article printed here is Chapter 26 from that biography and was delivered before the Greenville County Historical Society on October 27, 1991.

James and the English aristocracy, or about Napoleon, whom he had known from the time he was a General until he was the Emperor of France, and of Josephine, his mistress. As a boy, Henry Middleton accompanied his father to sessions of Congress in Philadelphia and had known George Washington, and others of the founding fathers. He told of how Washington could have seized imperial power at the close of the Revolution but instead hastened to Annapolis, where Congress had assembled, and resigned as commander-in-chief of the armies. Middleton told about the one time that Washington was known to curse, during the Battle of Monmouth, when General Charles Lee was late in moving his troops. In a burst of anger, Washington called Lee "a damned poltroon."<sup>4</sup> Middleton told the summer gatherings of how Madison had proposed in the old Congress that the Carolinas be abandoned to the British during the Revolution. He explained why he had concluded that Jefferson was "a hollow-hearted man, not sincere in his professions." He told anecdotes about John Randolph's instability, Aaron Burr's intentions, and John Marshall's and Cotesworth Pinckney's experiences as ministers to France. Middleton was a close friend of Andrew Jackson. His devotion to the Union and opposition to nullification reinforced Vardry McBee's own opinions on those matters. In 1839, Vardry McBee and Middleton would serve upon the steering committee for the stockholders of the Louisville, Charleston and Cincinnati Railroad, as would Daniel and Alfred Huger of Charleston, who also joined the sessions under the elm tree of the Mansion House or on the piazza in Greenville.<sup>5</sup>

Judge Daniel Huger was four years older than Vardry McBee. He usually stayed at Crittenden's Hotel when he was on the circuit in Greenville. He graduated from Princeton and married Henry Middleton's sister. He served in the legislature and as circuit judge and would later defeat Robert Barnwell Rhett for the United States Senate. He was a noble looking gentleman, courteous and kind in his manners, and pleasant in conversation. He staunchly supported the Union and opposed nullification. He told his evening audience that Calhoun would have made "the greatest metaphysician in the world." Judge Huger and the late

William Lowndes as young men had read law together, and served with each other in the legislature. Lowndes had gone on to be elected to Congress, was Speaker of the House in 1820, and was nominated for President in 1821, just before his untimely death. "Mr. Lowndes," said Judge Huger, "was one of the purest and best men I ever knew. He was endowed by nature with the very highest intellectual qualities and was capable of filling and adorning any public station in the world. He was a man of perfect fairness in debate, as well as in all the relations of life." When Judge Huger's daughter had married he gave her this advice on leaving his house: "If any difficulty should ever occur between me and your husband, remember you are to take sides with your husband against your father." It was told of Judge Huger that when he served in the legislature a young member alluded sarcastically to the judge's age. He replied: "I have been brought up in a school which knows no age for dishonor." Judge Huger was a man of strong religious feelings. He told his Greenville listeners of "the infidel notions of Dr. Cooper" President of the South Carolina College, and that no one should entrust the education of his sons to such a man. Judge Huger amused the younger members of the sessions in Greenville by describing the manners and customs of a past age in South Carolina, and by the anecdotes he told of the public men of those times. He had great affection for his cousin, Alfred Huger.<sup>6</sup>

Alfred Huger told his Greenville listeners about the time on the circuit when Judge Huger discovered his black coachman asleep, as he was driving from one courthouse to another. Instead of reproving the coachman, the judge exchanged seats with him and told him to lie down in the carriage and finish his nap. It was said by all that Alfred Huger was "the grand type of the American gentleman." He was tall, slender, and courtly. In his manners he was dignified but cordial and simple. He also opposed nullification. The parish which elected him to the Senate for many years, undertook to instruct him how to vote upon a particular question in the Senate, and when he did not follow those instructions, requested that he resign his seat and let them elect someone who would carry out their political views. He re-

sponded to them that he would just as soon think of resigning as commanding general on the eve of a battle. Those sitting under the elm tree or on the piazza enjoyed listening to his stories.<sup>7</sup>

Joel Poinsett told of his experiences in England, France, Switzerland, the Italian states, Germany, and Sweden, as well as Cuba, Puerto Rico, Mexico, and other parts of South America, for he was the most widely traveled and versatile American of the day. He was admired by the best minds in the nation for his knowledge of science and technology. The matter of slavery was usually discussed in most every gathering in the state or country. He saw it in its world setting and predicted to his friends in Greenville that its passage was sealed. Always a Unionist, he was a close friend of President Jackson. He knew Napoleon, as well as the Russian Tsar Alexander I. He had served in the legislature, and as Chairman of the Board of Public Works, and succeeded Charles Pinckney in Congress. He was appointed the first Minister to Mexico and served as Secretary of War under President Van Buren. He was four years younger than Vardry McBee. When he purchased a small farm near Greenville, Vardry's agricultural advice helped him turn the "Homestead" into an outstanding farm. He would give Vardry McBee letters of introduction on his trip to the North in 1847. Poinsett was reticent. His personality was not one to attract, but he told the Greenville gatherings of his friendship with President Jackson, his visits to the Hermitage, how he had joined the President in New York, and traveled with him through Connecticut to Boston. He described how he was once shown to President Jackson's bedroom, not long after Mrs. Jackson's death, and found him seated by the fire with his Bible and his wife's miniature on a small table beside him.<sup>8</sup>

James Petigru stayed at Crittenden's Hotel on his visits from Charleston and was regarded as one of the most able lawyers in the United States. He was the most devoted Union man in the state, and throughout his life would never waiver in his stand against secession and nullification. He had been born in Abbeville District. He was fourteen years younger than Vardry McBee, had served as Attorney General of the State, and had served in the House of Representatives. He was short and stout with a full



face, a rather long head, and low forehead. Everyone loved him down to the servants who waited on him at the hotels. He always started his drinking early and continued it throughout the day, without noticeable effect of appearance or speech, to the amazement of his Greenville friends.<sup>9</sup> Even Robert Hayne would have chuckled at Petigru's quip that South Carolina was "too small to be a nation and too large to be a lunatic asylum!"

If Baylis Earle was the most handsome man in the country, he was also one of the most able. He had been first in his class at South Carolina College at the age of sixteen. He was twenty years younger than Vardry McBee. He had been elected Solicitor of the Western Circuit in 1822 and Judge in 1830. He was a conscientious man, despising meanness, deception, and flattery. His friends said no man ever lived who had less of the tricks and arts of demagoguery about him. He would seldom drink but only a small amount would affect him noticeably. Perry said this was because he was too honest to conceal it. He never married and would quote Solon who was asked whether it was better to marry or live single? The old philosopher replied, "Do which you will, and you will repent it." However, Judge Earle was so handsome that few women could have refused him. He had inherited from his father, Samuel Earle, an uncanny but highly ethical talent for making money. He came of one of the strongest bloodlines in the history of the country for leadership, personal magnetism, sociability, and success in business and the professions.<sup>10</sup>

Some summers Robert Y. Hayne would visit Greenville, staying at Crittenden's. He was sixteen years younger than Vardry McBee. He had first married Governor Charles Pinckney's daughter, Henrietta, and upon her death William Alston's daughter, Rebecca. He was Speaker of the House in South Carolina, Attorney General, and served in the United States Senate as the youngest man ever to represent South Carolina there. His debate with Daniel Webster would be considered this country's finest parliamentary effort. He resigned as Senator to serve as Governor during the nullification crisis. He was full of anecdotes about the members of Congress and the passing scenes in Washington. Waddy Thompson called him "the Prince of Common Sense."

His magnetism was always felt in a group.<sup>11</sup>

Retired Chancellor Waddy Thompson would be there, six years older than Vardry McBee. The rumor was that Colonel Toney had recently won from the Chancellor in a card game the purchase money for a valuable tract of land. With the Chancellor would be his son, Waddy Thompson Jr., and neither father nor son would be without his dram. Waddy Thompson Jr. had served in the legislature, had become a Brigadier General in the South Carolina militia, and had been elected Solicitor and then Congressman. President Tyler would appoint him Minister to Mexico. He defeated Ben Perry for Congress but differed in Congress with Senator Calhoun. Calhoun took the stump throughout the district in an effort to prevent Thompson's reelection. However, the people were more pleased with the humor and anecdotes of Waddy Thompson Jr. than with the dry logic of Calhoun. In one of his speeches, Thompson told of how Calhoun would not tolerate any independence of thought or action and said that Calhoun was like a client of his who in drawing up an agreement with his overseer inserted the clause: "When I say go, you are to go; when I say trot, you are to trot; and when I say run, you are to run." The audience howled its approval. He had graduated from South Carolina College in 1814 and married Emmala Butler, the sister of Andrew Pickens Butler. They had taken her orphan niece, Harriet Butler, as an infant and were rearing her.<sup>12</sup>

State Senator Wade Hampton Jr. often visited Greenville, sometimes on his way to Cashier's Valley, North Carolina, where his family spent summers. He was related to Judge Earle. As a colonel he had been an aid to General Andrew Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans. He was known for his magnificent entertainment at his estate "Millwood," four miles from Columbia, when the avenue leading to his house was lighted at night by huge pine torches, making it bright as mid-day. He looked forward to accompanying Vardry McBee on a ride over his fields in Greenville. "You are the neatest agriculturalist I have ever seen," he told Vardry McBee.<sup>13</sup>

Charles T. Lowndes stopped at the Mansion house with his wife Sabina Huger and his son Rawlins, on the way to Flat Rock

from their Combahee River rice plantation.<sup>14</sup> Vardry McBee would have been interested in the rice growing process, the dyking which made it the rich man's crop, and which won it prizes in Paris. The rice region of South Carolina could almost claim a world monopoly.

Jeremiah Cleveland joined them, the only one of the group, other than Middleton and Chancellor Thompson, who was older than Vardry McBee. Vardry McBee's father had fought along side Jeremiah Cleveland's father, Robert Cleveland, at King's Mountain. But Vardry McBee did not mind suing Jeremiah Cleveland now and then when they disagreed on accounts, and Jeremiah returned the favor from time to time.<sup>15</sup>

Vardry McBee's friend, Judge John Belton O'Neill, would not have favored the group with his high intellect and his experience as Speaker of the House and Judge of the Court of Appeals, for he was an avid leader of the temperance movement and would not countenance the inbibment by any of the group.<sup>16</sup> Vardry McBee disapproved of drinking and would not abide intoxication, but would not proselytize his opinion.

Vardry McBee would be the first to leave the village sessions because of his habit of retiring early and rising early in the mornings. Turning his horse west from Main Street into the avenue which led to Prospect Hill, he would see the white walls and square white columns of the old house in the darkness with a candle burning in the downstairs hall. There was only the sound of crickets, and perhaps a barking dog, until he reached the dip in the avenue. Then he would hear the croaking of the frogs from the river blending with the crickets. He brought back interesting things to tell his family and guests at the Sunday dinner table and usually a feeling for trends in the district, state, and nation. He always looked forward to Sunday dinners.

Either Alexander or Martha could set the dinner table into a roar of laughter. They had inherited the ready wit of the Alexanders and were more apt to find a humorous viewpoint in a situation. Alexander was more plucky in dealing with his father than his brothers were. He called him "the Esquire," and "the Chief," and "the Chief in Command," and poked fun at his

father's difficulty in giving up control of his enterprises. Vardry McBee, in turn, was not as careful of Alexander's feelings as he always later wished he had been.

### Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> Duke, May 30, 1852.

<sup>2</sup> RMS 1, 2.

<sup>3</sup> U.N.C., November 30, 1851.

<sup>4</sup> Perry, *The Writings*, v. III, p. 345.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 108-113. Also see references in that Index.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, v. II, pp. 381-389. Also see its Index.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 375-380. Also see its Index.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, v. III, pp. 204-208. Also Rippey.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 158-164. Also see its Index.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, v. II, pp. 194-201.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 352-357. Also see its Index.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, v. III, pp. 314-323. Also see its Index.

<sup>13</sup> *De Bow*, p. 5.

<sup>14</sup> *Chestnut Diary*, Feb. 18, 1861, June 2, August 1, 1862.

<sup>15</sup> Perry, v. I, p. 250; v. II, p. 118.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, v. III, pp. 127-132.

## LAWRENCE PETER HOLLIS (1883-1977)

*Samuel S. Stack\**

### The Early Life of Hollis

Similar to many of the early textile mill operatives Lawrence Peter Hollis was born on a farm on November 29, 1883, in Chester County, a rural-agricultural area of upstate South Carolina. As a child he grew up working the farm with his family, his education being quite erratic and primarily scheduled around the harvesting of the cotton crop.<sup>1</sup> Hollis attended school three to four months a year, typical of the rural educational experience of the day. He speaks fondly of an itinerant teacher named Knox who came to rural Chester to instruct the children.<sup>2</sup> Itinerant teachers lived with the families of the students and Hollis speaks to the quality of this man's teaching. He describes the classroom instruction in the following manner: "You just went and studied a book and a principal would call your class and hear your lesson."<sup>3</sup> Hollis simply describes the primary method of instruction of his day, recitation and memorization. Such instruction would not have a place in the curriculum of the Parker School District.

Unfortunately, Hollis' rural education failed to prepare him adequately for higher educational pursuits. Despite tutoring, he failed his entrance examination to South Carolina College in 1901. Admitted under probationary status shortly thereafter, Hollis regretted his poor academic background. Although only an average performer in the classroom, at South Carolina College his leadership skills and charisma became evident.

In his junior year at South Carolina College he served as president of the Clariosophic Literary Society, considered at the time one of the highest honors in the college.<sup>4</sup> Hollis later won the Roddey debate medal in 1904, for the society and also served

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as president of the Young Men's Christian Association on campus. His association with the YMCA on campus brought him to the attention of textile manufacturer, Thomas Fleming Parker. Hollis was graduated in 1905 from South Carolina College with a Bachelor of Arts degree. He is described by his classmates in the 1905 edition of *Garnet and Black*, the South Carolina College Yearbook, as being interested in all phases of the college and the business of everyone else. The yearbook lists his chief occupation as running the mess hall and visiting the all-girl Methodist College (now Columbia College). Hollis is further described by fellow students as "the greatest hypocrite" and in the following quotes: "He for a very busy man did pass - and yet he seemed much busier than he was."<sup>5</sup>

### Hollis and Thomas Fleming Parker (1860-1926)

Southern textile manufacturer Thomas Fleming Parker served as a primary influence on the life of L. P. Hollis. Parker dreamed of the cotton mill as a way to a better future for both owner and worker. The cotton mill could help the South rise to the political and economic prowess she experienced before the War Between the States. Late in his textile career he came to believe in the importance of education for the textile operatives, the future being in the improvement of human capital. Parker argued through writings and speeches the importance of the educational process in creating a civilizing influence among the operatives.

Parker descends from an illustrious array of South Carolinians, one of the prominent families in the state. His father lost his life in the Battle of Secessionville, fought on James Island on June 16, 1862. In her diary Mary Chesnut described the battle as something of a turkey shoot, "fair shooting that as they say in the West. We whipped our weight of wildcats. And some to pieces."<sup>6</sup> Parker's mother Margaretta Fleming Parker remarried Prioleau Ravenel on December 6, 1865. Ravenel held family connections in Philadelphia and Charleston which eventually helped finance Monaghan Mill.

Thomas Fleming Parker came to South Carolina in 1899 at the request of his first cousin Lewis Wardlaw Parker to organize Monaghan Mill. Parker became well-known among textile manufacturers for his expertise and practice in industrial welfare. Parker is considered to be the first Southern industrialist to establish a YMCA for factory workers.<sup>7</sup> His interest in industrial welfare to create a stable, reliable, and efficient work force later influenced the formation of the Parker School District.

Parker believed the wealth of the industrialist should be used to improve the ethical, mental, social and physical standards of the mill village community.<sup>8</sup> He called for greater social activities such as recreation for the operatives and provided places for religious worship. He sincerely believed the operative better off in the textile mill village than those "soil-polluted, disease breeding, one-house penniless farms."<sup>9</sup> He also perceived the mill village as a source of uplift, providing the operative with a "regular wage, intelligent interests and contact with civilization."<sup>10</sup> He further called for an industrial education for both parents and children in the form of day schools for children and night schools for adults. Education appeared the process whereby the child could be instilled with the proper habits of industry and a desire for the good things in life. "...what we need in our villages is not so much numbers as efficiency, general intelligence and character; for unintelligent, unskilled labor is in the long run not only unprofitable, but dangerous to capital."<sup>11</sup> The ideal welfare village is one of strong solidarity, priding itself on increasing Christian character, thrift, education, efficiency and good citizenship. Schools and churches serve as the two primary builders of this industrial character.

The aims and goals of the Young Men's Christian Association met much of Parker's concerns for building industrial character and he offered praise for those women and men working in welfare.<sup>12</sup> Parker believed if South Carolina were to retain her rank in the industrial world she would have to supply industrial and vocational training for her young men. Education should seek to dignify labor and provide efficiency. Education was the ultimate investment in human capital. Parker called for an edu-

cation adapted to the local needs of the community and each student, given in congenial surroundings. Adults should be given opportunities for night classes in mechanical drawing, drafting, textile design and electrical and steam engineering.<sup>13</sup>

Lawrence Peter Hollis claimed Parker the primary influence on his life and educational philosophy. Parker died three years after the formation of the Parker School District, but his ideology regarding education for the operatives proved well entrenched in the theory and practice of L. P. Hollis.

### Hollis as Welfare Secretary

Hollis' association with the YMCA at South Carolina College led to his job upon graduation in 1905 as an assistant welfare secretary of Monaghan Mill. Thomas Fleming Parker held the presidency of Monaghan Mill at the time. Hollis worked for only a short time as assistant welfare secretary because the welfare secretary who had been hired "didn't speak the same language that we spoke here in the cotton mills of the South. He had a very active wife, but she said things that she thought and some of those things did not take well with the people."<sup>14</sup> The operatives of the village demanded Hollis succeed as welfare secretary, Monaghan Mill. He attended conferences in New York (Lake George) learning the details of YMCA welfare work.

Hollis recalled that at the time the textile mills needed more workers so "we sent a man up into the mountains of Tennessee and Kentucky and we brought down a lot of people from the mountains."<sup>15</sup> Recruiting textile operatives was part of the role of welfare secretary within many Southern textile mills at the turn of the century. Hollis recalled Thomas Parker telling him that a family of thirteen was coming to work in one of the Parker Mills. Parker told Hollis to help get the family settled and "see if you can make them happy. We can get some good spinners out of these kids if we could get them to stay down here."<sup>16</sup> Upon arrival of the family of thirteen, Hollis took the mother to buy furniture, and at a later date bought her an organ, all items difficult to move. The textile mills had enormous difficulty keeping



the mountain people from moving from mill to mill which was costly, inefficient and aggravating to the mill owner. These people could afford few personal possessions so moving from mill to mill proved quite easy for them. Under the auspices of Thomas Parker, Hollis travelled to New York to hire a producer and several actors to make a movie to teach the people not to relocate. The climax of the film showed the unconcerned movers dropping a beautiful organ off the top of a wagon. Hollis brought farm animals to the mill village and distributed them among the people and also saw that the backyards of the Monaghan operatives were plowed so operatives could plant a garden.<sup>17</sup> Bringing in farm animals and planting gardens have been described by some historians as tactics designed to make it more difficult for the operative to move. Many operatives planted gardens regardless of mill administration for it gave them a connection with the past, a time when most provided for their own food.

Hollis' rural background helped him deal with and better understand the plight of the cotton mill operative. Hollis' mission seemed to be to help meet the needs of the operatives, yet only as he or the mill owner interpreted them. Although the operatives worked ten-hour days at this time, there was always a concern among the mill owner to keep the operatives busy, out of mischief, and involved in extracurricular activities. Hollis was particularly fond of recreational activities and brought the game of basketball and the Boy Scouts into the mill community. Basketball flourished within the textile community because of operative interests and because the textile mills had the only gymnasiums. Recreation served not only as a means of "keeping kids off the streets", but also a means of increasing worker loyalty and solidarity to the mill for which one worked. Owners rarely spared expense building indoor gymnasiums and constructing playing fields of the highest quality. Sporting competition often reached a high level of intensity.

W. M. Grier, who in 1925 was recreational director for Woodside and Easley Cotton Mills, describes man in general as a gregarious animal who has a tendency to form groups (gangs) who will then do things they would not do as individuals.<sup>18</sup> Grier

states the mill owners needed to provide organized recreational and social activities, "due to the early environment of the people, the consequent lack of community spirit and the tendency to find recreation of questionable character."<sup>19</sup>

Hollis stated that he got along well with the operatives at Monaghan, since it was one of the few mills that would "put up" money to do things.<sup>20</sup> In his role as welfare secretary at Monaghan, Hollis stated that he always tried to keep the people busy through fairs, exhibits, and athletic events. Thomas Parker allowed Hollis a great deal of freedom to explore new concepts and ideas dealing with welfare. Hollis was eventually made director of welfare activities for the Parker Cotton Mills which in 1911 was composed of sixteen mills. He states, "I didn't know why they called it welfare, but I was head of welfare activities."<sup>21</sup> During this time as welfare director for the Parker Cotton Mills, Hollis also served as head of the Victor Monaghan elementary schools from 1916 to 1923.

### Formation of the Parker School District

In 1921, the State Supervisor of Mill Schools in South Carolina, W. M. Shealy, visited and reported on the mill schools in the Greenville area which would later consolidate to form the Parker School District in 1923. Shealy reported the quality of mill education in the area was quite good with many of the school buildings being among the best in the state.<sup>22</sup> Shealy estimated in 1921 approximately 1,000 children attended mill schools in the Greenville community. Shealy also noted these schools were corporation schools, essentially private schools, being totally financed by the mills themselves. Shealy called for a property tax to take care of the educational needs of every child living in the mill villages of Greenville. This tax would shift the financial burden of school support as he saw it. The school district of Brandon, Woodside, Judson and Monaghan Mills comprised the richest district in terms of property values in the state.<sup>23</sup>

Shealy reports no high school existed within the mill communities and only one in the city of Greenville. Shealy felt it im-

proper for the mill children to be attending public schools since they were not officially contributing to the support of public education through taxation. Children of the mill villages who wished to attend the already overcrowded Greenville High School were being charged tuition fees.

Shealy praised the improvement in mill schools since 1916 when the first State Supervisor of mill schools began gathering data regarding mill schools in South Carolina. Mill officials no longer kept workers ignorant, feeling that educated help was far more skillful, contented, industrious, and thrifty.<sup>24</sup> According to Shealy the mills were making better citizens for their investment in education. Shealy had particular praise for the school at Monaghan which he mentions was successfully operating a "Gary School."<sup>25</sup> Shealy is referring to the progressive industrial school in Gary, Indiana, which John Dewey describes in his book *Schools of Tomorrow* (1915).<sup>26</sup> The population of Gary was primarily employed by the United States Steel Corporation. The school in Gary was well-known for its experimentation in manual training and its contribution to the school community.

At the conception of the Parker School District in 1923, each of the fourteen communities which would later make up the district had their own elementary school. In 1923 no central high school existed for the mill children to attend. Schools in these communities only carried children through the 7th and 8th grades. Those who sought further education had to go to Greenville High School or seek boarding at North Greenville Baptist Academy or Fruitland Institute.<sup>27</sup> Those not choosing to further their education most likely entered the textile mills as operatives. This created a problem in terms of economics and logistics, "an arrangement which was not entirely satisfactory."<sup>28</sup> "One reason for organizing the new district was to establish a high school that would appeal to students by providing desired training in vocational and textile work."<sup>29</sup> The high school was established to meet the needs of the boys and girls of the district and promote the welfare of the people of the district, including its institutions and industries.<sup>30</sup>

Hollis was asked to serve on a committee made up of textile

officials to look into creating a new high school specifically for the mill community. This committee would later become the first board of trustees for the Parker School District. Hollis maintained that while nearly all the mills maintained schools, quality varied greatly. Hollis further states that he attempted to strengthen the school at Monaghan Mill bringing in people from George Peabody College for Teachers in Nashville, Tennessee, to advise and help with the organization of the schools.<sup>31</sup> Hollis spent a great deal of time at the South Carolina State Department of Education studying how to set up the new high school and school district. On February 17, 1923, the South Carolina Legislature passed Act 369 allowing for the consolidation of several school districts into one school district, the Parker School District.<sup>32</sup> This act was challenged in court because it was viewed by some "to erect into a body politic and corporate, with special powers to govern its affairs through a special board of trustees and to levy through this board taxes in a manner and to an amount not permitted under general law."<sup>33</sup> The South Carolina Supreme Court ruled for the defendants, the future trustees of the Parker School District. The Parker School District was formed under a cloud of controversy.

The powerful board of trustees eventually selected Lawrence Peter Hollis to become the superintendent of the Parker School District, and Hollis spent the summer of 1923 preparing for its opening. The district received its name not from Thomas Parker, but from his cousin and industrialist Lewis Wardlaw Parker, who had passed away in 1916. Because of his excellent rapport and charisma with both the people of the district and the mill owners Hollis, served as an excellent choice in meeting the goals of an industrial community. Hollis was allotted a great deal of freedom by the board of trustees who allowed him to experiment with new educational ideas. Hollis claimed to embrace the educational philosophy of the progressives, rejecting the traditional classroom approach, and stressing a child-centered approach.<sup>34</sup> The Parker School District maintained a close relationship with Columbia University in New York until around 1935. John Dewey visited the Parker School District in the early 1930's to speak about

his ideas which Hollis recalled in the following way: "Now he talked way over the heads of our people, but we managed to get this idea from him. We learn as we do and we learn only as we do."<sup>35</sup> This idea of "doing" seemed quite relevant to Hollis particularly within the industrial setting of the textile mill community. For Hollis the idea of "doing" involved a movement away from the traditional high school curriculum. "Now we had to do some things with our curriculum in the high school. We didn't think that everybody would go back to the mills, but we had a wonderful textile department in the school because we knew most of the people would go back to the mills."<sup>36</sup>

### Educational Philosophy of Hollis

The educational philosophy of Hollis proves difficult to analyze because he rarely published or spoke of his ideological influences other than Thomas Parker. In an article for *Progressive Education* in 1943, Hollis reiterated he could not state what truly influenced his ideas on education, but he did emphasize the importance of learning to deal with people which his welfare work had brought him.<sup>37</sup> Hollis believed dealing with the operatives on a day to day basis had led him to a greater understanding of the human condition. "I found that once we understood each other there was no limit to the possibilities of the individual."<sup>38</sup> Hollis further stated that traditional education, being teacher-centered rather than child-centered, undermined social relationships, social understanding and cooperative attitudes; the motivating spirit being individual competition rather than cooperation. For Hollis education had to meet the needs of the children, yet teachers who did not understand the child or the life of the community could not begin to meet those needs.<sup>39</sup> Hollis stressed that programs of teacher inservice would lead to greater awareness of community life, the concept of community being central to the democratic ideology of the progressives. Hollis began his initial revision of the curriculum during the school term of 1927-1928. He further stated: "It was followed by a three week institute in the summer at which our entire staff of 160 elementary

teachers worked on their problems with expert helpers from Columbia University."<sup>40</sup> According to Hollis through inservice "the teachers began to see the kinds of experience which bring growth in boys and girls."<sup>41</sup> Activities were to appeal to the interests of the children promoting their skills. The role of the school was to meet the needs of boys and girls in the community in which they find themselves. The school and the community were inseparable for the progressive educator. The progressive educator held the industrial revolution perpetuated an alienation from the community where one understood one's contribution to the whole. Such a contribution appeared apparent in the rural community, where everyone pitched in. Industrialization changed the conception of community making everyone, even children, wage earners, disrupting our basic social institutions, particularly the family.

Hollis sought for his teachers to gain the same support with students and family that he had achieved with the operatives as welfare secretary. He believed parent-teacher cooperation essential if the needs of the children and the community were to be met. In a book published by the Parker Faculty in 1942, Hollis attempted to briefly explain in a foreword to parents what was going on in the school in terms of helping the children become good citizens.<sup>42</sup> Hollis was aware through his previous experience that many of the parents of the students lacked a basic education. Hollis established the Parker People's College in 1929 for the purpose of offering a broad comprehensive education for those adults who had not completed their education. The Parker People's College charged no fee, nor were there any examinations. The College held classes in the afternoon and at night so workers could attend. The Parker People's College was of particular importance because it increased adult literacy in the community.<sup>43</sup> The most popular classes were in English, interior decorating, business law, psychology, sociology, foremanship, and reading aids.<sup>44</sup> Hollis also stated in order to truly reach inside the homes, classes alone were not enough.

Hollis hired a landscaper to help beautify the community as well as stressed that teachers meet with the people of the com-

munity. Hollis stressed to the parents of the Parker High School students that the activities and program of the Parker High School were an attempt to give their children more than just facts attainable through books, but learning through experience.<sup>45</sup>

Hollis admired and praised the teaching corps at Parker. He commended teachers for their efforts in making school activities real-life activities, the pupils being loyal and cooperative.<sup>46</sup> Through Hollis' stress on teacher training and selection of teachers at Parker High School, he created a cohesive core of teachers who rarely challenged his authority. Teachers spent inservice time at Blythe Shoals in Travelers Rest, South Carolina, and Camp Reasonover in Cedar Mountain, North Carolina, swimming, mountain climbing, going to conferences, musical events, and cooking out.

Hollis believed the school should fit the individual rather than the individual being molded to the demands of the school. The school proved the center of the community from which should flow ideas, love of learning, improvement of home life, readiness for jobs, and friendship and love.<sup>47</sup> Hollis believed that the school should formulate its goals relative to the community, what progressive educators referred to as a community school. Hollis' educational goals are well-grounded in progressive rhetoric stressing the school should promote physical health and well being, cooperation and participation, and the learner as an active problem solver utilizing the scientific method to solve relevant problems. However, it seemed as if progressive education was defined in the following way: "Progressive education was the name applied to teaching that stressed the child rather than the subject matter. It was also involved with the personality development of the child. Learning should take place by doing rather than by rote. Students should have job training."<sup>48</sup>

Interviews with former teachers and students of the Parker School District describe Hollis in many ways; a promoter, a religious man, an idea man, a Christian gentleman, a humanitarian, absent-minded, unselfish, charitable and a man of action. Teachers seemed often caught off guard by Hollis' unpredictability. He seemed always whistling, a jovial kind of person deeply en-

tranced in thought.

Hollis gained the respect and affection of the operatives during his work as welfare secretary for Monaghan Mill. This respect and admiration gave him a great deal of leverage in experimenting with new educational ideas within the Parker School District. Hollis' charitable spirit remained his entire life. The operatives of the Parker community considered Hollis as one of their own, the patriarch of the community, and not the textile manufacturers Thomas Parker and Lewis Parker for whom the school district was named.

One former teacher described Hollis' educational philosophy as practical rather than traditional. Hollis adapted the inquiry approach to the classroom, where the teachers establish the foundation and the students take over. "Our goal was to take the child where you found him and go with him from there. Hollis believed that to teach a child one must understand what kind of person the child was; understanding the environment of the child. Parker taught the practical rather than the traditional."<sup>49</sup>

He believed every individual should be allowed to live up to their potential, even if that was being the best mill operative one could be. Thomas Parker served the role as visionary and Hollis the pragmatist through his practical application; "the wheels in Thomas Parker's wagon."<sup>50</sup>

### Conclusion

On the surface Hollis appears to be well versed in the philosophy of progressive education, yet under this rhetoric there occasionally appears the YMCA welfare secretary molding the operative and the students to meet the needs of the industrial community. Hollis had personally studied at Columbia University during the early 1930's, even taking a class under John Dewey.<sup>51</sup> The idea of learning by doing seemed quite relevant to Hollis in the context of how he viewed his community. Hollis interpreted the concept of learning by doing in a narrow vocational sense.

The goals of the Parker School District in terms of education



involved developing better citizens in both children and adults, meeting the individual needs of the people of the community and working within the community for improved living.<sup>52</sup> "In the United States, we believe that a good citizen has certain rights and privileges and that each carries with it a corresponding responsibility."<sup>53</sup> The responsibility of citizenship was defined in terms of dependability, punctuality, vocational competence, and cooperation. Meeting the needs of the people is further defined as meeting the physical needs of health, teaching basic skills, and vocational self-sufficiency. Working within the community for improved living meant creating better homes, taking part in worthwhile leisure activities, cooperative work with others, and fitting people to take their proper role in the community. In explaining these goals to parents, teachers stated the following: "We are trying to plan and carry out a school program that will enable each pupil to develop the basic skills necessary for getting and holding a job, for maintaining good physical and mental health and for dealing effectively with their problems in living as they arise."<sup>54</sup> It appears that the emphasis is on job training rather than helping the pupils develop problem solving skills necessary for gaining a complete understanding of their life in an industrial community. This is the major flaw in the educational ideology of Lawrence Peter Hollis. Hollis could never separate preparation for life in a democratic society from preparation for life in terms of job training within the industrial community. Hollis and his colleagues were trying to induce an industrial consciousness defined as sustaining an active interest in daily work. In an analysis of Parker student records from 1924-1941, it can be shown that 61 percent of the students were taking a vocational oriented curriculum.<sup>55</sup> Under the Smith-Hughes Act of 1917 vocational studies consisted of agriculture, home economics, textile and industrial, and distributive education. The majority of the Parker students were taking courses in either home economics (primarily girls) or textile training (primarily boys). Of the remaining students analyzed, 39 percent were taking courses that could be considered college preparatory. Approximately half of the students taking the academic courses were from the non-tex-

tile communities making up the Parker District.<sup>56</sup>

Manual training for the progressive educator was not vocational preparation as it was apparently conceived in the Parker School District, but sought to produce an understanding by the individual of his role in an industrial society. By participating in the occupations associated with one's community and studying those occupations a greater understanding of that community could be achieved.<sup>57</sup> Historian Robert Church states Dewey's goal was to help the individual better understand his economic role in society working eventually for the betterment of the social whole. Manual training could strengthen observation and coordination leading to greater problem solving ability, yet the most important aspect of manual training was to instill within children the ability to cooperate and work together assuming social responsibility. For Dewey as well as other true progressive educators these characteristics are essential for participation in a democratic society.

What happened during the years 1924-1951 in the Parker School District fascinates the educational historian. The focus on meeting the needs of the community, catering to the interest of the child, learning by doing, problem solving and inquiry can form the foundation of a democratic education. The Parker School District deserves to go into the annals of progressive education. Contemporary educators can learn a great deal from their mistakes and their triumphs. We as historians must seek to locate primary source material and make it available for public scrutiny, otherwise the Parker School District and its accomplishments will be lost. Currently housed in the book depository of the School District of Greenville County lie board minutes of the district as well as scrapbooks chronicling the Parker experience. These materials need to become available to the public. Teachers and students of the Parker School District must be interviewed regarding their experiences. What attracted teachers to the philosophy of progressive education? How did they accomplish their goals in the classroom? In regard to students, did the education at Parker meet their needs or did it simply channel them into a vocational curriculum preparing them for textile work?

Through the study of history we begin to realize self; who we are, and how we came to be this way. The growth of the textile industry is so crucial to the history of Greenville. As historians we must study those who contributed to the past, not only the textile manufacturers, but the welfare workers, the preachers, the teachers and particularly the workers themselves. All have a story to tell and our role is to tell that story seeking to better understand them and ourselves. Gaining this understanding will hopefully better guide us in dealing with the unknown future.

### Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> Jim McAlister, "Lawrence Peter Hollis: A Man Ahead of His Time," *An Interview*. (Greenville, South Carolina: Greenville County Foundation, 1975), p.1.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 3.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 4.

<sup>5</sup> *Garnet and Black*, Yearbook for South Carolina College. (Columbia, South Carolina: Presses of the State Company, 1905). p. 38.

<sup>6</sup> Mary Boykin Chesnut, *Mary Chesnut's Civil War*, ed. by C. Vann Woodward. (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1981), p. 389.

<sup>7</sup> Thomas Parker, "One of City's Best Known Citizens Dies Suddenly on Highway," *The Greenville News* (January 1, 1927), p. 5. Also see William Plumer Jacobs, *The Pioneer* (Clinton, South Carolina: Jacobs and Company, 1935), p. 41.

<sup>8</sup> Thomas Fleming Parker, "The True Greatness of South Carolina," An address delivered to the Federation of Women's Clubs of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina, in May of 1908, p. 5.

<sup>9</sup> Thomas Fleming Parker, "The South Carolina Cotton Mill - A Manufacturers View," *South Atlantic Quarterly* 1909, p.334.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 331.

<sup>11</sup> Thomas Fleming Parker, "The South Carolina Cotton Mill Village - A Manufacturers View," *South Atlantic Quarterly*, 1910, p. 351.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 355.

<sup>13</sup> Thomas Fleming Parker, "Some Educational and Legislative Needs of South Carolina Mill Villages." An address delivered to the Faculty and Student Body of the University of South Carolina, January 8, 1911, p. 8.

<sup>14</sup> McAlister, *Lawrence Peter Hollis*, p. 4.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 5.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>18</sup> W. M. Grier, "Districts Mills and People Recognize and Meet the Need of Play," *The Greenville Journal*, (1925), 4:10.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>20</sup> McAlister, *Lawrence Peter Hollis*, p. 5.

<sup>21</sup> Mary G. Arail and Nancy Smith, *Weaver of Dreams: A History of Parker District* (Columbia, South Carolina: R. L. Bryan and Company, 1977 ), p. 25.

<sup>22</sup> W. M. Shealy, *Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Education of the State of South Carolina*. (Columbia, South Carolina: Gonzales and Bryan, 1921), p. 233.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 237.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 235.

<sup>25</sup> See John and Evelyn Dewey, *Schools of Tomorrow*, (New York: E. P. Dutton, 1915).

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 241.

<sup>27</sup> Ellison Matthew Smith, "Effectively Combining Academic and Practical Education," *The Greenville Journal*, (1925), 4:6.

<sup>28</sup> Parker District High School Faculty, *Parker High School Serves Its People* (Greenville, South Carolina: Parker District Schools, 1942), p. 1.

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1.

<sup>30</sup> Smith, E. M., "Effectively Combining Academic and Practical Education," p. 6.

<sup>31</sup> McAlister, *Lawrence Peter Hollis*, p. 8.

<sup>32</sup> *Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina* (Columbia, South Carolina: Gonzales and Bryan, 1923), p. 675.

<sup>33</sup> *Walker V. Bennett, et al.*, Supreme Court of South Carolina (Spring Term, 1923). *South Carolina Reporter* (1923), p. 399.

<sup>34</sup> McAlister, *Lawrence Peter Hollis*, p. 8.

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>37</sup> Lawrence Peter Hollis, "Why? And How? and Where?" *Progressive Education* 20, (1943), p. 33.

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 33.

<sup>39</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 34.

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>42</sup> Parker District Faculty, *Parker High School Serves Its People*, p. vii.

<sup>43</sup> Arail and Smith, *Weaver of Dreams*, p. 32.

<sup>44</sup> Mendel S. Fletcher, "Parker People's College," *South Carolina Education* 12, (1930), p. 13.

<sup>45</sup> Parker District Faculty, *Parker High School Serves Its People*, p. vii.

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>47</sup> Arail and Smith, *Weaver of Dreams*, p. 35.

<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 47.

<sup>49</sup> Interview with John Gillespie, former teacher at Parker High School, 1956-1986. (June, 1989).

<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>51</sup> Gil Rowland. Interview with former teacher at Parker High School, 1931-1945 and editor of the *Parker Progress*, (June 1989).

<sup>52</sup> Parker District Faculty, *Parker High School Serves Its People*, p. 5.

<sup>53</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 6.

<sup>54</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 24.

<sup>55</sup> Parker Student Records. (1924-1941). (Greenville, South Carolina: Greenville County School District).

<sup>56</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>57</sup> Robert L. Church, *Education in the United States*, (New York: The Free Press, 1976), p. 265.

## GREETINGS FROM GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA THE GOLDEN AGE OF POST CARDS, 1900-1930

*Richard D. Sawyer\**

### **Card 1: GREETINGS FROM GREENVILLE, S. C.**

#### **Card 2: VIEWS OF GREENVILLE, S. C.**

Old Furman, the Ottaray Hotel, the Woodside Building, the Camperdown Mill No. 2, the Southern Railway Depot, most of us can remember some of these Greenville landmarks. How about the Record Building, the third Court House in Greenville, the 1817 and 1829 Vardry McBee mills at the Reedy River Falls? Very few, if any, can remember these landmarks in Greenville. This afternoon, with the help of old Greenville post cards, we will explore Greenville in the first quarter of the 20th century and take a look at these and many more historic landmarks that were a part of Greenville's past.

The history of post cards dates back to 1869, when the Austrian government issued the first postal cards. It was not until 1873 that the United States issued its first postal cards. In 1894 the first picture post cards were printed in England. In 1898, the United States government allowed private printers to print post cards. This opened the way for private mailing, souvenir, and greetings post cards. The earliest post card with a post mark I have of Greenville in my collection is 1904.

#### **Card 3: PENDLETON STREET IN 1915**

We will begin on Pendleton Street in 1915. The house on the left, with the white columns, is former Governor Martin F. Ansel's home. Martin Ansel was governor of South Carolina from 1907-1911. Before Governor Ansel moved into this house it was the

\* Richard D. Sawyer is printing manager for Greenville Technical College and is a former chair of the Greenville Historic Preservation Commission. His presentation at The Society's meeting on May 10, 1992, was both visual and oral. Space permits the printing of only a few of the post cards; however, his commentary is informative in its own right.

home of Absolom Blythe, the grandfather of Lauriston Blythe. In the background we can see the Pendleton Street Methodist Church.

**Card 4: THE CORBETT HOME  
FOR NERVOUS DISEASES AND ADDICTIONS, 1909**

Located on Memminger Street, the Corbett Home was a hospital for nervous diseases and addictions. Sold in February 1911, for \$22,000, the home became the nucleus of what was to become the Greenville General Hospital. The new city hospital opened on January 10, 1912.

**Card 5: PENDLETON STREET METHODIST CHURCH  
ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 1915**

On this 1915 post card we can see St. Paul's Methodist Church, looking down Pendleton Street toward Main Street. The triangle at Pendleton, Vardry and Anderson Streets was purchased by the Methodists on October 11, 1899 for a new location of the church which was then located on Greene Avenue. On February 4, 1909, a building committee was formed and St. Paul's was constructed on this site. On September 3, 1911, the new church building was dedicated.

**Card 6: SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1915**

This is a 1915 card of the Second Presbyterian Church located at the corner of River Street and Rhett Street. The first brick on this new church was laid on May 27, 1909. On January 19, 1913, the new church was dedicated.

**Card 7: THE FALLS, 1907**

This is the Reedy River Falls between 1889 and 1892. The two Vardry McBee mills along their water sluice can be seen on the left. In the center we see the 1889 steel bridge that replaced the 1871 Gower Wooden Bridge that crossed the Reedy River on Main Street. Behind the bridge we see the Gower, Cox and Markley Carriage Factory and the First Baptist Church. Note the 1892 Federal Post Office has not been constructed.



**Card 8: REEDY RIVER FALLS, 1905**

This is how the Reedy River looked around 1905. We can see the two Vardry McBee mills, the Falls and the Camperdown Mill No. 2. The building above the Falls is the office building for Camperdown Mill No. 2.

**Card 9: THE REEDY RIVER FALLS, 1900**

This is how the Reedy River Falls looked in 1900.

**Card 10: REEDY RIVER FALLS, (FLOOD) 1910**

The Reedy River at flood stage in 1909, after five inches of rain fell on June 4, 1909.

**Card 11: REEDY RIVER FALLS IN WINTER, 1910**

The photograph for this 1910 post card of the Reedy River was probably taken during the winter of 1896. As reported in the *Greenville Daily News* on January 30, 1897, "ice on the Reedy River was frozen over completely from bank to bank thick enough to sustain a boy's weight for some distance."

**Card 12: THE OLD MILL AND THE NEW GREENVILLE, 1910**

On this 1910 post card we can see the two old Vardry McBee mills along with the Camperdown Mill No. 2. Note the large



amount of water that is formed because of the dam on the lower Reedy River Falls.

**Card 13: MILL SCENE SHOWING THE OLD AND THE NEW, 1914**

This is the Camperdown Mill No. 1 built in 1873. It was also known as the Vardry McBee Mill. The homes on the hill are the mill village for the Camperdown Mill No. 1. Note the ruins of the old Vardry McBee Mill on the right. This mill was probably built on the site of the first mill built on the Reedy River Falls around 1768 by Richard Pearis.

**Card 14: REEDY RIVER FROM MAIN STREET VIADUCT, 1911**

Taken from the new Main Street Bridge in 1911, this is how the Reedy River looked in its heyday. We can see Camperdown No. 1 on the lower falls and Camperdown No. 2 on the upper falls.

**Card 15: MILL DAM, 1913**

On this 1913 post card we are below the Camperdown Mill No. 1 looking west. On the left we can see water flowing from the water sluice which carried the water from the nine foot dam, located above the lower falls, to the water wheel of the Camperdown Mill No. 1. From left to right above the dam we can see the Coca Cola Warehouse, Falls Cottage, Chicora College, the 1829 Vardry McBee mill and the cotton warehouse for the Camperdown Mill No. 2.

**Card 16: LOOKING UP THE REEDY RIVER, 1909**

On this 1909 post card we can see the 1889 bridge that crossed the Reedy River on Main Street. On the right we can see the Markley Hardware Company and the 1892 Federal Post Office. A note of interest is that in 1905 it was a five dollar fine if you did not walk your horse across the Reedy River Bridge.

**Card 17: LOOKING UP THE REEDY RIVER  
FROM THE MAIN STREET BRIDGE, 1909**

Taken from the 1889 bridge these were some of the buildings of the Gower, Cox and Markley Carriage Factory. Note the

## Sauer Building.

### Card 18: MILL AND DAM, 1913

The Reedy River in 1913. Note the new bridge (1911) has been constructed. The cotton warehouse for the Camperdown Mill No. 2 is under construction.



### Card 19: FURMAN UNIVERSITY, 1909

Located on University Ridge, where the County Square is now located (1992), the Furman Academy moved to Greenville in 1851 from Winnsboro, S. C.

### Card 20: JOHN W. GEER HALL, FURMAN UNIVERSITY

The land for the Furman campus was purchased from Vardry McBee for \$3750.

### Card 21: GYMNASIUM, FURMAN UNIVERSITY

In 1866, the name of Furman Academy was changed to Furman University.

### Card 22: THE REFECTORY, FURMAN UNIVERSITY

Furman remained on this site until it relocated on the Poinsett Highway in 1958.

**Card 23: CHICORA COLLEGE, 1910**

Chicora College was a Presbyterian College for women. Built in 1895 on McBee Terrace, the site of the home of Alexander McBee. Alexander McBee was the son of Vardry McBee.

**Card 24: CHICORA COLLEGE  
(FROM CAMPERDOWN WAY), 1910**

In 1915, Chicora College moved to Columbia. The old campus site was bought by C. C. Good and operated as the Colonial Apartments. On the morning of April 26, 1919, a fire was discovered in the dome. In what was called the largest fire in the history of Greenville until that time, Old Chicora burned.

**Card 26**

**Card 25: CHICORA COLLEGE, 1910**

The fire was so intense that the Coca Cola Warehouse across Main Street caught fire and burned. A house as far away as Falls Street had its roof set on fire.

**Card 26: MAIN STREET VIADUCT, 1915**

This is how Main Street looked in 1915. We can see the new (1911) bridge that crosses the Reedy River. On the left is the Greenville Carriage Factory. We can see all the way up Main Street to the Confederate Monument and the Otteray Hotel. This card was published by the Carpenter Brothers' Drug Store.

**Card 27: MAIN STREET BRIDGE, 1915**

On this 1915 post card we can see the cotton warehouse on the left. On the right we can see Chicora College.

**Card 28: NEWS BUILDING, 1915**

Located at the corner of Main Street and East Broad Street was the *Greenville News* Building. A sign above the door reads: Peace Printing Co. In the building on the corner was a lunch room known as the "Greasy Corner."

**Card 29: SOUTHEASTERN LIFE BUILDING, 1915**

Across from The *News* Building was the Southeastern Life Insurance Company. In 1910 this lot was purchased for \$250 a front foot. On the 26th of March 1910, Southeastern Life moved from Spartanburg into its new building in Greenville. In 1931, Southeastern Life was acquired by the Liberty Life Insurance Company.

**Card 30: POST OFFICE AND CUSTOMS HOUSE, 1909**

Built in 1892, this is the old Federal Post Office, which was located on the north corner of Main Street and West Broad Street.

**Card 31: UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE  
AND POST OFFICE, 1912**

In 1972, the old Post Office was torn down to make way for

the new City Hall. When anyone speaks of the history of Greenville, there are three landmarks which come to mind. They are the old Post Office, the Record Building and the Ottaray Hotel. Just past the Post Office we can see Greenville's third Courthouse.

### Card 32: MASONIC TEMPLE, 1915

Adjacent to the old Court House, the Masonic Temple was built in 1910. In 1911, the fourth and fifth floors were leased to the Parker Cotton Mills Company.



### Card 33: TWO SOUTH CAROLINA PRODUCTS: A COUNTY DISPENSARY AND YOKED OXEN AS A MOTIVE POWER, 1903

Located across the street from the Federal Post Office and the Masonic Temple was the County Dispensary. In the same building was an armory for Co. A, 1st SCVI. By 1906 all dispensaries in the county closed.

### Card 34: THE RECORD BUILDING, 1910

Built in 1824, the Record Building is the most notable landmark in Greenville's history. Serving as Greenville's second courthouse, the building may have been designed by Robert Mills.

**Card 35: CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING, HOME  
OFFICE OF THE LIBERTY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 1930**

In 1924, the Record Building was torn down and the Chamber of Commerce built a new eleven-story building on this site.

**Card 36: CIGAR FACTORY, 1911**

Located on Court Street, behind the Liberty Life Building, was the Cigar Factory. It was built in 1903 on land purchased for \$2000. By 1906, according to the *Greenville Daily News*, the Cigar Factory was employing 400 girls at an average wage of \$60.00 per month. By November 1907, the Cigar Factory was turning out one million cigars a month.

**Card 37: MAIN STREET LOOKING NORTH (3RD  
COURTHOUSE), 1908**

This is Main Street at Court Street looking north in 1908. On the left we can see Greenville's third Courthouse, built in 1855, and the Mansion House Hotel built in 1824.

**Card 38: EXCEPTIONAL SCENE, 1909**

On this 1909 post card we see the 1824 Mansion House. On the right, where Carpenter Brothers' Drug Store is now located, is the Greenville Undertakers operated by MacAfee and Ramseur.

**Card 39: THE POINSETT HOTEL, 1930**

In 1924, the Mansion House was torn down and the Poinsett Hotel was built.

**Card 40: MAIN STREET, 1930**

Another view looking north up Main Street in 1908. On the left is Carpenter Brothers' Drug Store located next to the Mansion House. This was the first location of Carpenter Brothers'. It remained at this location from 1889 until it moved across the street in 1925. At one time the Carpenter Brothers ran five drug stores in Greenville with locations on Main Street, one at Woodside Mill, one at Brandon Mill, one across from the Southern Railway Depot, and one on North Main Street called the Ottaray Drug Store.

**Card 41: FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 1915**

At McBee Avenue we will take a left. Our first stop will be the First Baptist Church, which was built in 1857 on land given by Vardry McBee. This is how the First Baptist Church looked in 1915.

**Card 42: PROSPECT HILL, 1915**

Located at the head of McBee Ave. was the Lemuel James Alston Home, built about 1797. In 1815, Alston sold the house and 11,028 acres to Vardry McBee of Lincolnton, North Carolina. In 1835, McBee moved into the home and remained until his death in 1864. The house was torn down in 1920.

**Card 43: CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL, 1910**

This is the old Central School which was built in 1888. It was also known as the East End School; around 1916 it became the second Greenville High School. The first Greenville High School, according to the City Directory of 1876, was located on Pendleton Street.

**Card 44: GREENVILLE HIGH SCHOOL, 1930**

After the Alston/McBee Home was torn down in 1920, a new Greenville High School was constructed on the site. This

building served as Greenville High School until 1938, when a new school was built on Augusta Road.

**Card 45: WOODSIDE BUILDING, 1923**

Built in 1923, the Woodside Building was at the time of its construction the tallest building in the state of South Carolina. Built by the Woodside brothers Edward, David, Robert and John T. Woodside, this seventeen-story building was used as a bank and office building. It was located on Main Street between McBee Avenue and Washington Street.

**Card 46: MAIN STREET, LOOKING SOUTH, 1910**

This is Main Street at the corner of Main and Washington looking south. On the left we can see the Goodlet Building. The Peoples' Bank was on the bottom floor; on the second and third floors was the Wilson Hotel.

**Card 47: IMPERIAL HOTEL, 1930**

Located at the corner of West Washington and Richardson Streets, the Imperial Hotel was built in 1912. The right section is the original hotel. The other two sections were added on. Later the Imperial became the Hotel Greenville.

**Card 48: FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1915**

Across from the Imperial Hotel is the First Presbyterian Church, which was built on land given by Vardry McBee and has been at this location since 1851. This building was built in 1883, and the second tower was added in 1912.

**Card 49: PIEDMONT AND NORTHERN TERMINAL, 1915**

This is the Piedmont and Northern Railway Terminal and Warehouse in 1915. It was located at the corner of Academy and West Washington Streets. On November 2, 1915, the first Textile Exposition was held in Greenville in the P & N Warehouse.

**Card 50: TEXTILE HALL, 1923**

Across the street from the P & N Warehouse was Textile Hall,



Mr. C. A. David's house about a mile from town. I bought it at his store. He said he turned the hose on the tree when it was freezing weather."

**Card 59: UNUSUAL SCENE IN THE SUNNY SOUTH, 1908**

Taken from 107 James Street looking toward the Poinsett Highway. We see how the view looked from behind the frozen tree, looking toward the Margaret Home which was operated as an orphanage.

**Card 60: MAIN STREET LOOKING NORTH, 1905**

The next three cards show how the block between Washington and College Streets looked between 1905 and 1920. The photograph for this card appears to have been taken about 1905.

**Card 61: MAIN STREET, 1910**

The same block in 1910. Some of the businesses located in this block according to the 1910 City Directory were Smith & Bristoe Clothing, Traxler Real Estate Company, the American Shoe Company, William Hale Jewelers, J. A. Cureton & Company (bankers), Reynolds & Earl (druggist), and the Bruce and Doster Drug Company.

**Card 62: MAIN STREET FROM WASHINGTON, 1920**

This is how Main Street from Washington looked in 1920. We now see S. H. Kress & Company has located at 113-115 on the left side of the street.

**Card 63: MAIN STREET LOOKING SOUTH, 1905**

This is the same block looking south from Coffee Street about 1905.

**Card 64: AT REST, GREENVILLE, 1902**

In the background we can see J. A. Bull & Company. This was one of four grocery store's owned by Mr. Bull. Next door is the Carolina Hardware Company.



**Card 65: UPPER MAIN STREET, 1908**

This post card shows Main Street and West North Street in 1908. On the corner is the office of Earle and Earle (physicians). On this block were the residences of Eugene Bates, J. R. Smith, W. E. Scott, Hyman Endel, Alexander MacBeth and D. W. Ebaugh.

**Card 66: BUNCOMBE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, 1909**

This is Buncombe Street Methodist Church located at the corner of Buncombe and Richardson Streets. This church building was constructed in 1873.

**Card 67: CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 1915**

This is Christ Church, located on Church Street, in 1915. One of four churches built on land donated by Vardry McBee, this is the only church with a cemetery. Vardry McBee is interned in the cemetery. This building was constructed in 1851-1854.

**Card 68: THE CONFEDERATE MONUMENT, 1904**

This is the Confederate Monument which once stood in the middle of Main Street at the top end. This is the earliest post-marked card I have seen of Greenville (1904). I have found one reference to the Confederate Monument being located at the Courthouse. It may be possible that this is the second location of

which was built in 1917 at the cost of \$85,000. On December 10, 1917, the second Textile Exposition opened in the new Textile Hall building. There were over 185 exhibitors.

**Card 51: ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, 1912**

This is the second location for St. Mary's Catholic Church. The old wooden church was moved to this location on West Washington and Lloyd Street. In 1905, this new brick church was built.

**Card 52: WEST WASHINGTON STREET LOOKING EAST, 1913**

On this 1913 post card of West Washington Street we can see St. Mary's Catholic Church on the left. In the background we can see the Imperial Hotel before additions were made. Note the street car tracks going to and from the Southern Railway Depot.

**Card 53: SACRED HEART ACADEMY, 1908**

The Ursuline Academy of the Sacred Heart was founded in 1900 and was run by the Ursuline Sisters. The school was located at 207 Hampton Avenue behind St. Mary's Catholic Church. The girl students were boarded at the Academy. In addition to the regular curriculum, each student was required to read a certain number of books per year. The Academy closed in 1931.

**Card 54: SOUTHERN RAILWAY DEPOT, 1910**

At the end of West Washington was the Southern Railway Depot, which opened in December 1905.

**Card 55: SOUTHERN RAILWAY PASSENGER STATION, 1910**

Around 1912, the tower was removed.

**Card 56: SOUTHERN RAILWAY YARDS  
AND COAL CHUTE, 1910**

Taken from the Hampton Avenue bridge, this 1910 post card shows the Southern Railway Yards and coal chute. This is another Carpenter Brothers' card.



**Card 57: SOUTHERN RAILWAY ROUNDHOUSE**

In 1906 a round house was added to the Southern Railway Depot. It operated until 1954.



**Card 58: WINTER IN THE LAP OF SPRING,  
107 JAMES STREET, 1908**

Before we return to Main Street, we will take a look at 107 James Street. This photograph for this 1908 post card was taken in the winter of 1898. On the back of the card is written: "This is

Mr. C. A. David's house about a mile from town. I bought it at his store. He said he turned the hose on the tree when it was freezing weather."

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This is Christ Church, located on Church Street, in 1915. One of four churches built on land donated by Vardry McBee, this is the only church with a cemetery. Vardry McBee is interred in the cemetery. This building was constructed in 1851-1854.

#### **Card 68: THE CONFEDERATE MONUMENT, 1904**

This is the Confederate Monument which once stood in the middle of Main Street at the top end. This is the earliest post-marked card I have seen of Greenville (1904). I have found one reference to the Confederate Monument being located at the Courthouse. It may be possible that this is the second location of

the monument.

**Card 69: THE CONFEDERATE MONUMENT, 1908**

Erected by the Daughters of the Confederacy in 1892, the Confederate Monument was dedicated in honor of the Greenville men who served the Confederate cause. To the left is the home of D. W. Ebaugh.

**Card 70: MAIN STREET LOOKING SOUTH, 1910**

From the top of main Street we can see the Confederate Monument in the center of the street. It had to be removed in 1924, because it became a traffic hazard. It is now located on Main Street in front of Springwood Cemetery.

**Card 71: OTTARAY HOTEL, 1910**

On June 16, 1909, a new hotel opened at the top of Main Street. This was the Ottaray Hotel.

**Card 72: THE COXE RESIDENCE, NORTH MAIN STREET, 1905**

This is the old Waddy Thompson home. Built in the 1820's, it was also known as the Coxe home.

**Card 73: POINSETT CLUB, 1915**

From 1913 to 1929, the Coxe house was operated as the Poinsett Club.

**Card 74: COLLEGE STREET FROM THE OTTARAY HOTEL, 1910**

As we look down College Street in 1910, we see the Ebaugh home on the left corner. On the right side of College, in the background, the Greenville Female College can be seen.

**Card 75: GREENVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE, 1905**

The Greenville Female College was organized in 1854. In 1857 the main building was constructed. There were two additions to the main building, one in 1887 and the other in 1901. In 1914, the name was changed to the Greenville Woman's College.



**Card 76: GREENVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE, 1908**

In the 1930's, the Woman's College became a part of Furman University. It has been said that at the turn of the century and up until the late teens, it was not uncommon to find sheep and horses on the lawn of the College.

**Card 77: GREENVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE, 1908**

In a 1905 advertisement for the College, I found the following: "Although this college has been established since 1854 there has never been a death among the students in any scholastic year, a fact which argues well not only for the superior climatic and health conditions of Greenville, but also for the hygienic conditions that prevail in the college, and the supervision that is exercised over the pupils."



**THE TRIAL AND TRAGEDY OF NOMINATION:  
CLEMENT F. HAYNSWORTH, JR.  
AND THE SENATE CONFIRMATION PROCESS.**

*Henry O. Robertson, Jr.\**

Perhaps the greatest honor a judge can receive is a nomination to the United States Supreme Court. A nomination is, of course, one step away from taking a seat on our nation's highest judicial council. That step can be formidable, though, because our Constitution provides that a nominee take a position only with, "...the advice and consent of the Senate."<sup>1</sup> This requirement and the whole confirmation process was born on a hot summer day during the 1787 Constitutional Convention. When the framers addressed presidential appointment of justices, they wanted a measure that would restrain, yet not limit presidential choice.

After many difficult debates, the delegates decided to leave the matter unresolved. Instead of making a clear statement as to the standards the Senate must use to pass or fail a candidate, the sages of Philadelphia chose the vague "advice and consent" clause as a compromise. In effect, Senate confirmation procedures would have to develop over time.<sup>2</sup> The nomination of Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr. was a truly significant turning point in the history of the process. His nomination also illustrates why sharp battles have erupted in recent years when the President sends a nominee to the Senate.

The primary difficulty that hinders any nomination is the total absence of a list of qualifications that the President or Senate has to consult when assessing a nominee. The founding fathers simply did not include any such guidelines in the Constitution. In *Federalist* 81, Alexander Hamilton wrote that men should be selected, "for their knowledge of the laws acquired by

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long and laborious study."<sup>3</sup> In recent times, legal acumen and professionalism are automatically expected and today, the process has become largely politicized. The whole process is a test of the ideological fitness of the candidate rather than a limitation on the President or even an opportunity for the Senate to review the legal ability of the nominee.

A nominee's qualifications and ideology are first considered when the President selects a politically compatible person from a pool his staff gathers. Then acting on the advice of the attorney general, he selects and sends a candidate to the Senate. Simultaneously, the Senate Judiciary Committee, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the American Bar Association, and increasingly, special interest groups examine every aspect of the candidate's public and private life. The Judiciary Committee always holds hearings and then recommends affirmation or denial.

Of the other players, the F.B.I. examines the individual's character and the American Bar Association rates him based on his written opinions. The Association's rating is usually free of partisanship and highly respected because it is based solely on legal merit.<sup>4</sup> Most candidates, including Haynsworth, make it through these initial hurdles with no problems. It is the scrutiny of interest groups that really matters most. Special interests came into particular prominence during the middle of the 1960's. With the Civil Rights movement and other protests, the "power of the people" reached increasingly into the highest levels of government where aggressive lobbying can have a great impact.

The confirmation process can be very trying, as Clement Haynsworth found out. Unfortunately, his nomination mushroomed into an exacting battle of epic proportions. The fight was not entirely confined to the floor of the Senate. For the first time on a mass-media scale, special interest groups took the nomination to the whole country. Television, news magazines, and other information sources gave heavy coverage to the event. At the time, the political stakes were high because the court was shifting from its liberal leanings to a more conservative stance. Mr. Harold F. Eberle, an aide on capitol hill at the time, remembered that the "whole incident was one of sheer naked political power."<sup>5</sup>

President Richard Nixon made the fateful choice of Clement F. Haynsworth on August 18th, 1969.<sup>6</sup> Haynsworth was then serving as Chief Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, an area encompassing five southeastern states.<sup>7</sup> Judge Haynsworth came from a long line of lawyers and an affluent family in Greenville, South Carolina. He was an extremely well-qualified judge who had attended Harvard Law School.<sup>8</sup> Professor Charles Alan Wright, a scholar of Constitutional law at the University of Texas, stated recently that Haynsworth wrote more important decisions that law school students read than most circuit court judges.<sup>9</sup>

Haynsworth was first appointed to the federal bench in 1957 by President Dwight D. Eisenhower. At the time of his Supreme Court nomination over ten years later, the London *Economist* magazine characterized his judicial outlook as, "...cautious, and slightly right of center."<sup>10</sup> In a recent assessment of Haynsworth's judicial opinions, Robert P. Morris stated that "his record is one of principled conservatism" that did not cater to fashion or embrace political expediency.<sup>11</sup> President Nixon most assuredly chose Judge Haynsworth because he was conservative. The President hoped to stem the tide of judicial activism that the court had embodied in the past. Nixon felt that the liberalism of Chief Justice Earl Warren's court had been excessive. More than ever, the bench needed a moderating influence. The *Washington Star*, a conservative newspaper, heralded Nixon's feelings when it said that Judge Haynsworth was a logical choice, and one that "...would bring the court back to a central, balanced position."<sup>12</sup>

Nixon's nomination of Judge Haynsworth might also be seen as an attempt to shore up a "...solid political base in the South."<sup>13</sup> By choosing a Southerner, Nixon rewarded a section of the country that gave him, and could give him again, a victory in the presidential election. Many of Nixon's opponents recognized the political advantages in nominating Haynsworth. The Democrats even feared that the President's choice was part of the Republican party's "Southern Strategy" which sought to convert Southern Democrats into Republicans. Therefore, when the nomination was announced, many interests objected simply because

Haynsworth was from the South. The media even created a distorted image of the judge as a stereotypical Southerner who did not embrace national liberal concerns.<sup>14</sup> The sociologist John Shelton Reed argues that Nixon lost the confirmation battle partly because he chose a Southerner at a time when anti-Southern fervor flared.<sup>15</sup>

Some of Haynsworth's most vocal opponents were civil rights activists who felt Nixon's choice was not good considering racial tensions at the time. The liberal publication, *Commonweal*, claimed that Judge Haynsworth possessed an "ideology from the year 1922," in effect, calling him a racist.<sup>16</sup> Dean G. W. Foster of the University of Wisconsin law school, an expert on civil rights and the judiciary, quickly countered the charges saying they were completely wrong.<sup>17</sup> Many groups, including the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), then looked at the judge's legal opinions on desegregation and criticized them for not being progressive enough. Haynsworth responded saying, "they're condemning opinions written when none of us were writing as we are now."<sup>18</sup> Indeed, the South and its legal system had undergone many rapid changes by the late 1960's.

The confirmation process heated up when the NAACP charged that Judge Haynsworth was too conservative in his rulings on desegregation. The NAACP pointed out that the Supreme Court had reversed some of the judge's decisions. Haynsworth's supporters deflected these assertions by saying with accuracy that his opinions were, "...an accurate reflection of the Supreme Court's position at the time he made them."<sup>19</sup> In point of fact, no one could prove that Haynsworth ever, "...evaded or obstructed school desegregation."<sup>20</sup> Nevertheless, many Senators who were conscious of popular sentiment voted against him because civil rights advocates opposed him.

In his 1991 book, *Clement Haynsworth, the Senate, and the Supreme Court*, John P. Frank identifies The American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) as the other major interest group hostile to the nomination.<sup>21</sup> The labor unions nursed a grudge dating back to the late 1930's when the

Haynsworth firm represented textile corporations against the unionizing efforts of the Textile Worker's Organizing Committee.<sup>22</sup> With this past conflict in mind, the unions also rallied in 1969 because they believed Haynsworth had made anti-labor decisions while on the Fourth Circuit of Appeals bench. In one instance they cited, Haynsworth had ruled in favor of Deering Milliken when that company shut down its Darlington, South Carolina plant rather than let it unionize.<sup>23</sup> The unions pointed out that the Supreme Court had later overturned Haynsworth's decision.

At the hearings broadcast nationwide, George Meany, President of the AFL-CIO, vigorously contended that Haynsworth's record did not merit an appointment. Other labor leaders agreed, and they all lobbied heavily against the nominee. As a result of the AFL-CIO's focus on the Deering Milliken case, a deep investigation was begun on that and other labor cases in which Haynsworth wrote opinions. Ultimately, the investigations brought up a host of conflict-of-interest charges. Of all the factors, these ethics charges, no matter how true or false, stand as the main reasons for the defeat of the nomination.

Of course, these charges must be seen in context. The Haynsworth nomination came less than a year after the great scandal and resignation of Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas. Fortas had been charged with unethical practices. A series of investigations that lasted from late 1968 into early 1969 finally proved that he had acted unethically. After this affair, the public's confidence in judges became jaded. Therefore, when questions arose about Judge Haynsworth's conduct, the scrutiny they received by the public, the media, and Senators was greater than usual.

While digging into the Deering Milliken case, researchers found that Haynsworth owned stock in a company that conducted business with the firm. So when Judge Haynsworth ruled for the company, he might have benefited from his own decision. Judge Haynsworth responded to these allegations stating that he did not know the company he owned stock in did business so heavily with Deering Milliken. In all fairness, his invest-

ment was so inconsequential that any notions of misconduct were certainly brought up just to harm him. William H. Rehnquist, Assistant Attorney General, even testified that the judge had acted properly by hearing the case.<sup>24</sup> Rehnquist's statements and Haynsworth's explanations were, however, unsuccessful in dispelling the force of the accusations. His opposition also dug deeper to find more charges that might further cloud the debate.

The new information that was unearthed came from what Senator Fritz Hollings, the main sponsor of Haynsworth, called, "record reading with a fine tooth comb."<sup>25</sup> Intense searching revealed the case *Brunswick v. Long* (1968) where Judge Haynsworth had ruled in favor of a company and then bought its stock before the decision was announced. The purchase price came close to \$17,000.<sup>26</sup> Many critics felt that such a substantial transaction looked deliberate. One problem with accepting this conclusion is the fact that Haynsworth owned stock in many companies and ruled in hundreds of cases each year.<sup>27</sup> Did he intentionally take advantage of the ruling or did he make an honest mistake? Haynsworth responded saying, "that he had simply forgotten that the decision had not been announced [When he bought the stock], and he was very sorry."<sup>28</sup> Despite this response indicating that he had merely erred, many Senators thought it politically safer to reject a nominee who they thought had questionable ethics.

In addition to the ethics charges, one of the elementary factors that helped the opposition was that the Democrats, the enemies of President Nixon, controlled the Senate. The Democratic Senator, Birch Bayh of Indiana, led the fight against Haynsworth. With the help of an extensive staff, Bayh masterminded the opposition. He went over Haynsworth's finances and came up with a "bill of particulars" that outlined twenty reasons why the nomination should be rejected. The opponents were also indirectly aided by the strong-arm tactics of the White House. Nixon's high-pressure strategy caused resentment among the undecided Senators. Clark R. Mollenhoff, a key aide, lobbied with, "a hot temper and heavy foot that did contribute negatively to the effort to get Haynsworth appointed."<sup>29</sup> Senator Robert Dole expressed pub-

licly many supporters' contempt for the aides when he referred to them as, "...those idiots downtown."<sup>30</sup>

After much controversy on and off the floor, the full Senate voted on November 21st, 1969. The total was 55-45 against Judge Haynsworth.<sup>31</sup> The vote was not as close as many observers expected. The lobbying efforts of the NAACP, AFL-CIO, and Democratic forces were instrumental in forcing intense scrutiny of the candidate. The resulting ethics charges led to the downfall of Judge Haynsworth. The accusations that were dredged up placed doubt in the minds of many Senators, and this unmeasurable entity was all that it took to defeat the candidate in this new microscopic era of reviewing nominees.

At the most basic level, the defeat illustrated how a historical event like the Civil Rights movement could affect the outcome of the highest operations of American government. Looking out for their own interests, civil rights groups felt that Haynsworth would not be their ally. William Gibson, a native of Greenville, South Carolina and recently the National Chairman of the NAACP said that, "he opposed Haynsworth's nomination [in 1969] because the decisions the Judge made in the 1960's were not in the best interests of the Civil Rights movement."<sup>32</sup> Since that fall of 1969, judges have undergone extensive scrutiny by special interest groups and the media on a scale not previously known. Within the last five years, the ordeals of Judges Robert Bork and Clarence Thomas have illustrated that the Haynsworth nomination was an important precedent in American court history.

In one of the last private interviews before his death, Judge Haynsworth discussed some of the factors that contributed to his ultimate defeat.<sup>33</sup> Overall, he said that the defeat was, "a combination of many things." He specifically pointed out that, "The unions had found fault with some of the opinions [he] had written." However, he thought that the reactions of the unions and other groups were "inspired reactions." To illustrate this point, Judge Haynsworth said that the NAACP in Washington, "digested all of his decisions having to do with race relations, and found that he was an impartial, fair judge." However, before the

NAACP in Washington could announce its findings, "a decision [to oppose Haynsworth] had already been made by the [national] NAACP in New York. Judge Haynsworth believed that some outside people who really knew nothing about him or his opinions were making generalizations.

Perhaps the greatest generalization was the connection some Senators made between Haynsworth and the "Southern Strategy." Judge Haynsworth explained the situation best:

...then you had a great many people who, in the Senate, ..had genuine concern that my appointment was part of the Southern Strategy. Since I came from South Carolina, the same state as Strom Thurmond who was the author of the Southern Strategy, Senators of the East, West, and Midwest were genuinely disturbed that this was why I was selected. This [concern] produced a political reaction. They [the Senators] were just concerned that I was not selected on merit, but selected because I was a Southerner.

In addition to the "Southern Strategy," Haynsworth pointed to the Fortas affair as a damaging element. He said that he found out that seventeen Democratic Senators had gone down to the wire supporting Fortas. One of those seventeen told him that they were resolved to do everything in their power to beat up whoever came to succeed Fortas to restore credit to their reputations. "Of course, this was before they ever heard of me," Haynsworth said with a wily grin.

In the interview, Judge Haynsworth also spoke about the Deering Milliken case. He thought the conflict of interest charges were unfounded, and the case was merely something that his opponents could put their hands on to use against him. He believed that most Senators knew that the case did not implicate him in any wrong doing. It was a stumbling block only because of all the attention the media gave it. Interestingly enough, Judge Haynsworth found no fault in the confirmation process. Towards the end of our discussion, he looked into the air slightly above eye level, and remarked that his defeat was, "...just one of those things that happens."

On November 22, 1989 twenty years and one day after his



rejection by the Senate, Judge Haynsworth died. He was praised as a distinguished judge, and Senator Strom Thurmond called his passing, "a great loss to the State [of South Carolina] and the nation."<sup>14</sup> History will remember the Haynsworth nomination as a turning point in the Senate confirmation process. Most nominees today have to undergo a tremendous amount of inspection. Haynsworth endured it all over twenty years ago, and he did so against interest groups who cared more for their own agendas than the great legal ability of the nominee. A remedy to the current dilemmas of the nomination process would be to fix what was left undone at Philadelphia through a Constitutional amendment or guidelines written into law. Somehow, these solutions will likely fall victim to political expediency. Many good efforts often do.

### Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> Constitution, Art. II, Sec. 2.

<sup>2</sup> John B. Schmidhauser, *The Supreme Court: Its Politics, Personalities, and Procedures* New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1960.

<sup>3</sup> Hamilton, *The Federalist* 81 (New York: Tudor Publishing, 1947), 121. [1788]

<sup>4</sup> Schmidhauser, 12.

<sup>5</sup> Harold F. Eberle to the author December 19, 1989.

<sup>6</sup> John L. Steele, "Haynsworth v. the U.S. Senate," *Fortune* (March 1970), 91.

<sup>7</sup> Robert P. Morris, "Richard Nixon, the Supreme Court and the Southern Strategy: the Haynsworth Nomination," (M.A. Thesis Louisiana State University, 1987), 1.

<sup>8</sup> *Greenville Piedmont*, November 22, 1989, 1.

<sup>9</sup> *Greenville News*, November 23, 1989, 16.

<sup>10</sup> "Judicial Bent," *The Economist* August 23, 1969, 43.

<sup>11</sup> Morris, 39.

<sup>12</sup> Elder Witt, *Congressional Quarterly's Guide to the United States Supreme Court* 1990 edition, 719.

<sup>13</sup> "Haynsworth," *Nation* September 1, 1969, 163.

<sup>14</sup> Morris, 114.

<sup>15</sup> John Shelton Reed, *Southerners: The Social Psychology of Sectionalism* (University of North Carolina Press, 1983), 76.

<sup>16</sup> "The 'Sharpie' Judge" *Commonweal* October 3, 1969, 4.

<sup>17</sup> United States Senate, *Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr. Hearings Before the Com-*

*mittee on the Judiciary* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1969), 38.

<sup>18</sup> "Haynsworth," *Nation*, 162.

<sup>19</sup> Stephen L. Wasby, *The Supreme Court in the Federal Judicial System* (New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1978), 96.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>21</sup> John P. Frank, *Clement Haynsworth, the Senate, and the Supreme Court* (University of Virginia Press, 1991), 19-20.

<sup>22</sup> Yancy S. Gilkerson to the author February 9, 1992.

<sup>23</sup> Steele, 92.

<sup>24</sup> United States, *Hearings*, 194.

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*, 36.

<sup>26</sup> Frank, 43.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>28</sup> "Haynsworth's Worth," *Economist* October 4, 1969, 50.

<sup>29</sup> Steele, 92.

<sup>30</sup> Richard Harris, *Decision* (New York: E. P. Dutton Co., 1971), 100.

<sup>31</sup> Witt, 711.

<sup>32</sup> *Greenville News*, November 23, 1989, 16.

<sup>33</sup> Interview with Clement F. Haynsworth, March 29, 1988. All of Haynsworth's remarks below come from this meeting.

<sup>34</sup> *Greenville Piedmont*, November 22, 1989, 1.

## THE AGRICULTURAL LIFE OF GREENVILLE COUNTY, 1850 - 1950

*Emory V. Jones\**

As an experienced agriculture extension worker and educator trained in horticulture, I quickly find myself over my head in conducting historical research. I have been most intrigued and challenged in trying to look at the history of Greenville County agriculture in a brief 100 year period. The Bible speaks of such time periods as just a blink in history. However, more change and development occurred than in all previous times combined.

Historians have said that up until the 1800's a farmer in the generation of Moses would not have felt terribly out of place if he had suddenly been transplanted into our rural society.

Let us set out on a somewhat chronological travel by an amateur historian from the year 1850 to 1950. Dr. George Aull, former head of Clemson University Agriculture Economics Department, used this statement once in a talk that "it has been facetiously reported that history is something that didn't happen written by someone who wasn't there."

Prior to 1850 Vardry McBee had begun industrializing Greenville as he used the water power of the Reedy River to power flour mills, textile mills, a tannery, and lumber mills. Gold mines had been worked up until 1849 with one of the region's best being seven miles northwest of Greer. McBee had recognized the potential of Greenville because of its water power, its location as cattle drovers and traders moved through and its appeal to Lowcountry plantation owners as a summer resort.

A significant invention of the mid-1800's was the first reaper by Cyrus McCormick in 1835. Listed in the ads in the 'Patriot and Mountaineer' was a 'Little Giant Corn and Cob Mill' requires one horse and grinds 10 bushels corn/hour - \$55. Significant also in the ads of local newspapers were slaves and their descriptions.

\* Emory V. Jones holds B.S. and M.S. degrees in Horticulture from Clemson University. He is now Clemson University County Extension Director in Greenville. Mr. Jones made extensive extemporaneous remarks. This paper is, in part, an outline of his presentation.

It seems that about one third of the population of the county were slaves. About 30% of the heads of households owned slaves. One half of these owned fewer than six. Over 50% of the farms cultivated less than 100 acres. About one-half the farms produced only one bale of cotton a year. During 1857 corn sold for 75 cents/bushel. A cow and calf sold for \$7.00.

A diary of one Piedmont farmer that owned ten slaves lists the following farm activities and events in the 1850's:

clearing new ground	hog killing
hoeing & thinning	splitting rails
breaking oxen	ditching
hauling out manure	stacking hay
threshing	robbed bees
using sythes	cradling wheat
laying by	pulling fodder
killed wild turkeys	cutting tops
squirrel hunting	cutting poles for ditches
fox hunting	chickens died of chlorea
attend traditional sale	attend agriculture show in
1st Monday in	Laurens
Village squares	make brandy from peaches

The 1860's were the time of Civil War. Almost every white man served in the war. After the Civil War, farmers returned to burned out buildings and torn down fences. Livestock and farm tools were scarce. There were many widows and fatherless children. Freed slaves had a hard life because they owned nothing. Many farmers lost their farms. Dispossessed farmers and ex-slaves became tenant farmers. During the war corn prices were 50 cents/bushel (1859) to \$25.00/bushel (1865).

During the 1800's the Block House in N.E. Greenville County was a popular stop over for drovers on their way from Tennessee and North Carolina to Spartanburg and Columbia. When the railroad was completed in 1878 it reduced the number of drovers moving cattle on foot.

Cotton was generally unprofitable from 1873-1900 selling

for 5 cents/pound. About two-thirds of farmers were tenants. Farm life was very hard with long hours for the farmer and wife. Many children died of typhoid, diphtheria and pneumonia.

The Grange Movement came to South Carolina in 1869 to provide instruction and recreation to farm families. It peaked in 1875 and was instrumental in securing the office of State Railroad Commission and South Carolina Department of Agriculture.

Clemson College was established in 1893. In 1898 a representative from Clemson College met the farmers of Greenville County to explain the necessity of forming an auxiliary experiment club. A committee was appointed with Dr. W. H. Austin, Chairman. Research findings and improved technology began to move to the farmers during the late 1800's.

Clemson's first Experiment Station bulletin was published in the 1890's on commercial fertilizers. The second was on cotton experiments that had been conducted in Spartanburg and Darlington. It reported the best variety in the Spartanburg experiment averaged 373 pounds lint per acre. Other publications released in the late 1800's were on tomatoes, dairy products, sweet potatoes, hog cholera, 'Founder', and fungicides.

#### Values of Farm Land and Building 1899 - 1949 Greenville County

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Value</u>	<u>Average Value</u>	<u>Average Land Value/acre</u>
1899	\$ 6 million	\$1013.00	\$ 15.12
1909	16.4 "	2486.00	39.67
1919	40 "	6041.00	111.51
1924	27 "	3626.00	84.40
1929	23 "	3285.00	68.76
1934	16 "	2217.00	44.01
1939	16 "	2932.00	56.09
1944	26 "	6457.00	79.04
1949	37 "	6428.00	120.51

### No. Farms & Cotton Acreage – Greenville County

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. Farms</u>	<u>Cotton Acreage</u>	
		<u>Year</u>	<u>Acres</u>
1935	7539	1941	44,500
1940	5607	1944	37,800
1945	7341	1947	35,300
1950	5756	1950	21,200

The first commercial peach orchard in upper South Carolina was established by Verne Smith in Greer in 1898.

Greer was once called the Peach Center of the world by the Greer Chamber of Commerce.

First commercial peaches were hauled to Greenville in wagons and sold on Main Street.

The Peach Festival brought national attention to Greer in the 1940's and 1950's.

Dobson Peach Farms, started in 1925, peddled peaches over Greenville street by street.

Palmer Dillard started in the peach business in 1926 after working for Mr. Verne Smith and learning the business.

Palmer Dillard said Verne Smith, Sr. shipped the first peaches from Greer. Dillard packed their first peaches in 1926.

Senator Verne Smith interviewed in "Clingstone"\* says shipping was risky, growers did not know what they brought for a month or so.

By 1913 nearly every South Carolina county had one or more demonstration farms in a USDA program under Seamon Knapp's direction. Farms were guaranteed against loss. Participants had to use USDA approved methods. They invited neighbors in to see results.

In 1913 the Smith Lever Act was enacted establishing the Cooperative Extension Service. In 1915 A. H. Chapman was appointed the first Greenville County Agent. First Extension pro-

\* Historical booklet compiled by students at Greer High School in the late 1970's.

grams in the county were:

- 1) Home mixing of fertilizers (saved \$4/ton)
- 2) Using legumes
- 3) Increased cotton yields on 2800 demonstration acres - increased 189% above state average
- 4) Buying fertilizer cooperatively
- 5) Treated hogs for cholera
- 6) Silo building

T. E. Jones of Fountain Inn fed 30 head of cattle in 1916. Fountain Inn Jersey Bull Association formed 1916 with 24 members. Started boll weevil program in 1920. Greenville agent did not get his reports in as well as others 1916-1920.

A 1922 South Carolina Experiment Station Bulletin on Farm Organization and Cost of Production listed five principal problems of farmers.

- 1) Farm organizations
- 2) Boll weevil
- 3) Labor conditions
- 4) Tenure, and
- 5) Farm - city balance

Cotton averaged 20 cents/lb

Corn averaged 1.45/bu

At this time 52% of crop land was in cotton. The average farm income per farm was \$378.00.

The USDA was providing new technology with bulletins such as:

- a) How to bale hay
- b) How to cap hay stacks
- c) Mule production

Incidentally, in 1917 there were more mules than horses. A good mule sold for \$150 - \$400.

1917 - Smith Hughes Act was enacted to teach vocational agriculture in public schools. Farmers enjoyed great prosperity during World War I. In 1918 cotton was 40 cents/lb. Most highly used fertilizer in 1920 was 3-10-3 analysis.

Twenty years of agricultural depression occurred in 1921-1941.

1921 - The boll weevil arrives.

1922 - W. R. Gray became county agent

1924 - Greenville County agent reported good farm practices, more important under boll weevil conditions; averaged bale/Ac on 300 acres of demonstration acreage.

Began to use dusting for boll weevils ; first soybeans grown in Greenville County.

1929 - Great depression began

In 1933 South Carolina farm wages were 50 cents/day with board.

### SC Crop Production

1913 - \$166,000,000

1918 - \$466,000,000

1932 - \$ 63,000,000

1940 - \$119,000,000

In 1935 - USDA Soil Conservation Service put assistants in 14 Piedmont counties to supervise erosion control.

In 1935 Extension begins to show motion pictures at education meetings.

In 1937 Rural Electrification was taught with topics such as "How To Obtain Power Lines."

The Greenville County Soil and Water Conservation District was formed in 1939 by a state law that created conservation districts.

1940 - S.C. Yields Corn average 14.7 bushels, U.S. Yields Corn average 32 bushels, S.C. purchased 686,000 tons fertilization, Iowa purchased 16,000 tons fertilization

1941 - The Livestock and Better Living Train\* was used over South Carolina to teach rural folks.

WWII - A Food For Victory promotion was presented over the state to grow more food for the war effort.

Significant in the pages of the *Greenville News* during the

\* This train was operated by the Clemson Extension Service. It contained educational exhibits designed to teach better farming methods.



late 1940's were these farm related topics.

"Wholesale Farmers Market Opens" 6-1-49

Cotton prices received same bold type as stock price today

"Machine Planting of Kudzu"

"Dairy Producers Paid 58 cents/gallon"

"City Curb Market Planned" - 1949

"Livestock and Grassland Farming getting Started"

"Greenville Farmer Won State Corn Contest with a Yield on  
162 bu/a."

Classified ads bold type vegetable plants

As we closed out the 1940's gasoline power was beginning  
to come on strong in Greenville County. Most rural roads were  
dirt, electric power was reaching most rural areas.

## JUGTOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA ITS POTTERS AND THEIR STONEWARE

*Gary Thompson\**

Today's paper is dedicated to Howard Smith – a true pioneer in the field of Southern alkaline-glazed stoneware. A friend. A man who willingly shared his knowledge and expertise. A man who will be deeply missed by his friends and the ceramic world in general. A man one was better off by merely having known.

Stoneware of the Northeastern States has long been admired and collected. Its cobalt blue decoration and salt glazing has adorned the pages of virtually every magazine related to any aspect of country living. It is rightfully sought after by collectors and museums alike. Only very recently has Southern stoneware begun its rise to prominence as an art form and collectible vestige of our past. Within the last ten years, the Edgefield area of South Carolina has become recognized as a major center of stoneware production and most probably the birthplace of what is commonly referred to as "alkaline-glazed stoneware," a unique glazing process combining wood ashes and water, known only to exist in our Southern states and the country of China. Neither time nor purpose of today's meeting allows the examination and exploration of how southern potters became aware of a procedure for glazing stoneware known only to the potters of China. Suffice it to say that research indicates how that association could have occurred.

From the Edgefield District of South Carolina the production of alkaline-glazed stoneware spread throughout the southern states as its people migrated to various parts of the region.

Where ever large concentrations of clay deposits were located, the potters opened their shops (usually nothing more than log huts or wooden sheds). Generally, these areas became known as "Jugtown" – for obvious reasons. North Carolina had at least

\* Gary Thompson is a collector of South Carolina stoneware. He is a CPA with Employee Benefits and Investment Services. This paper was presented to the Greenville County Historical Society on January 16, 1994, and was illustrated by examples from Mr. Thompson's collection.

two Jugtowns – The Randolph/Moore County area and the Buncombe County location. Georgia likewise had a Jugtown in Crawford County and another in Dekalb County. South Carolina had but one! But where is Jugtown, South Carolina? Margaret W. Morley, in her 1913 book, *The Carolina Mountains*, describes it as follows:

There is a fascination about a life where the people themselves make what they need. It returns us in imagination to an age of peace and plenty for everybody, to an era of happiness free from hurry, worry and sordid ideals, and if reality falls short of the poet's fancy, there yet clings a touch of romance about the home-made chairs, baskets and potters of the Southern mountains. When can one forget the long, sweet days of wandering about the country in search of the "jug-makers"! – "jugs" being the generic title of every form of home-made pottery. It was while in Traumfest that one was fired with ambition to discover the makers of the rude but picturesque jugs in such general use there. The people tell you they are made in Jugtown, down in South Carolina, but when you go out to find Jugtown, there is no such place. At Gowansville, below the mountains and some ten miles from Traumfest, one makes a serious effort to find – not Jugtown, that quest has long since been abandoned, but the nearest jugmaker.

Cinda Baldwin in *Great and Noble Jar* locates Jugtown, South Carolina as being on the Spartanburg-Greenville line south of Gowansville. Indeed that was the location of South Carolina's Jugtown – here in the Upstate and specifically in Greenville County. Jugtown was a major center of stoneware production, emerging in the mid-nineteenth century along the Tyger River, and lasting well into the twentieth century – approximately 1945. Jugtown was South Carolina's most important upstate pottery center. To this day Jug Factory Road exists and is well known to local residents as an important road through this area.

Now that we have established what Jugtown was and its location, who were these potters? What families were involved? What type vessels were made? Were these vessels made for a

utilitarian purpose or due to some need of artistic expression?

When one examines the potters involved, many familiar names arise. Names such as: Henson, Tapp, Clayton, Atkins, Belcher, Williams, Fulbright, Brown, Van Patton, and Johnson are but a few of those associated with stoneware production in the Jugtown area. The Henson family was one of the earliest clay families in the area. However, tradition states that circa 1825 "an old Irishman named Pennington was the first jug maker in the upstate." Perhaps additional research will result in a definitive answer.

William Henson, born December 15, 1818, was the patriarch of the Henson clan. His pottery shop, located on Jordon Road in Greenville County was reportedly one of the first in the area. Two of his sons, David Carr Henson and Jesse Vardry Henson operated pottery shops in the Mt. Lebanon Community of Greenville County in the late nineteenth century. Another son, William Thomas Henson, produced stoneware in a pottery shop behind Mt. Lebanon Church. Many years ago several grave markers in the form of stylized urns were present in the Mt. Lebanon Church cemetery. Those markers have long since disappeared. It is highly probably that Hensons or another Jugtown potter produced those markers. Today, his descendent, Billy Henson, has decided to carry on the tradition and now operates a pottery shop in the area.

The Tapps, another Jugtown family, also operated a stoneware factory. Being related by marriage to the Hensons resulted in vessels produced by the Tapps bearing a striking resemblance to that produced by the Hensons.

John Leonard Atkins established a pottery shop on Jug Factory Road after learning the pottery trade from the Hensons. Many of his relatives and descendants were known to have either operated a pottery shop of their own or "turned" for other potters. Among the other Atkins known to have operated in the area were: Pinkney Atkins, James Atkins, Jim Atkins, Gene Atkins, Theron Atkins, and Fack Atkins.

George Clayton, not a potter himself, founded a Jugtown area pottery around 1912 and hired both local and itinerant potters to turn ware. Among those working for the Clayton Pottery

(until May 8, 1940, at which time it was destroyed by fire) were:

- Several members of the Atkins family
- Albert Fulbright (an itinerant potter who also worked for the Johnsons at Lanford Station in Laurens County)
- Evan, Davis, Rufus and William Brown (all itinerant potters) later in Arden, North Carolina
- James Trull (who later started his own pottery in Buncombe County, North Carolina)

The Belchers (Wallace and Clarence, two brothers) established a pottery in the Motlow Creek Community after their father's death as a part-time means of supplemental income. Primarily art pottery was produced at this location.

Jugtown, South Carolina is unique in the annals of Southern stoneware production for several reasons:

- Its relative obscurity until recent years
- Its large concentration of highly skilled potters
- Its unique and varied glazes made from various mixtures of wood ash, feldspar, sand and water.

However, its uniqueness is heightened and accentuated by a little known fact when compared to the Jugtowns of other states. Within the Jugtown area of South Carolina, near Gowansville lived Rich Williams, Jugtown's only known black potter and the only known black potter of any of the other states' Jugtown communities.

Margaret W. Morley speaks of Rich Williams as follows:

On we go, and in the end find Rich – this side of the Tiger. Yes, he makes jugs, and he is at it. You get out of him that a great many people in that region make jugs, and you conclude that "Jugtown" is a jocular expression for the whole region of pottery clay, but having found Rich Williams, you bear no resentment.

He is an old-time negro, as black as ebony, evidently very proud of your visit, and you are soon watching the bony, black hands knead the clay and pat it into a loaf, then on the wheel coax it into shape. The veins stand out like cords on Rich's sinewy arms, his long hands draw the flat clay loaf up, up into the stately two-gallon jug with its narrow mouth,

or into the wide-mouthed butter crock, or the pub-nosed pitcher, big or little. Rich loves his work. He says he can make anything he wants to out of clay. Looking at him, you seem to see before you the original potter. His wheel, which looks as though he had made it himself, is in a little log hut, lighted by one tiny window. His outfit consists of the wheel, a tall stool, his clay, and a stick or two. He digs the clay from the bank of the Tiger River that runs near, - slate-colored, adhesive clay that Rich says is "powerful good" for jug-making. He grinds it in a wooden box by the help of a slow-footed mule that walks in a circle at the end of a long curved beam which turns an upright shaft fitted with wooden teeth at its lower end. Rich has a jug of water at his elbow, one of his own make, and there he sits all day, and every day, busy with his clay.

You watch tall jugs rise as by magic under his hands, and when they are done he lifts them off the wheel, and on every jug are slight indentations caused by the pressure of his hands as he lifts them. There are queer hollows in them, sometimes, and lopsidedness, for Rich is not always in the best mood, and while on some days jugs fly easily from under his hands, there are other days when they are contrary.

Rich tells you that this glaze is made from ashes and clay, that he washes the jugs inside and outside with it, and then sets them in the oven. His oven, out of doors near the shed in which he works, is a long, low vault of bricks and clay, with a fire-hole at one end and an opening at the other. He sets in his jugs, makes up a wood fire, and bakes them until they are done.

It seems as though one could learn to tell, from looking at a jug, what manner of man made it - and whether he was black or white. Black men's jugs are like them, some way, very careless, generous, picturesque. Rich's jugs are homely, but one likes them, they are so honest. A jug made by a potter who dug the clay out of the bank with his own hands, and soaked it, and ground it and shaped it, and glazed it, and baked it, must be a wholesome sort of jug to have in any

house. We had formed the habit of setting groups of Rich's jugs in the fireplace, partly to heat the water and partly for the picturesque effect, long before we knew of the ebony hands that molded them out of the gray clay of the Tiger River.

The place of the jug would seem to be firmly established in the mountains. Yet in these later days its existence is threatened. The tin lard pail has risen above the horizon. Everybody buys lard, and the "buckets" become family treasures. Even in to the remotest regions the insidious foe has crept, until one finds the unlovely lard pail occupying the place where, a few years ago, only the decorative brown earthenware jug would have stood.

The early years of stoneware production in Jugtown, South Carolina were concentrated in the manufacture of vessels for a purely utilitarian purpose. Forms such as milk pitchers, churns, butter crocks, jugs, cream pitchers, chicken waterers and the like constituted the potters daily production. The glass jar, refrigeration and the aforementioned tin lard pail forced potters to change their product mix and attempt to appeal to and react in accordance with a changing market. The craft revival of the 1920's likewise caused the Jugtown potters to adapt. While the need for a certain amount of utilitarian ware continued to exist, an increasing number of potters began the manufacture of items such as flower pots, miniature pitchers and other collectibles as opposed to utilitarian vessels.

Jugtown, South Carolina is becoming well established as an important upstate stoneware production center. It's production, while significantly diminished today to a point of relative non-existence provided our ancestors with the necessary means to function on a daily basis. Only now has Jugtown begun to rise to its rightful place of prominence in the world of Southern alkaline-glazed stoneware. Research is continuing in this area and will bring to light additional facts of significance.

The exhibit today contains a few examples of stoneware produced by Jugtown potters, specifically: the Tapp family, Clarence Belcher, Theron Atkins, William Henson, Rich Williams, Sam

Whelchel and John Smith, and Clayton Potter. As you view this stoneware, several points of significance are in order that emphasize the importance of jugtown stoneware in ceramic history:

- The Whelchel & Smith jug and the Rich Williams storage jar were previously on loan to the McKissick Museum for two years as a part of a national traveling exhibition.

- The Rich Williams storage jar will be on loan to the American Craft Museum in New York for two years beginning later this year as part of their national exhibition of articles from throughout the United States.

- The photographs are of Rich Williams, *circa* 1913.

In conclusion, I wish to express my gratitude and thanks to: the Greenville County Historical Society for allowing me this opportunity; my wife, Pat, and son, Gary, who have so patiently endured my hobby and encouraged me throughout the years, every step of the way; Cinda Baldwin, an incredibly 'wonderful researcher and author; and lastly, the Jugtown potters themselves who made all of this possible.



## A HISTORY OF PUBLICATIONS IN GREENVILLE COUNTY

Rhea T. Eskew\*

To fulfill an assignment one should look first at what the words in the charge mean. History is defined by the Merriman-Webster Third New International Dictionary, unabridged, as "a narrative of events connected with a real or imaginary object, person or career." Publication is explained by the same dictionary as "communication (as of news or information) to the public; public announcement, proclamation, specifically legal notification."

A great amount of latitude is inherent in those definitions. For the purpose of this monograph, however, history is defined rather more narrowly and publications somewhat more sharply angled. There is a practical reason for the limits to be presented here; there is a paucity of information readily available about the subject with the exception of newspapers, and the author admits to a bias.

Detractors have called them fish wrappers or liners for bird cages. They have little value past the day of publication except for a place in archives of libraries and a look today at what yesterday was like. The late governor of Georgia, Eugene Talmadge, called them repeatedly "them lying newspapers."

Greenville County has a rich history of newspapers. Best evidence is that the county's first newspaper appeared July 12, 1826 – nearly 167 years ago.<sup>1</sup> However, an advertisement in a city/county directory for 1883-84 claimed that the *Enterprise and Mountaineer* was established in 1824.<sup>2</sup> That date is in disagreement with other authorities who said the *Mountaineer* debuted in January, 1829. It may be that a hand-written newspaper preceded both the *Republican* and the *Mountaineer*, although there is no evidence of this.

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Hand-written newspapers did exist; the *Carolina Rebel* appeared January 28, 1863<sup>3</sup> and was circulated from Columbia. What is generally believed to have been the first newspaper in the world was a hand-written affair which was issued daily in Rome and first appeared in 59 B.C. It was the *Acta Diurna* and was hung in prominent places throughout the ancient city.<sup>4</sup>

Probably the first newspaper in this country was the *Boston News-Letter* which came out in 1704 on a regular basis as a weekly.<sup>5</sup> It is likely that the first newspaper in South Carolina was the *South Carolina Gazette* in Charleston which published first in August of 1778, and lasted only two years.<sup>6</sup>

The *Greenville Republican* was published each Wednesday morning and proclaimed itself "the voice of union sentiment." Those were the days of angry voices debating the policy of nullification and the political character of its principal advocate, John C. Calhoun, who declared that the states were sovereign entities. In 1832 the state legislature adopted an ordinance nullifying the 1828 and 1832 tariffs which had penalized the South.<sup>7</sup>

Although the ordinance later was repealed the seeds of political dissension and economic turmoil remained. In July, 1832 the pro-nullification weekly, *The Southern Sentinel*<sup>8</sup> appeared with the motto "Quick to Discern and Ready to Defend." Turner Bynum was the editor and he vigorously attacked the staff of the *Greenville Mountaineer*. B. F. Perry was the editor of that publication, and the differences in political stance led to a duel between the two newspapermen.

On August 16, 1832 Perry and Bynum met on an island in the Tugaloo River. Perry's first shot mortally wounded Bynum who died the following day.

Not too surprisingly, the *Greenville Mountaineer* in its edition of August 18, 1832 did not report either the duel or Bynum's death.<sup>9</sup> The mechanics of putting together a newspaper in those days did not lend themselves to a quick turnaround between occurrences and publication. The *Southern Sentinel* appears to have died with its editor; the only copy readily available is located on microfilm at the Clemson library.<sup>10</sup>

John Hammond Moore in his book, *South Carolina Newspa-*

pers, lists 107 names, or permutations thereof, of newspapers published in Greenville County between 1826 and 1988. That number encompasses a spectrum of political, economical, religious and ethnic bias.

The *Southern Sentinel* and *Greenville Mountaineer* illustrate the point. *Cohen's Weekly* is another, and it appeared on April 22, 1926. In a front page article the publisher proclaimed this: "For a long time we have had an idea that we would like to get out a little paper. At last we have decided to do so. This paper is sent to your door by the Cohen Company and is free. Don't pay for it."

The flavor of this weekly can be tasted through a front page article in its second issue. It appeared, unsigned, on page one under a two column picture of Max Cohen and reported: "Our buyer, Jack Cohen, has just returned from the big city. Jack Cohen is a man that (sic) knows how to buy and what to buy. He never pays the asked price for an article."<sup>11</sup>

This newspaper, which did not live up to the word "news", had an obvious mission and that was to sell goods for the Cohen stores. One of its advertisements affords a glimpse of the times: "Pins, 360 for 3 cents; Men's fine wash ties, 35 cents; Men's oxfords, \$5 value only \$2.95." Today, nostalgia possibly would be the only value it has, and despite its physical appearance in modern times it would have been called an advertising supplement.<sup>12</sup>

Political fervor was evident in the *Southern Sentinel* and the *Greenville Mountaineer*. B. F. Perry who dueled his adversary Bynum later became a co-editor and co-publisher of the *Southern Patriot* which proclaimed in its issue of July 18, 1851 that it was "Devoted to Agriculture, Arts, Commerce, Literature, Manufacturers (sic), Science and Politics," as well as "The rights of the South and the Union of the states." Letters played a prominent role in these early publications. In fact, almost the entire front page of the *Southern Patriot* of July 18, 1851 consisted of such letters. Many were in fact news reports, a common manner of circulating details of events in newspapers of the day.

In its issue of March 10, 1853 the *Southern Patriot* also published poetry and postal rates. One poem, unsigned, is repro-

duced here in its entirety under the headline:<sup>13</sup>

#### THE BRANDY SELLER

Of all the crimes that have ever been  
Retailing Grog is the greatest sin

Postal service in the mid-19th century was a vital and unique part of business and social life. The *Southern Patriot* reported the cost of letters destined for no more than 3,000 miles distance was three cents pre-paid and five cents unpaid. It was interesting that an unstamped letter would be delivered but at a higher rate the cost presumably borne by the recipient. Newspapers and periodicals were charged one-half cent for the first three ounces and one and one-half cent for each subsequent ounce. Taxpayers even then were subsidizing the cost of mailing information.<sup>14</sup>

An indication of how pervasive postal service was in earlier days is illustrated by the 1883-84 issue of the *City-County Directory* which listed 36 post offices in Greenville County. Among them were offices in Alba, Reedy River Factory, Sandy Flat and White Horse.<sup>15</sup> By contrast there are 14 post offices in Greenville County today.<sup>16</sup>

The *Southern Patriot* was both a weekly and tri-weekly publication. It cost \$3 a year "if paid in advance" and its edition for May 10, 1851 carried a headline reading: "The Largest Slaveholders," naming them as Nathaniel Heyward, Col. Wade Hampton, Governor Aiken, Col. William A. Alston and Col. Williams of Society Hill. It said many were opposed to secession "and all are subscribers to the *Southern Patriot*."

It also stood against the "Anti-Republican, ruinous and corrupting policy of South Carolina continuing in the hazards and speculation of Banking."

In addition to these proclamations, the *Southern Patriot* did indeed print news of hard fact. It listed President Millard Fillmore's salary as \$25,000, Vice President W. R. King's at \$5,000 and each cabinet officer's pay at \$6,000. The newspaper also reported that it "has originated with and belongs to an association of gentlemen who own nearly a thousand slaves and are worth several hundred thousand dollars. It will be issued on superior paper neatly and beautifully printed with new, clear type."<sup>17</sup>

One of the more popular names for newspapers in Greenville County is *Mountaineer*, and it is one of the most enduring. It seems to have appeared first in January, 1829 and subsequently in combination with other titles or standing alone at least 11 times.<sup>18</sup> One of the latest incarnations well-known to historical society members is *The New Greenville Mountaineer*.

The rich brew of Greenville newspapers includes at least one of extremely esoteric appeal. It was *The Southern Herald and Working Man* which was published simultaneously in New York and in this county.<sup>19</sup> In its issue of January 1, 1876 the editors announced that it would be "issued semi-monthly from New York and Greenville, S.C. and circulated throughout America and Europe in the cause of immigration to the South and the General Prosperity of the country." That statement of purpose was signed by one Tilman R. Gaines at 29 Broadway, New York.

That issue also included a lengthy statement by John McGuigan who with his son was identified as an immigration agent located in Greenville. This report began with these words: "We are well aware that, as Agent for Immigration, we have been misunderstood and wronged by certain persons in South Carolina; and these persons by persecuting the Agent instead of helping him on the work have injured his, as well as their own cause, and retarded the great work."

There were others of narrow appeal: *The Cotton Plant* published monthly by Williams and McKerral and which proclaimed itself an agricultural journal, and *The Weekly Flag*<sup>20</sup> which made its debut January 10, 1879 and the masthead of which revealed that it was "Edited and controlled by the Executive Committee of the Grand Lodge, I.O.G.T. of South Carolina." The initials I.O.G.T. stood for the International Order of Good Templars, and in its first issue the editors said it was "a real live temperance paper."

As if to reinforce that description, *The Weekly Flag* exhorted its readers in this manner: "Brothers and Sisters let us rally round the Flag and never allow the 'Army of Alcohol' to rejoice over its downfall."

A number of newspapers targeted for Blacks has been pub-

lished in Greenville. One of the earliest was *Lancet* which started in 1890 and ceased operations in 1891. Others include *Greenville World* which began in 1932 as a weekly and continued until 1941 and *Black Star* another weekly which published on an "irregular" schedule starting in 1976 and which survived for what must have been a short time.<sup>21</sup> One report is that *Black Star* is still publishing but in Columbia with some circulation in Greenville.<sup>22</sup>

In 1973 another Black newspaper started in Greenville under the ownership of Hezekiah Simmons and John Bishop. Its name was *Focus* which later was renamed *Focus News*. According to L. R. Byrd *Focus News* experienced financial difficulties and the Greenville Chamber of Commerce, which did not want the newspaper to fail, brought him in to help as a consultant. Byrd is now a personality on WFBC radio with his own weekend call-in show. *Focus News* ceased publishing, according to Byrd, in 1988 or 1989.<sup>23</sup> Another source reported it died in 1981 although it is likely that was the date on which it renamed itself *Focus News*.<sup>24</sup>

At least four other Black newspapers had beginnings in Greenville County: *People's Record*, 1901 to 1909; *Greenville World*, 1932 to 1941; *Greenville American* which started in 1952 and disappeared on an unknown date, and the *Carolina News Guide* which published from 1963 to 1964.<sup>25</sup>

One of the most enduring of the special interest newspapers is the *Baptist Courier*. Its city of publication changed from Columbia to Greenville in 1878 when it still was a commercial venture under A. J. Hoyt. It has a wide circulation today guided by its respected editor John Roberts.<sup>26</sup>

A Methodist church newspaper, *The Southern Christian Advocate*, was established in Charleston in 1837 but was published in Greenville on two occasions - 1885-1889 and 1912-1914.<sup>27</sup>

A mystery which this researcher was not able to resolve to his satisfaction is where did the earlier newspapers obtain one of only a handful of absolutely essential ingredients to publishing. That is the paper on which newspapers are printed. There is very little information on this subject pertaining to South Carolina. For most of this century it can be assumed that newsprint has

come from wood fiber the source of which is abundant in the South and which has led several of the world's largest newsprint producers to locate mills in the region.

It is also most likely that paper used in South Carolina for newspapers published in the early 19th century was made from rags, if you will. What is known is that Vardry McBee built a paper mill south of Greenville on the Reedy River at what was later named Conestee, and that the mill was put in operation between 1835 and 1836.<sup>28</sup>

The *Charleston Courier* in its edition of January 9, 1832 contained this report: "We regret to learn that the Paper Mill of Mr. White near Columbia [the only one in the state] has been destroyed by fire." The following day, the *Courier* elaborated: "On Wednesday night last, the 5th instant, about eleven o'clock, the mill was discovered to be in flames. It seems to have taken in the loft from a flake or spark of fire that passed from one of the chimneys, in both of which there is obligated to be fire kept day and night. Unfortunately not a cent was insured" and the loss was placed at a total of \$20,000.<sup>29</sup>

Another report said that paper was "being manufactured near Columbia in 1827 and probably for some years previously and at one time or another at several places in the up country."<sup>30</sup>

Today, Bowater operates a newsprint mill near Rock Hill and its American headquarters recently moved from Greenwich to Greenville. How, who and where paper was made in South Carolina for newspapers and other purposes might be the subject for another report.

The newsprint industry today is not prospering. The cause is simple; the page count - number of pages printed for each edition - has decreased markedly since 1989. Also, the number of newspapers has declined since the early days of this century. This has come about principally because of the disappearance of afternoon newspapers or their merger with morning editions. These problems for newspapers have been exacerbated by the softness of the retail sales markets and that directly affects newspaper advertising.

In other times, before the advent of radio in the 1920's, people

got the preponderance of their news exclusively by way of the printed word. The debut of television in the 1950's created even more problems for newspapers. Today, the population of this country gets its news first from TV. Being first is not all, however, and many newspapers are experiencing circulation growth as readers discover that TV cannot explain the complex issues of society in sufficient detail to slake their thirst.

Many newspapers published in Greenville county came but only a handful stayed.

The *Greenville Republican*, the second by this name published by Absalom Blythe, solicitor of the Eight Judicial Circuit, started in 1873.<sup>31</sup> It claimed to be the first newspaper published in the city of Greenville proper. In June, 1874 the newspaper got new proprietors, James M. Runion and J. Mims Sullivan. Robert Woody, in his book, *Republican Newspapers of South Carolina*, observed in a footnote that Runion was auditor and subsequently treasurer of Greenville County. At its origin this newspaper was a voice of the Republican political party. That voice had to have been a somewhat muted one as its support came from a population largely devoted to the Democratic Party with the exception of Blacks, few of whom could read. Woody reports that the *Greenville Republican* was "subsequently sold to *The Greenville News*."

Here is a list, partial no doubt, of other newspapers published in Greenville county:

1876-76	<i>Daily Enterprise</i> , the daily edition of the <i>Enterprise and Mountaineer</i>
1887-88	<i>Carolinian</i>
1876-81	<i>Greenville Advertiser</i>
1891-91	<i>Semi-monthly Advertiser</i>
1891-95	<i>Greenville Democrat</i> , a daily
1900-00	<i>Evening Observer</i> , a mill paper
1907-10	<i>Mill Workers' World</i>
1911-present	<i>Fountain Inn Tribune Times</i> (now published by Greenville News-Piedmont Company)
1917-present	<i>Greer Citizen</i>
1918-61	<i>Mill Life</i>
1918-25	<i>Bridge</i> , a monthly published in Piedmont



1925-67	<i>Parker Progress</i>
1963-64	<i>Carolina News &amp; Guide</i>
1965-69	<i>Middle Earth Free Press</i>
1967-71	<i>People's Paper</i> , published in Taylors
1979-80	<i>Berea Regalia</i> <sup>32</sup>

This roster does not include a number of so-called supplemental publications sired by the Greenville News-Piedmont Company. They include the *Poinsett Register*, a descendant of an earlier one called *County Fare* and one named simply *The Paper*, a more-than supplemental publication circulated in Spartanburg by the Greenville newspapers.

The Yellow Pages of this year's telephone book<sup>33</sup> lists six newspapers published in Greenville county – *Edge Magazine*, *Iwanna*, a so-called shopper, the *Piedmont Post*, the *Piedmont Trading Post* and *The Greenville News* and *Greenville Piedmont*.

Such directories serve up an interesting mix of information. The Greenville Business Directory for 1880-81 listed seven newspapers including the *Air-Line Directory*, the *College Mirror* (a publication of the Judson Literary Society) and the *Baptist Courier*.<sup>34</sup> It is doubtful that the *Air-Line Directory* would be classified today as a newspaper.

The 1888 City/County directory listed five – *Daily News*, the *Carolinian*, *Enterprise & Mountaineer*, *Baptist Courier* and *Cotton Plant*. The 1902 City/County directory also listed five newspapers – *Baptist Courier*, *The Carolina Odd Fellow*, the *Cotton Plant*, *Furman Echo* and *Greenville Daily Herald*.<sup>35</sup>

Since directory publications depend heavily on advertising it is not surprising that some which might not have paid the going rate were not listed.

It is not the purpose of this paper to render the audience senseless by a dreary recitation of names and dates, but it seemed essential to impart enough information to show what a wide-ranging, series of publication titles Greenville County has been host to and over how many years.

A sampling of reports in Greenville's newspapers is revealing if nothing else. The *Parker Progress*, which has a 42 year history, has a physical appearance of a modern publication. It was

published every Friday "for Textile and Suburban Greenville."<sup>36</sup> A sense of the times can be gleaned from a front page report in its edition of September 16, 1927: "Poinsett Clan #26 of the Order of the Ku Klux Klan will hold a district meeting and celebration in this city on Wednesday, September 21. The Grand Dragon of the state KKK will be present...."<sup>37</sup>

In its issue for March 6, 1886, the semi-weekly *Mountaineer* told its readers that "Col. C. J. Elford has just returned from Washington bringing with him 400 executive pardons for that many individuals in the state." The origin of that news was contained in President Johnson's Amnesty Proclamation.<sup>38</sup>

The *Greenville Daily News* on November 7, 1875 reported that "between 7 and 8 o'clock last night, Tilman Acree, the notorious horse thief and alleged murderer broke jail and succeeded in making his escape."<sup>39</sup>

The *Southern Herald and Working Man* revealed in its edition for January 1, 1876 that although time passes many questions of social concern remain the same. It reported on President Grant's message to congress delivered December 12, 1875. Grant said that he wanted to have Congress consider items "of vital importance which may be legislated upon and settled at this session." Among those points were five items: 1) that all states afford the opportunity of a good common school education to every child; 2) no tax monies to be used to promote sectarian tenents; 3) declare church and state forever separate and distinct but each free within their proper spheres and [a radical proposition - the research's comment] that all church property shall bear its own proportion for taxation; 4) drive out licensed immorality, such as polygamy and the importation of women for immoral purposes, and 5) enact laws to ensure a "speedy return of sound currency."<sup>40</sup> Those were rather radical and liberal suggestions then and some would be considered so today.

One can speculate on how those suggestions fared. That 44th congress had 74 senators with the Republican party in a majority by 11. There were 292 Congressmen with a Democrat majority of 63.

Newspapers in the 19th century were lusty and aggressive

and their editors often went after their competition as forcefully as they did political and social concerns. For example: *The Greenville Daily News* in its edition of May 26, 1897 contained an editorial headline "De Gustibus" and it said, in part - "The *Baptist Courier* is respectfully reminded that it was in excusable taste and utterly useless as well for it to be the first to draw attention to a coincidence in time between a warm political controversy between this paper and a public official and a recent sad occasion in this city." The fuss was between the *News* and Tilman with the *Courier* chipping in with what the *News* called outside issues about the dispute.<sup>41</sup>

Many newspapers sailed close to the financial wind in those days. The *Greenville Democrat* on February 14, 1894 printed a special notice which said: "As we are in need of money, subscribers to the stock of the *Greenville Democrat*, or the Paper, are urged to come and pay their indebtedness."<sup>42</sup> G. A. Norwood was president of the company then with B. M. Shuman treasurer and John C. Bailey editor.

The *Greenville Piedmont* traces its ancestry back to 1826 and the *Republican*. That is a fair appraisal, but if one were to draft a family tree of the newspaper some of its limbs would be twisted and some would have to account for the several interruptions in publication and mergers.

In contrast *The Greenville News* has a more straight-line history although it, too, underwent changes in ownership, modifications to its flag and shaky financial times.

A. M. Speights started the *Daily News* in 1874. It was called "a vigorous fighter against the scalawags and carpetbaggers" and it supported the straight Democrat party ticket. The Columbia and Charleston newspapers in those days advocated split vote among Democrats and Republicans.<sup>43</sup>

At the end of its first year, circulation was about 500. It was a four column newspaper which was hand-set by two printers who could handle the entire content. The population of Greenville County was 22,675. Typesetting equipment would not be installed until 1884.

Later in the year of founding, the *Daily News* was sold to a

Greenville business firm, Gower, Shumate and Reilly. The circulation price was \$6 annually in advance and that must have been a contributor to its shaky financial situation.

In 1880, the newspaper was purchased by Lucas and Richardson, Charleston stationers, who installed J. F. Richardson as manager. In 1888 the *Daily News* became a stock company and Col. James L. Orr was elected president.<sup>44</sup> At the turn of the century, it was still losing money and was sold to D. A. Tompkins and J. P. Caldwell who owned the *Charlotte Observer*.<sup>45</sup> Even so, on July 5, 1909, it began a Monday edition never before having published on that day.<sup>46</sup>

The modern era and days of success were ushered in on March 1, 1916 when B. H. Peace was named business manager. Up to that point, the newspaper had accumulated a debt of more than \$40,000.<sup>47</sup> In 1919 Capt. Ellison A. Smythe, a textile executive and major stockholder, offered to sell to Peace who served as publisher from 1919 to 1934. He was succeeded by his son Roger who remained in that post until his death on August 20, 1968. B. H. Peace's other two sons Charlie and B. H., Jr., were associated with the *News* throughout their lives.

It was Roger Peace who convinced his father, B. H., to buy the *Greenville Piedmont* in 1927, giving the county and the area their first morning and afternoon daily newspapers under common ownership.<sup>48</sup>

B. H. Peace, Sr. ushered in the modern era of newspapering in Greenville. Roger Peace, assisted by Kelly Sisk, refined his father's success, and in 1967 led to the formation of a stock company, Multimedia, Inc. Although the Peace family – in addition to his two brothers Roger had three sisters – retained a substantial financial interest in Multimedia, the direct ownership of *The Greenville News* and *Greenville Piedmont* ceased with the formation of Multimedia.

In the 73 years since B. H. Peace, Sr. became publisher of the *News* and subsequently the *Greenville Piedmont* the newspapers have had only six men to hold that title. Steve Brandt, the current publisher, was named to that post in March of this year.

In 1981 there were 1,730 newspaper in the United States. In

1991 there were 1,586. In March, 1983, the combined circulation of Greenville's two daily newspapers was 106,622. In March, 1993, the total was 120,799. In 1992, *The Greenville News* was the fastest growing newspaper in South Carolina.<sup>49</sup>

There are doomsayers among critics of the press who predict that newspapers will disappear within the first quarter of the next century. Ted Turner of CNN fame believes it will happen sooner, but then he predicted that newspapers would die within the past few years.

The most likely scenario, however, is that newspapers will be around for as long as people are interested in current events, and are interested in more than a cursory knowledge of those events and who like to read. For their part newspapers should remember the exhortation of the *Chicago Times* in 1861 when it said, editorially: "It is a newspaper's duty to print the news and raise hell."<sup>50</sup>

### Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> *Famous Greenville Firsts*. Compiled by Linda Friddle. Metropolitan Arts Council. 1986.

<sup>2</sup> 1883-84 *City-County Directory*. Interstate Directory Co. Atlanta p. 213.

<sup>3</sup> *Caralogue*. Publication of the South Carolina Historical Society. Spring, 1993. p. 15 et seq.

<sup>4</sup> *The New Encyclopedia Britannica*. 1975. Vol. 15 p. 236.

<sup>5</sup> *Encyclopedia*. op. cit. p. 239.

<sup>6</sup> *The Newspaper Press of Charleston*. p.8, Edward Perry. Book Press, Charleston.

<sup>7</sup> *Encyclopedia*. op. cit., Micropaedia Vol. VII. p. 438.

<sup>8</sup> *South Carolina Newspapers*. John H. Moore. USC Press. 1988 p. 126.

<sup>9</sup> Microfilm. Greenville County Library. Reel 671.

<sup>10</sup> *S.C. Newspapers*. op. cit., p. 126

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, *Newspapers*. pp. 117-129.

<sup>12</sup> Microfilm. op. cit., reel 404.

<sup>13</sup> Microfilm. op. cit., reel 404.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>15</sup> *Directory*. op. cit.

<sup>16</sup> Telephone interview with Postmaster's Secretary.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>18</sup> *S.C. Newspapers*. op. cit.

<sup>19</sup> Microfilm. op. cit., reel 404.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>21</sup> *S.C. Newspapers. op. cit.*, pp. 117-129.

<sup>22</sup> Telephone interview with L.R. Byrd, 5/6/93.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>24</sup> *S.C. Newspapers. op.cit.*

<sup>25</sup> *S.C. Newspapers. op. cit.*, pp. 117-129.

<sup>26</sup> Telephone interview with John Roberts 4/29/93.

<sup>27</sup> *S.C. Newspapers. op. cit.*, pp. 117-129.

<sup>28</sup> *Vardy McBee: Man of Reason.* Roy McBee Smith. R. L. Bryan Co., 1992, p. 152.

<sup>29</sup> *The Charleston Courier.* Jan. 10, 1832; S.C. Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Vol. III, p. 57 and Greenville County Library.

<sup>30</sup> *The History of South Carolina.* Wallace. Vol. II, p. 407.

<sup>31</sup> *Republican Newspapers of South Carolina.* Robert Woody, The Historical Publishing Co., Charlottesville, Va.

<sup>32</sup> *S.C. Newspapers. op. cit.*, pp. 117-129.

<sup>33</sup> *Southern Bell*, Oct. 1992-93.

<sup>34</sup> Greenville County Library, Historical Room.

<sup>35</sup> *Microfilm. op. cit.*, reel 404.

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>39</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>42</sup> *History of The Greenville News, 1874-1950.* Robert F. Stevenson Thesis. USC College of Journalism and Mass Communications. 1990.

<sup>43</sup> 100th Anniversary Edition, *The Greenville News*, 1984, p. 2A.

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 4.

<sup>45</sup> Stevenson, *op. cit.*, p. 117.

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>47</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>48</sup> *History of the Greenville Piedmont.* Mary Elizabeth Padgett, Dissertation, USC. 1992.

<sup>49</sup> Telephone interview with Murray Howard, Multimedia, Inc.

<sup>50</sup> *Bartlett's Familiar Quotations.* Fifteenth Edition, Little Brown and Company. p. 922.

## BUILDING THE PEACE CENTER: USING HISTORIC SPACES IN NEW WAYS

*Elizabeth Peace Stall\**

The Greenville of 1985 was dramatically different from the Greenville of only two decades earlier. During those years many textile plants were closed or consolidated, the economic base was shifting to service and high tech businesses, more diverse manufacturing moved into the area, and the Eastside mushroomed with residential and business developments as companies relocated.

Greenville's downtown heart, like that of many others in America, suffered from the flight to the suburbs. Under Mayor Max Heller redevelopment had begun in the heart of the city with the Hyatt complex in the northern axis of the downtown and beautification of Main Street. The area bordering the Reedy River where the city's economic life had developed through the centuries was a seedy mixture of vacant lots, derelict historic buildings, and a few small businesses. Vagrants lived under the bridges and in the boiler room of the Huguenot Mill, pigeons made their home in the historic vacant buildings, a mixture of discarded bathroom fixtures graced the vacant lots, and a train ran through the property, delivering paper to Multimedia and blowing its whistle shrilly each night at 10 o'clock.

Most of the historic buildings bordering the Reedy River shared the suffering. Earlier Camperdown Mill, south of the Main Street bridge, had been torn down. The Sauer Building, also known as the Coach Factory Paint Shop, was condemned by the city and was to be razed. The Coach Factory itself was rapidly deteriorating and its western wall had been rebuilt in an effort to save it. The area cried for rejuvenation.

With changes in the economy and subsequent growth of the population there was growth in the demands for cultural oppor-

\* Elizabeth Peace Stall served as president of The Center for the Performing Arts Foundation for the important and formative years of 1986 to 1992. This paper was presented at a meeting of the Greenville County Historical Society on April 17, 1994.

tunities, too. Twenty years earlier there was one theatrical group in town; by 1985 there were at least three. The Greenville Symphony Orchestra had matured from a dedicated amateur group to a respected professional one and had spun off a chamber group and a brass ensemble. Numerous other performing groups, dance companies, and a light opera company had been born. Most of these by 1985 were scrambling for performing and rehearsal space, found usually in high school auditoriums or churches.

In 1984 the Greenville Symphony presented a report from its futures committee stating, "The time is at hand for the community to have a center for the performing arts. This facility, centrally located in the city of Greenville, should provide a center for all performing arts groups and at the same time furnish the visible symbol of cultural vitality which will set Greenville apart as it grows into a metropolitan center."<sup>1</sup>

As early as 1977 the Metropolitan Arts Council had begun discussions about the need for such a center and had even brought in a consultant from the Juilliard School to evaluate remodeling Textile Hall. In 1985 the Community Foundation of Greater Greenville accepted a report from Virginia Uldrick, a member of its Grants Committee and Director of the South Carolina Governor's School of the Arts, saying, "To complement a more sophisticated life style and to enhance the mammoth growth of arts activities and the array of performing arts in Greenville it is evident that interests, needs, and the growth of arts activities have far exceeded the performing facilities available."<sup>2</sup> The Community Foundation accepted the report and named the development of a performing arts complex a priority for Greenville.

The city of Greenville, too, was exploring the possibilities for a performing arts facility. In May 1985 a committee, chaired by Councilman Jimmy Snyder was appointed by Mayor William Workman to investigate the need for such a facility. Many questions would need answers. Was it needed? Would it be used? Would audiences come? What kind of theatre should it house? Where should it be? How could construction be financed? Would it be economically feasible? How should it be operated and by whom? How could shortfalls be covered? What should it look



like? Where would parking be? What would be the impact on business, on downtown development, on roads and other infrastructure? Only professional planners could help with such complicated issues so the committee recommended that the city hire C. W. Shaver Co., arts planning consultants based in New York with offices in Atlanta, to study the feasibility of such a venture.

In November 1985 after numerous local interviews Ed Allen of the Shaver Company presented their report describing the needs of community arts organizations, probable audience sizes, the type, size and location of performance facilities desired, likely costs for construction and operation, the needs for endowment and the feasibility of funding from a combination of private and tax based resources. Of 29 arts organizations interviewed two said their present performance facilities were ideal, and a whopping 18 claimed theirs inadequate with such comments as, "No fly space, no wings.. awful lighting.. rehearsal space full of columns.. dance floor is terrible.. no dressing rooms, no hot water.. An acoustically correct stage is needed.. The musicians can't hear each other on stage.. no accessibility for the handicapped.. Performance equipment is poor.. Seating is very uncomfortable."<sup>3</sup>

From interviews Shaver estimated that a 1800-2500 seat hall would be booked by local groups, by touring attractions, by dance recitals, and by businesses for meetings for a total of 206 days a year. Local performers indicated that they might use a smaller hall of around 400 seats for a total of 338 days a year

The Shaver Company also felt that adequate audience demand existed because the new facility would be a strong attraction in itself and user groups would be working to develop their own audiences. They noted that ticket prices charged by Greenville arts organizations were among the lowest the company had ever encountered.

From interviews with local performing groups the Shaver Study noted that by far the highest priority for new facilities would be its acoustics, performance space, and equipment. Good sightliness and the comfort of audiences were high on wish lists also. Clearly the respondents were saying that factors most affecting the quality of a performance were most important to them.

In its first estimates the Shaver Company calculated that a functional and comfortable facility could be built for a total cost of \$17,325,000 and that an endowment of at least \$4 million would be needed to cover an estimated annual shortfall of \$325,000. They thus projected a total goal of \$21,325,000, a figure quickly proved inadequate by the architectural design team.

While the city was assessing the need for performing facilities, the private sector was working on initial private funding. After the 1985 recapitalization of Multimedia David Freeman persuaded three branches of the Peace family to form private foundations which would hold monies for an arts facility if such a project proved feasible. A public foundation, The Center for the Performing Arts Foundation, was chartered by members of the donors' families and Wyche firm associates. Elizabeth Peace Stall was named president, Frances Graham MacIlwinen vice president, Etca Ramsaur White secretary, Eric Amstutz, treasurer and David Freeman, advisor. The foundation's first meeting was held on May 9, 1986.

In the meantime the Community Foundation of Greater Greenville upon the recommendation of its grants committee agreed to hold funds committed for a center, to charge no administrative fees for this and to grant \$25,000 for preliminary architectural drawings.

In May 1986 the city of Greenville and the Center for the Performing Arts Foundation agreed to proceed with the development of a performing arts center, and on May 12 the Community Foundation at its annual meeting announced a \$10 million gift with no strings attached from the Dorothy Peace Ramsaur, Dorothy Pedrick Peace and Allen Jordan Graham families in memory of Roger C. Peace, Bony Hampton Peace, Jr., and Frances Peace Graham. It was thought to be the largest single philanthropic gift in the state to that date.

The city hired Land Design Research, an internationally recognized land planning firm from Columbia, Maryland, to recommend a site from a list of many in the downtown area and to develop an action strategy for the ambitious project. Local leaders had initially looked at over twenty downtown sites for the

development and had cited two at the south end of Main Street as having "the greatest potential in terms of serving the needs of the center and at the same time leveraging the center's impact on economic development".<sup>4</sup> The consulting team at LDR after looking at all sites agreed and after evaluating a 4.6 acre plot behind city hall and a 6.3 acre one on the south side of Broad at Main recommended the historic Main and Broad Street location for the Peace Center. The site according to LDR, has "a prominent, highly visible location from upper Main Street. The sloping terrain and the river are both positive factors in the development of this site for the proposed center." In addition, the five historic buildings on the site "put into active and productive use, can only add to the charm and interest of the site as well as enhance the heritage of the larger Reedy River area."<sup>5</sup>

Five historic buildings sat on the chosen site which was listed in the National Register of Historic places. The 46' by 99' Greenville Coach Factory Blacksmith Shop, owned by the Greenville Historic Foundation, was the oldest. Constructed in 1857 as a blacksmith shop for the Greenville Coach Factory, it is a three and one-half story shed-roofed building constructed with low fired handmade brick bonded with porous lime mortar containing various amounts of local aggregate. Framed with hand hewn timbers, the building was originally constructed with no nails.<sup>6</sup> The western wall had been earlier reconstructed using materials different from the original construction.<sup>7</sup>

The Markley Carriage Factory Paint Shop, also known as the Sauer Building, was then owned by the C. F. Sauer Company of Richmond, Virginia. Built prior to 1915, it is a two-story brick building with a near-flat roof topped by a cupola. Although it had once provided space for painting carriages and later for the manufacture of mayonnaise, it was in such deteriorating condition that it was condemned by the city and slated for demolition.

The building identified as the Markley Hardware Store on South Main Street, a two-story building with a ground-level basement in the rear, was built as a retail hardware store for the Markley Carriage Factory. Renovation on it revealed a two-story sign for Katz Opticians painted on the interior wall, evidently

once an exterior advertisement for the business. This led to questions about the authenticity of the building as the real Markley Hardware. The original building was constructed sometime between 1902 and 1908 and burned in 1915. The sign evidently was painted after the fire and before the present building was constructed. Anne McCuen, Chairman of the Greenville County Historic Commission, inspected the current building, researched old court records and newspapers and concluded: "In the spring of 1920 Mr. C. C. Hindman rebuilt the three-story building on the Markley Hardware site apparently using all the basement walls of the original building and adding a new front wall, back wall, and north wall for the second and third floors."<sup>8</sup> A basement window on the north wall is like those of the Markley Hardware shown in old photographs.

In 1882 the Huguenot Mill, built by C. E. Lanneau and C. H. Graham, began as a 40' by 150' two-story brick structure built for the manufacture of plaids, gingham, and cottonades. Four additions to the building were made in 1888, 1898, 1902, and 1920, according to Felicia Furman Dryden in her study of the site.<sup>9</sup> The mill was bought by Fred W. Symmes in 1910 and modernized by plans drawn by J. E. Sirrine. Manufacturing athletic underwear and union suits, it was renamed Nuckasee Manufacturing Company.<sup>10</sup> When purchased by the city for the Peace Center, the building was owned by a New Yorker and housed a sewing operation.

The other building on the site is the Huguenot Mill Office Building built between 1890 and 1900<sup>11</sup> and owned by the Historic Greenville Foundation.

After City Council voted to select the site for the performing arts center the city began proceedings to purchase the property from many different owners, to relocate the businesses displaced from the site, and to plan site improvements including river beautification, public spaces, water features, pedestrian and vehicular access, and parking facilities. The city, using tax increment financing spent well over \$6 million on the project.

As the city's commitment grew, so did that of the Foundation. An Executive Committee composed of the original five foundation officers plus Bobbi Wheless, Executive Director of the

Metropolitan Arts Council, Jimmy Snyder from the city and Frank Mims, President of the Community Foundation of Greater Greenville was formed and in July 1986 selected the local firm, Craig, Gaulden, and Davis as prime architects for the project. Kirk Craig, principal in that firm, had joined David Freeman in presenting possible plans for a performing arts center to potential donors for many months.

On the advice of C. W. Shaver Co. interviews were held in August 1986 for the selection of an acoustician and a theatrical designer to join the design team. Ron Jerit, a partner of the firm Jerit/Boys of Oak Park, Illinois, convinced the interviewers that he would design a functional facility to fit Greenville's needs. He had designed successful theaters in Nashville, Tennessee; Juneau, Alaska; Boise, Idaho and elsewhere.

Larry Kirkegaard, nationally recognized acoustician, was chosen to design acoustical components. Bob Carter was hired by the Center for the Performing Arts Foundation to oversee construction contracts, and Currie Spivey agreed to chair a Building Committee composed of representatives from performing groups, historical authorities, and other interested groups. A. V. Huff and Alex Furman Whitley served on that committee. Mary Hunter Sloan Shoemaker chaired an aesthetics committee, which worked with architects in choosing colors and materials for the buildings. A minority interest committee was also convened to assure the awarding of contracts to minority businesses. They met weekly for months determining the scope of work needed and identifying firms capable of handling the sub-contracts. The city hired Land Design Research to draw site plans.

On September 6, 1986 the design team, now including a cost consultant, planned a charrette to determine what local performers wanted and would use in a facility. Seventeen local performing groups met individually with the design team and Foundation members to explore technical needs of performers, desired seating capacities and estimated use of the center. After two days of deliberation the decision to construct two multipurpose halls, if possible financially, was reaffirmed and staggering cost figures were presented. Including fees and interest expenses, \$31

million was estimated for constructing an average quality complex. Discouraged, the Board was forced to begin cutting costs but did not stop planning.

The design team and foundation members traveled to Nashville, Tennessee and St. Paul, Minnesota to see the Tennessee Performing Arts Center and the Ordway Theatre and to discuss buildings and operating procedures with successful centers. After careful deliberation the Foundation Board authorized Craig Gaulden and Davis to develop schematic plans for two buildings, a 2000+ seat multi-purpose hall and a 400+ seat playhouse to be united with existing historic buildings which would provide backstage spaces.

A larger governing organization to oversee construction, to present the project to the community, and to raise additional construction and endowment funds was necessary. In January 1987 a fifteen-member Board of Trustees with three advisors from the city met for the first time. Mamie Jolley Bruce, Francis Hipp, Nancy Maddrey, Minor Mickel, Thomas Roe, Tom Ryan of Michelin, Ann (Tunky) Riley, and Wilson Wearn had been added to the seven-member core group. In addition, Fred Walker, newly retired President of Henderson Advertising, agreed to chair a fund raising drive and became a member of the Board. James Greer from the city's development office and Councilmen Jimmy Snyder and Knox White met with the Foundation Board to coordinate plans with the city.

An Advisory Committee, chaired by Francis Hipp, also began to meet to hear about the proposed plans and to offer suggestions.

As plans for construction were being developed, fund raising activities intensified. The center's first employee, Becky Garnett, was hired as administrative assistant in March 1987 and with her help Fred Walker began to develop prospective donor lists and promotional brochures. The campaign theme, "Play Your Part", created by Henderson Advertising, appeared on automobile bumpers around town. Leaders of the Board sought support from major donors and began corporate and individual campaigns. Al Milano of C. W. Shaver Co. arrived in September 1987

to coordinate fund raising activities for six months.

In the meantime the Greenville County legislative delegation was approached about possible state funding. Senator Verne Smith, member of the Senate Finance Committee, and Representatives Jimmy Mattos and Dill Blackwell of the House Ways and Means Committee were appointed by David Wilkins, vice chairman of the delegation, to work with the Foundation in seeking state funds. After almost \$20 million had been raised from the private sector, Foundation officers asked the Budget and Control Board and Governor Carroll Campbell to provide \$6 million in state bond funding for the project. South Carolina had never given construction funds for a project that was not owned by a state agency, but with the challenge of the extraordinary private funding they agreed to the request, using the city as the funding recipient. The state also insisted on support from county government which, after the request was made, approved a \$15,000 annual appropriation from accommodations tax monies over a fifteen year period.

In addition to the initial Peace family gift, Dorothy Hipp Gunter pledged \$3 million for the small theatre and Multimedia, Inc. and Kirohito/TNS Mills gave \$1 million or over. One million dollars was pledged by Thomas A. and Shirley Roe for the renovation of the historic Coach Factory, and \$3.6 million from three other branches of the Peace family, the descendants of Charlie Peace - Mary Peace Sterling and Peace Sterling Sullivan, of Gertrude Peace Leake - Genevieve Leake Sakas and Marian Leake Harris, and of Laura Peace Echols - Laura Echols duPont and Suzanne Echols Hudson. A Wall of Honor was erected in the lobby of the Peace Concert Hall to recognize the many individuals, businesses and public bodies who gave over \$25,000 each to form the public/private partnership that made the center a reality.

A campaign to name seats grossed over \$600,000, and school children in the county raised money to buy a concert grand piano for the concert hall through an "88 Keys" campaign in 1988.

Schematic drawings for the theatres were presented in April 1987, and the Board then authorized the design team to proceed with construction drawings. In September 1987 construction de-

sign drawings were presented, and the Board authorized work on detailed construction documents.

As drawn and built, the 2100 seat concert hall features an orchestra level of 1000 seats, 12 dramatic boxes and two balconies. In the glass faced lobby there are restrooms on three levels, a four-windowed box office, coatrooms and support areas. The 40 by 100 foot stage is only 100 feet from the most distant seat. An orchestra lift can accommodate musicians in a pit and move up, as well, to seat audience or enlarge the stage. The 100 foot high fly space can accomodate any sets designed today. The orchestra shell fits into a specially designed storage pocket at the rear of the stage. A loading dock on Broad Street accommodates tractor trailers from which sets can be off loaded directly into a large sub-assembly shop. Behind the stage on the south side of the building a rehearsal hall was designed the same size as the stage with barres, mirrors and a sprung floor for dancers, and a catering kitchen for parties and meetings. In the east wing of the Huguenot Mill, which was united with the new concert hall, a green room, a star dressing room, other dressing rooms, a wardrobe room with washing machines and dryers, bathrooms and offices are housed. Below these on the first floor of the mill the Peace Center offices were fit into the old building. Original floors and exposed brick were left wherever possible.

The challenge of wedding a huge new theatre with a 19th-century manufacturing building was addressed on the exterior by breaking up the brick expanse with set backs and patterning.

The 400-seat playhouse, posthumously named the Dorothy Gunter Theatre, houses similar spaces on a smaller scale. The exterior of the concert hall is angular and its audience chamber drum shaped, whereas the Gunter Playhouse was drawn as a complement with its curved glass front and an angular audience chamber thrust into the lobby. Its audience chamber is less formal and more playful with acting spaces above side doors. Support space for the Gunter Theatre was carved out of the interior of the Markley Hardware Building.

The remaining space in the Markley Hardware Building has been readapted as office space for Workspaces, a locally-owned



office supplier, and for DMB & B, an advertising firm.

Feeling that wherever possible the construction and operation of the Peace Center should benefit up state residents and businesses, the Foundation hired Fluor/Daniel Construction Co. to manage construction of the complex and instructed them, whenever possible, to award contracts to local sub-contractors, including minority builders. Bob Albright was named by Fluor/Daniel to be construction manager. Plans were let for bids and contracts awarded.

In September 1986 an earth-shaking, noise-making ground breaking was planned by Fred Walker and Susan Hendricks Redmond. The Greenville Symphony Orchestra wearing hard hats played a pops program and led the audience in a kazoo chorus, Mayor Bill Workman announced that the center would be named the Peace Center for the Performing Arts, and representatives of the city, county, state, and foundation pushed a plunger setting off a dynamite blast to begin construction.

The site offered challenges for building. A 35-foot drop from the corner of Main and Broad Streets to the river had to be considered in design and an underlying layer of granite necessitated some blasting. The new buildings themselves united to historic old structures had to be not only sympathetic in scale but also compatible in materials. There were at least six different brick colors in the five historic structures on the site so there was no way to match new brick to all of them. The oversized brick selected was chosen to blend. Because of limited funds materials for the buildings had to be reasonably priced and as simple as possible to assemble. Brick, split-faced concrete block, stained wood, and simple fixtures were chosen. Cost cuts were made mostly in the backstage areas. The size of the site dictated the size of the lobbies in both theatres.

The first six months of construction, it seemed, were spent below ground. Huge air moving conduits (their size dictated by acoustical considerations), orchestra lift areas, stanchions tying the new structures to bed rock, water and utility lines were dug into the site. In June 1989 steel began to rise and rise and rise.

As designed, both theatres provide full handicap access and

space in the audience chambers for wheel chairs. An infrared system for the hearing impaired is available in both halls. There is an elevator in the concert hall and room for a second one.

Construction on the Peace Concert Hall and the Dorothy Gunter Theatre was almost complete for the scheduled grand opening events, chaired by Lillian Webb Parr and Musette Williams Stern of the Junior League. Both theatres were dedicated in free public performances on Sunday, November 25, 1990, and a grand opening featuring performers with local roots drew audiences for three performances Nov. 30 and Dec. 1 and 2.

The other historic buildings have also been readapted for use in the Peace Center complex. The Center for the Performing Arts Foundation purchased the Markley Coach Factory from the Historic Greenville Foundation, engaged George T. Fore and Associates of Raleigh, North Carolina, historic building preservation experts, to make recommendations for its preservation, and invested over \$1 million to readapt the building for use as a cafe and meeting rooms. Craig, Gaulden and Davis designed the interiors of the building and Morris Construction performed the work. Precise formulas for the restoration of mortar and brick work and great care in respecting the historic construction of the building have captured its historic charm.

The Markley Carriage Factory Paint Shop was also purchased by the Center for the Performing Arts Foundation. The city was persuaded not to demolish it. Constructed in the flood plain and atop a major sewer line, it was restored as an open air pavilion dedicated to Harriet Smith and C. Thomas Wyche with funds given by Minor H. and Buck Mickel.

The remaining wings of the Huguenot Mill have been restored with a one million dollar gift from Mr. and Mrs. Allen J. Graham, the grandson of C. H. Graham, the original builder. Clerestory windows have been replaced, the bricked-up windows reopened, interior wood and brick cleaned and a spacious lobby looking up into the mill tower created. Enwright Associates, who designed the building's re-adaptation, occupies the light flooded top floor, and Raymond James and Associates, Inc., a brokerage firm, has leased the Broad Street level. Clifford F. Gaddy, attor-

ney, is leasing a small space in the lobby area. In its 1993 form the mill is somewhat smaller because a fire road into the property dictated the shortening of the two wings and the removal of the 1902 addition.

The city of Greenville has been responsible for site development and maintenance. They have created a park on the river in the heart of downtown, have negotiated the removal of the Seaboard Coastline Railroad from the site, have dammed the Reedy creating a small pond and waterfall, have constructed an amphitheatre, and with the financial support of the Greenville Water Works built a water-feature in front of the complex and a waterfall between the two theatres.

In January 1988 after a national search the Center for the Performing Arts Foundation employed Dr. Jack Cohan, Executive Director of the Jorgenson Center at the University of Connecticut, as Executive Director of the Peace Center. A native of Canada, he holds a Doctor of Music degree in Piano Performance from Indiana University and was president of regional and national organizations of performing arts presenters. A twenty-four member staff operates the theatres and ancillary spaces.

The impact of the center on Greenville and the Upstate has been great. Additional development is occurring close to the site, incoming industry has stated that the presence of the center is a drawing card for relocation, and the cultural scene has never had as many offerings.

In its initial campaign the Peace Center raised \$42 million in contributions and pledges from private and city, county and state coffers. However, many of those pledges stretched over many years or were made as bequests. The Center has raised additional monies in an endowment campaign, monies which hopefully will permit full operation of the center indefinitely. In fiscal year 1992, 85,000 patrons bought tickets to productions at the center and in 1993-94 35,000 school children from seven upstate counties attended special performances in the POP! educational program.

The Peace Center was envisioned by its founders as a cultural resource for the region, a catalyst for redevelopment, a restoration of Greenville's historic river area, an attraction to relo-

cating industries, an enrichment for the people of the Piedmont, a vitalizing base for performing groups, and an educational enrichment for students. Its first three years of operation have brought much of that dream to life.

### Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> Greenville Symphony Orchestra, Report of Futures Committee, 1984.

<sup>2</sup> Virginia Uldrick, Recommendation to Grants Committee of Community Foundation of Greater Greenville, 1985.

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<sup>6</sup> National Register of Historic Places Inventory, Nomination Form, Feb. 14, 1979.

<sup>7</sup> George T. Fore, The Carriage Factory Masonry Conditions Analysis, June 1990.

<sup>8</sup> Anne McCuen, letter to Betty Stall, June 11, 1991.

<sup>9</sup> Felicia Furman Dryden, Guidelines for the Preservation of the Reedy River Commercial and Industrial District, p. 22.

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# MEMBERS

## OF THE GREENVILLE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

September 30, 1994

Abbott, Mr. & Mrs. Forrest	807 Altamont Rd.	Greenville	SC	29609	SENIOR CITIZEN
Abbe, Jr., Mr. Thomas A.	220 Hermitage Rd.	Greenville	SC	29615	SUSTAINING
Adams, Mr. Robert R.	9 Hillview Dr.	Greenville	SC	29615	LIFE
Adams, Ms. Ella Dene	520 Wentworth St.	Mauldin	SC	29662	SENIOR CITIZEN
Adkins, Mr. W. Witly	15 Burgundy Dr.	Greenville	SC	29615	SUSTAINING
Agnew, Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth	P. O. Box 1484	Greenville	SC	29602	FAMILY
Aiken, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Hugh	115 Pine Forest Dr.	Greenville	SC	29601	FAMILY
Alexander, Mr. & Mrs. Mason C.	822 Crescent Ave.	Greenville	SC	29601	PATRON
Alexander, Mrs. J. Mason	925 Cleveland St. #231	Greenville	SC	29601	INDIVIDUAL
Allott, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Neill	1868 Field Rd.	Charlottesville, VA	22903	FAMILY	
Allen, Mr. & Mrs. Van F.	10 Arcadia Dr.	Greenville	SC	29609	SENIOR CITIZEN
Anderson, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. S. G.	210 Fairview Ave.	Greenville	SC	29601	FAMILY
Apperson, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. C. P.	17 Ridgeland Dr.	Greenville	SC	29601	FAMILY
Arnold, Miss Elizabeth	16 Boxwood Ln.	Greenville	SC	29601	LIFE
Arnold, Mrs. Lucy F.	1732 North Main St.	Greenville	SC	29609	SUSTAINING
Arrington Jr., Mr. & Mrs. N. B.	314 Crescent Ave.	Greenville	SC	29605	FAMILY
Ashmore, Dr. & Mrs. J. D.	124 Rockingham Rd.	Greenville	SC	29607	FAMILY
Aughty, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Paul	133 Marshall Bridge Dr.	Greenville	SC	29605	SUSTAINING
Bainbridge, Dr. Judith	36 East Hillcrest Dr.	Greenville	SC	29609	INDIVIDUAL
Baldwin, James J. and Nancy	105 McIver St.	Greenville	SC	29601	INDIVIDUAL
Bauer, Mrs. John L.	3 Wellesley Way	Greenville	SC	29615	PATRON
Beattie, Mrs. D. M.	406 Belmont Ave.	Greenville	SC	29601	LIFE
Beattie, Mr. & Mrs. Sam M.	30 Woodland Way	Greenville	SC	29601	LIFE
BELK SIMPSON	P. O. Box 528	Greenville	SC	29602	CORPORATE
Bell, Mr. Melvin P.	P. O. Box 9261	Greenville	SC	29604	SENIOR CITIZEN
Bettis, Mr. & Mrs. Fred A.	112 Lake Forest Dr.	Greenville	SC	29609	SENIOR CITIZEN
Bickmann, Mr. & Mrs. Heinrich	17 Keowee Ave.	Greenville	SC	29605	FAMILY
Bloom, Mr. & Mrs. Jack L.	P. O. Box 10176	Greenville	SC	29605	FAMILY
Blythe, Mr. & Mrs. L. H.	2 Heather Way	Greenville	SC	29605	LIFE
Boozar, Mrs. Harriett E.	49 Abernathy Rd., NW	Atlanta	GA	30328	SENIOR CITIZEN
Bowers, Ralph L.	502 Shannnn Dr.	Greenville	SC	29615	SENIOR CITIZEN
Bowman, Mrs. Joyce A.	P. O. Box 1108	Lancaster	CA	93584	FAMILY
Bozeman, Mr. Bill	218 Sweetbriar Rd.	Greenville	SC	29615	SENIOR CITIZEN
Bridgers, Mr. & Mrs. Britt	31 Patewood Dr.	Greenville	SC	29615	FAMILY
Bridgers, Mr. & Mrs. Wilbur Y.	33 Lanneau Dr.	Greenville	SC	29605	SENIOR CITIZEN
Bringham, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.	151 Seven Oaks Dr.	Greenville	SC	29605	LIFE
Brissey, Mr. Tom	1523 Wade Hamp. Blvd.	Greenville	SC	29609	INDIVIDUAL
Browning, Mr. & Mrs. William D.	111 Lake Forest Dr.	Greenville	SC	29609	FAMILY
Bruce, Mamie J.	212 Boxwood Ln.	Greenville	SC	29601	PATRON
Brunner, Mr. & Mrs. L. W.	119 Bennett St.	Greenville	SC	29601	FAMILY
Bryson, Mr. & Mrs. Clifton L.	4373 Tuckahoe Rd	Memphis	TN	38117	LIFE
Burford, Mr. and Mrs. J. D.	421 Fontaine Rd.	Greenville	SC	29607	FAMILY
Burgess, Mrs. A. F.	308 West Paris Rd.	Greenville	SC	29605	PATRON
CAINE COMPANY	P. O. BOX 2287	Greenville	SC	29602	CORPORATE
Calhoun, Mr. O. G.	P. O. Box 2048	Greenville	SC	29602	INDIVIDUAL
Calmes, Jr., Mr. James D.	P. O. Box 8074	Greenville	SC	29604	INDIVIDUAL

Campbell, Patricia H.	212 Pine Forest Dr.	Greenville	SC	29601	LIFE
Cannon, Rev. & Mrs. A. Charles	105 West Penttiss Ave.	Greenville	SC	29605	LIFE
CAROLINA FIRST	P. O. Box 1029	Greenville	SC	29602	CORPORATE
Carpenter, Mr. W. L.	227 Seven Oaks Dr.	Greenville	SC	29605	LIFE
Carpenter, Mrs. Lottie C.	111 Newman St.	Greenville	SC	29601	SENIOR CITIZEN
Carpenter, Mr. William O.	7 Quail Hill Dr.	Greenville	SC	29607	INDIVIDUAL
Carr, Elizabeth J.	1722 North Main St.	Greenville	SC	29609	INDIVIDUAL
Carter, Mrs. Churchill	112 McPherson Ln.	Greenville	SC	29605	SENIOR CITIZEN
Cass, Mrs. Barbara Ann B.	251 Pamlico Rd.	Greenville	SC	29607	INDIVIDUAL
Casted, Mr. & Mrs. J. D.	119 Jervey Rd.	Greenville	SC	29609	PATRON
Cely, Mrs. William R.	1320 Hudson Rd.	Greer	SC	29651	LIFE
Christopher, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. M.	7 S. Warwick Rd.	Greenville	SC	29609	SENIOR CITIZEN
Claudio, Doris D.	105 Kensington Rd.	Greenville	SC	29609	SENIOR CITIZEN
Clark, Mrs. Walter	209 Rockingham Rd.	Greenville	SC	29609	LIFE
Clayton, Dr. J. Glenwood	14 Standale Cr. Rt. 9	Greenville	SC	29609	INDIVIDUAL
Cleveland, Mr. & Mrs. Ellison	120 Sakunage Trace	Marietta	SC	29661	SENIOR CITIZEN
Cleveland, Jr., Mrs. J. H.	203 Crigby Ave.	Eastley	SC	29640	INDIVIDUAL
Cochran, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. J. M.	1202 Greenway Dr.	Highpoint	NC	27262	FAMILY
Coker, Mr. & Mrs. Thomas H.	24 Mt. Vista Ave.	Greenville	SC	29605	FAMILY
Cole, Trey & Fran O'Leary	1320 E. North St.	Greenville	SC	29607	FAMILY
Collins, Dr. Clark S.	10 LaVista Ct.	Greenville	SC	29601	INDIVIDUAL
Colyer, Mr. & Mrs. Charles M.	3 Hoke Smith Blvd. A-209	Greenville	SC	29615	FAMILY
Conway, Mr. & Mrs. John S.	50 Stonehaven Dr.	Greenville	SC	29607	SUSTAINING
Cook, Cynthia J.	62 Fernwood Ln.	Greenville	SC	29607	INDIVIDUAL
Cooper, Mrs. Nancy V. A.	113 Blakemoor Rd.	Columbia	SC	29223	INDIVIDUAL
Cooter, Judith W.	700 McDaniel Ave.	Greenville	SC	29605	INDIVIDUAL
Cottingham, Mr. & Mrs. M. C.	100 McDaniel Greene	Greenville	SC	29601	FAMILY
Cox, Miss Mary Sue	3 Hoke Smith Blvd. C116	Greenville	SC	29615	SENIOR CITIZEN
Cox, Mr. Paul Vernon	2700 Calvert St.	Washington	DC	20008	LIFE
Cox, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. William B.	7 Tranquil Dr.	Greenville	SC	29615	LIFE
Craig, Mr. & Mrs. Kirk R.	2 University Rdg. Condos	Greenville	SC	29601	LIFE
Crenshaw, Bryan and Betty	1811 North Main St.	Greenville	SC	29609	SENIOR CITIZEN
Crigler, Mrs. M. B.	117 Collins Creek Rd.	Greenville	SC	29607	LIFE
Cruikshank, Mr. & Mrs. W. N.	345 East Parkins Mill Rd.	Greenville	SC	29607	LIFE
Cureton, Miss Josephine H.	133 Augusta St.	Greenville	SC	29601	SENIOR CITIZEN
Cureton, Jr., Mr. John A.	23 N. Avondale Dr.	Greenville	SC	29609	SENIOR CITIZEN
Davis, Mrs. Elizabeth Teague	23 Augusta Ct.	Greenville	SC	29605	SENIOR CITIZEN
Dawney, Mrs. C. B.	306 West Earle St.	Greenville	SC	29609	SENIOR CITIZEN
DeJong, Mr. & Mrs. John A.	101 Byrd Blvd.	Greenville	SC	29605	SENIOR CITIZEN
Dobbins, Mrs. W. Richard	124 Fernwood Ln.	Greenville	SC	29607	SUSTAINING
Donnelly, Mr. & Mrs. E. M.	1123 Foxfire Ln.	Naples	FL	33942	FAMILY
Drake, Mrs. Margaret S.	613 Byrd Blvd.	Greenville	SC	29605	SENIOR CITIZEN
Drawdy, Mr. & Mrs. Vance R.	P. O. Box 10187 F5.	Greenville	SC	29603	FAMILY
Drawdy, Mr. Vance Earle	38 Aberdeen Dr.	Greenville	SC	29605	INDIVIDUAL
Duncan, Melton Ledford	230 East Broad St. #C	Greenville	SC	29601	INDIVIDUAL
Duncan & Family, Shirley L.	230 East Broad St. #C	Greenville	SC	29601	PATRON
Earle, Jr., Col. Wilton H.	622 McDaniel Ave.	Greenville	SC	29605	SUSTAINING
Earle, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. D. P.	429 E. Parkins Mill Rd.	Greenville	SC	29607	SUSTAINING
Edwards, Betty J.	219 Sandpiper Way	Greenville	SC	29605	SENIOR CITIZEN
Edwards, Mr. & Mrs. Harry L.	106 Ridgeland Dr.	Greenville	SC	29601	FAMILY
Ehling, Mr. & Mrs. R. A.	107 Spring Valley Rd.	Greenville	SC	29615	SENIOR CITIZEN
Einstein, Mr. & Mrs. Nathan	123 Babbs Hollow	Greenville	SC	29607	FAMILY

Ellis, Jr. Mrs. Fred Walter	405 Crestwood Dr.	Greenville	SC	29609	LIFE
Ellis, Jr. Mrs. William B.	P. O. Box 530052	Birmingham	AL	35253	SENIOR CITIZEN
Eppes, Mr. & Mrs. Frank	8 Hickory Ln.	Greenville	SC	29609	FAMILY
Eskew, Mr. Rhea T.	400 Huntington Rd.	Greenville	SC	29615	LIFE
Farnsworth, Mr. & Mrs. J. O.	18 Williams St.	Greenville	SC	29601	FAMILY
Fawcett, Miss Helen	127 Bennett St.	Greenville	SC	29601	FAMILY
Fellers, Mrs. Helen B.	312 Grove Rd.	Greenville	SC	29605	INDIVIDUAL
FLUOR DANIEL	100 Fluor Daniel Dr.	Greenville	SC	29607	CORPORATE
Flynn, Miss Jean Martin	P. O. Box 305	Taylors	SC	29687	LIFE
Foster, Mrs. B. Jack	242 McDaniel Ave.	Greenville	SC	29601	INDIVIDUAL
Fowler, Mr. Fred L.	20 Broughton Dr.	Greenville	SC	29609	SENIOR CITIZEN
Francis, Mr. Sam J.	112 Belmont Ave.	Greenville	SC	29601	INDIVIDUAL
Frederick, Mr. & Mrs. Holmes	326 Chick Springs Rd.	Greenville	SC	29609	SENIOR CITIZEN
Fulghum, Jr., Mr. Kasper	2900 Augusta St.	Greenville	SC	29605	SUSTAINING
Funderburk, Mrs. Sandra S.	215 Boxwood Ln.	Greenville	SC	29601	TEACHER
Furman, Mr. & Mrs. Earle	902 Altamont Rd.	Greenville	SC	29609	FAMILY
Furman, ID, Mrs. Alester G.	644 Altamont Rd.	Greenville	SC	29609	LIFE
Gaddy, Jr., Mr. Clifford F.	126 Inglewood Way	Greenville	SC	29615	SUSTAINING
Gallivan, III, Mr. & Mrs. H. F.	50 Galax Ct.	Greenville	SC	29609	SUSTAINING
Gallivan, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. H. F.	P. O. Box 10332 F.S.	Greenville	SC	29603	LIFE
Garrick, Jr., Mr. D. P.	59 Holmes Dr.	Greenville	SC	29609	LIFE
Garrison, III, Mr. J. H.	1990 Augusta St. #100	Greenville	SC	29605	LIFE
Garrison, Jr., Mr. Junius H.	11 Boxwood Ln.	Greenville	SC	29601	INDIVIDUAL
Gillfillin, Mr. William	10 Ridgeland Dr.	Greenville	SC	29601	CORPORATE
Gilkinson, Mr. & Mrs. Yancey	112 Lanneau Dr.	Greenville	SC	29605	FAMILY
Glover, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Hayne	5 Crescent Place	Greenville	SC	29605	SENIOR CITIZEN
Goldsmith, Mr. Paul	15 Stonehaven Dr.	Greenville	SC	29607	INDIVIDUAL
Goldsmith, Mrs. Morgan	4 Lacey Ave.	Greenville	SC	29607	LIFE
Goodale, Mr. & Mrs. D. Russell	33 Hindman Dr.	Greenville	SC	29609	FAMILY
Goodwin, Mr. & Mrs. Henry P.	133 Knollwood Ln.	Greenville	SC	29607	FAMILY
Gordon, Mr. William L.	105 Old Hickory Point	Greenville	SC	29607	INDIVIDUAL
Gowan, Dr. & Mrs. James B.	209 Crescent Ave.	Greenville	SC	29605	LIFE
Gower, Mr. & Mrs. Thomas	56 Ridgeland Dr.	Greenville	SC	29601	LIFE
Gower, Virginia L.	600 University Bldg. #21	Greenville	SC	29601	SENIOR CITIZEN
Grady, III, Mr. & Mrs. J. W.	11 East Earle St.	Greenville	SC	29609	FAMILY
Graham, Lindsay & Judy	15 Danbury Dr.	Greenville	SC	29609	FAMILY
Graham, Mr. & Mrs. Allen J.	200 Lake Cr. Dr.	Greenville	SC	29609	FAMILY
GRNVL NEWS-PIEDMONT CO.	P. O. Box 1688	Greenville	SC	29602	CORPORATE
Greer, Mr. Paul H.	102 South Howell St.	Greer	SC	29651	LIFE
Greer, Mr. Larry	413 Aster Dr.	Simpsonville	SC	29681	TEACHER
Griffin, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Walter	12 Boxwood Ln.	Greenville	SC	29601	LIFE
Crimball, Jr. Mrs. I. H.	222 Sandpiper Way	Greenville	SC	29603	SENIOR CITIZEN
Hackett, Mr. & Mrs. Clifford	46 West Avondale Dr.	Greenville	SC	29609	FAMILY
Hagler, Mr. William G.	1610 Parkins Mill Rd.	Greenville	SC	29607	INDIVIDUAL
Hall, Dr. & Mrs. J. Floyd	100 Hunting Hollow	Greenville	SC	29615	SENIOR CITIZEN
Hall, Mr. Cary	P. O. Box 728	Greenville	SC	29602	INDIVIDUAL
Halter, Mr. Frank B.	49 Partridge Ln.	Greenville	SC	29601	SUSTAINING
Hammitt, Mr. & Mrs. James D.	100 Riverside Dr.	Greenville	SC	29605	SENIOR CITIZEN
Hannon, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. John H.	616 Roper Mountain Rd.	Greenville	SC	29615	LIFE
Hardaway, Mrs. Mary Stewart	229 Fairview Ave.	Greenville	SC	29601	SUSTAINING
Harris, Dorothy M.	1407 Parkins Mill Rd.	Greenville	SC	29607	SUSTAINING
Haselwood, Jane P. & Lewis	215 McDaniel Ave.	Greenville	SC	29601	FAMILY

GREENVILLE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETYGREENVILLE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



Haskel, Rebecca, Mrs. Per Hatch, Mrs. Mrs. Chester E. Haugh, Mrs. Mrs. David Hayden, Mrs. Mrs. David Heiler, Mr. & Mrs. Max Henneman, Mrs. Karline Henshaw, Mrs. Mrs. M. Higby, Mr. & Mrs. Jack Hill, Dr. Grace Hill, Mrs. Mrs. Katherine K. Hipp, Mr. & Mrs. Thomas A. Hipp, Mr. and Mrs. Francis M. Hixson, Mrs. Mrs. J. W. Holtzworth, Donald H. Holmes, Elizabeth R. Holmstrom, H. & Mrs. George Horn, Mrs. Mrs. J. W. How, A. V. & Kate Huffman, Mrs. & Mrs. Cay L. Huges, Ann Elsie Hughes, Mrs. Mrs. R. E. Hughes, Mrs. Ralph Huguenin, Mrs. Frank R. Huguenin, Mrs. Frank R. Huguenin, Mrs. Phillips Huckley, Mrs. E. Porter Ischell, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Ischell, Mrs. Mrs. J. W. Johnson, John & Adelaide Johnson, Mrs. & Mrs. John R. Jones, Mr. John E. Jones, Mrs. William D. Jones, Mrs. J. Paul Jones, Mrs. Newton B. Jordan, Jr. Mr. Fletcher Jorstad, Mrs. Mrs. Wm. W. Kaula, Mrs. Mrs. Wm. Kau, Mrs. Mrs. Ben Kilander, Mr. & Mrs. D. G. Kilander, Mrs. Mrs. J. W. Kings, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. King, Florence Kirtledge, Mr. & Mrs. John Kirtledge, Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Koski, Dr. & Mrs. Roland M. Koski, Mr. & Mrs. Charles J. Koski, Mrs. Mrs. J. W. Koski, Mrs. Mrs. J. W. Landing, Mr. Oscar D. Landstrom, Robert & Ade Lange, Mrs. Mrs. J. W. Lappard, Lela Gladys	238 Harvard Ln. 128 Burrum Ln. 168 Myrtle Ave. 38 Franklin Cr. 36 Frustrant Dr. 80 Krollwood Dr. 2000 1st Ave. 512 Sprague St. 28 Monroe Dr. 2800 1st Ave. 101 Hudsonbury Rd. 113 Chaparral Rd. 802 Sprague St. 799 Quail Dr. 19 Craigwood Rd. 1000 1st Ave. 30 Cherokee Ave. 107 Brookside Way 302 North Main St. 507 North Main St. 19 Quail Hill Ct. 79 Madison Rd. 22 Idlewood Dr. 313 Hampton Ave. 2800 1st Ave. 110 Shawlford Rd. 10 Monroe Dr. 20 Fairview Ave. 1100 1st Ave. 116 Ingleside Way 134 Hummingbird Rd. 906 McAlister Rd. 115 1st Ave. 152 Parkside Mill Rd. 12 Victory Ave. 192 Rockingham Rd. 1100 1st Ave. P. O. Box 283 881 Vermont Dr. 48 Crown Ln. 1000 1st Ave. 638 McDaniel Ave. 228 Lake Parkfield Dr. 2400 1st Ave. 320 Belmont Ave. 8 Northwood Ave. 811 Altimar Rd. 2500 1st Ave. P. O. Box 1945
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Orders, Mr. & Mrs. W. H.	9 Mt. Vere Ct.	Greenville	SC	29607	FAMILY
Oxner, Jr. Mr. & Mrs. Dewey	10 Parkins Lake Rd.	Greenville	SC	29607	FAMILY
Pamplin, Mrs. Ruth B.	29 Lanneau Dr.	Greenville	SC	29605	LIFE
Park, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter	41 Stonehaven Dr.	Greenville	SC	29607	SUSTAINING
Parker, Mrs. Thomas	100 Chipwood Ln.	Greenville	SC	29615	SENIOR CITIZEN
Parks, Jr. Mr. & Mrs. Dewey W.	106 Newman St.	Greenville	SC	29601	LIFE
Patterson, Mr. Joel	129 Stonehaven Dr.	Greenville	SC	29607	LIFE
Peace, Jr., Mrs. B. H.	39 Sirrine Dr.	Greenville	SC	29605	SUSTAINING
Pearce, Mr. & Mrs. Joe B.	10 Collins Crest Ct.	Greenville	SC	29607	PATRON
Pelham, Mr. & Mrs. Heyward G.	11 Lakecrest Dr.	Greenville	SC	29609	SENIOR CITIZEN
Perrin, Mr. & Mrs. Neill M.	36 Mt. Vista Ave.	Greenville	SC	29605	LIFE
Pickens, Mr. & Mrs. Andrew L.	404 Michaux Dr.	Greenville	SC	29605	SENIOR CITIZEN
Piper, Mr. & Mrs. Sam T.	1112 Edwards Rd.	Greenville	SC	29615	SUSTAINING
Plyler, Mrs. John L.	1303 Roe Ford Rd.	Greenville	SC	29609	SENIOR CITIZEN
Poe, Mr. & Mrs. Carter	515 Pelham Road	Greenville	SC	29615	FAMILY
Poe, Mr. & Mrs. Frank S.	15 Lakecrest Dr.	Greenville	SC	29609	SENIOR CITIZEN
Poe, Mr. & Mrs. William N.	151 Buist Ave.	Greenville	SC	29609	FAMILY
Powell, Ms. Judith	15 Clarendon Ave.	Greenville	SC	29609	INDIVIDUAL
Powell, Wheeler and Bunny	250 Stone Lake Dr.	Greenville	SC	29609	INDIVIDUAL
Praytor, Mr. Blake	P. O. Box 3087	Greenville	SC	29602	INDIVIDUAL
Pressly, Mrs. James B.	317 Mockingbird Hill	Greenville	SC	29605	INDIVIDUAL
Pressly, Ms. Jane Earle	205 Rockingham Rd.	Greenville	SC	29607	LIF
PYA/MONARCH, INC.	80 International Dr., Ste. 200, Greenville	SC	29615	CORPORATE	
Pyle, Jr., Judge & Mrs. C. Victor	170 Marshall Bridge Dr.	Greenville	SC	29605	FAMILY
Quattibaum, III, Mr. & Mrs. David	1410 Parkins Mill Rd.	Greenville	SC	29607	FAMILY
Quinn, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Kirby	32 McDaniel Ct.	Greenville	SC	29605	FAMILY
Rabb, Mr. & Mrs. Mac	P. O. Box 144	Greenville	SC	29602	SENIOR CITIZEN
Ramage, Dr. & Mrs. Raymond C.	1111 Parkins Mill Rd.	Greenville	SC	29607	SENIOR CITIZEN
Ramage, Jr., Mr. Ray	126 Marshall Bridge Dr.	Greenville	SC	29605	SENIOR CITIZEN
Ramsaur, Mrs. Dorothy P.	1 Rockingham Rd.	Greenville	SC	29607	LIFE
Ramsaur, Mr. & Mrs. Ted	516 Watts Ave.	Greenville	SC	29601	FAMILY
Ratterree, Mrs. John	307 Church St.	Greer	SC	29651	LIFE
Reed, Mr. & Mrs. Fred E.	116 West Augusta Place	Greenville	SC	29605	FAMILY
Reid, Mrs. Mary Lou	100 Milstead Way	Greenville	SC	29615	SUSTAINING
Rice, Mr. & Mrs. Frank T.	107 Ridgeland Dr.	Greenville	SC	29601	FAMILY
Richardson, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. J.	Box 553	Simpsonville	SC	29681	FAMILY
Richardson, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. W.	3 Rockingham Rd.	Greenville	SC	29607	FAMILY
Rigby, Mrs. Ida B.	333 Jones Ave.	Greenville	SC	29605	SENIOR CITIZEN
Roark, Mrs. Katie	101 Chipwood Ln.	Greenville	SC	29615	EMERITUS
Roberts, Sally	808 McDaniel Ave.	Greenville	SC	29605	FAMILY
Robertson, Mr. & Mrs. Henry O.	39 Country Club Dr.	Greenville	SC	29605	FAMILY
Roper, Donna K.	16 King St.	Piedmont	SC	29673	INDIVIDUAL
Rose, Mr. & Mrs. Harvey M.	60 Timrod Way	Greenville	SC	29607	LIFE
Rose, Mr. Porter B.	4 Pine Forest Dr.	Greenville	SC	29601	INDIVIDUAL
Rothfus, Mr. W. J.	20 Buist Ave.	Greenville	SC	29609	LIFE
Roy, Mr. & Mrs. Charles T.	25 Quail Hill Dr.	Greenville	SC	29607	SENIOR CITIZEN
Rubin, Jr., Mrs. Harry M.	8 McDaniel Greene	Greenville	SC	29601	LIFE
Runge, Mr. & Mrs. Louis T.	232 Woodland Way	Greenville	SC	29607	FAMILY
Rutledge, Ms. Mary Louise	925 Cleveland St. #196	Greenville	SC	29601	SENIOR CITIZEN
Sadler, Ms. Annie	P. O. Box 1153	Greer	SC	29652	INDIVIDUAL
Sammonts, Ms. Billie	1301 Jackson Grove Rd.	Travelers Rest	SC	29690	LIFE
Sanders, Dr. & Mrs. Albert	441 Longview Terrace	Greenville	SC	29605	EMERITUS

Sanders, Mrs. Miriam A.	100 Lewis Dr. 10-C	Greenville	SC	29605	SENIOR CITIZEN
Saunders, Mr. & Mrs. Gerald	207 White Pine Dr.	Simpsonville	SC	29681	FAMILY
Sawyer, Mr. Richard	P. O. Box 8442	Greenville	SC	29604	INDIVIDUAL
Schepis, Captain & Mrs. J. C.	779 Cathedral Dr.	Sunnyvale	CA	94087	LIFE
Shackelford, Mr. & Mrs. J. Cooper	416 Byrd Blvd.	Greenville	SC	29605	SUSTAINING
Shanks, Mr. & Mrs. Max J.	3 Pinsonett Ave.	Greenville	SC	29601	FAMILY
Sheppard, Mr. & Mrs. J. D.	209 W. Min. View Ave.	Greenville	SC	29609	LIFE
Sherard, Mr. Wade H.	27 Zelma Dr.	Greenville	SC	29608	INDIVIDUAL
Shoemaker, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. J.	129 Fine Forest Dr.	Greenville	SC	29601	FAMILY
Shydes, Dr. Maryland W.	Box 4371, Park Pl Branch	Greenville	SC	29608	SENIOR CITIZEN
Simpson, Miss Lillian M.	609 Crescent Ave.	Greenville	SC	29601	SENIOR CITIZEN
Simpson, Mrs. W. H. B.	P. O. Box 528	Greenville	SC	29602	LIFE
Slatery, John G.	514 Pimlico Rd.	Greenville	SC	29607	SUSTAINING
Sloan, Jr., Mr. E. D.	P. O. Box 25999	Greenville	SC	29616	LIFE
Slover, Mr. & Mrs. Edwin E.	500 Shadowood Ct.	Simpsonville	SC	29681	SENIOR CITIZEN
Small, Mr. R. S.	P. O. Box 10287 FS.	Greenville	SC	29608	SUSTAINING
Small, Mr. & Mrs. Robert S.	14 Mt. Vere Dr.	Greenville	SC	29607	SUSTAINING
Smith, Mr. & Mrs. Milton G.	1201 Augusta St.	Greenville	SC	29605	SENIOR CITIZEN
Smith, Mr. & Mrs. Roy McBee	P. O. Box 3545	Spartanburg	SC	29304	FAMILY
Smith, Mr. Douglas A.	7 Woodfern Cr.	Greenville	SC	29615	LIFE
Smith, Mr. William Thomas	108 Ridgeland Dr.	Greenville	SC	29601	LIFE
Smith, Ms. Nancy J.	P. O. Box 4283	Greenville	SC	29608	INDIVIDUAL
Smith, Senator & Mrs. J. Verne	113 Peachtree Dr.	Greer	SC	29651	FAMILY
Smith, II, Mr. C. A.	140 Lakecrest Dr.	Greenville	SC	29609	SENIOR CITIZEN
Snipes, T. A.	221 Burning Bush Rd.	Greenville	SC	29607	SUSTAINING
SOUTHERN BELL	P. O. Box 407	Greenville	SC	29602	CORPORATE
SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK	P. O. Box 408	Greenville	SC	29602	CORPORATE
Sowden, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. P. T.	106 Fontaine Rd.	Greenville	SC	29607	FAMILY
Sparkman, Miss Harriet M.	400 Audubon Rd.	Greenville	SC	29609	SUSTAINING
Stall, Mrs. Edward H.	11 Sunrise Dr.	Greenville	SC	29605	FAMILY
STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.	P. O. Box 1867	Greenville	SC	29602	CORPORATE
Stelling, Dr. Frank H.	19 Admiral	Salem	SC	29678	SUSTAINING
Sterling, Mrs. Charles	122 Kelleit Park Dr.	Greenville	SC	29607	LIFE
Stihwell, Dr. Carol Cline	115 Paris Cr.	Greenville	SC	29605	INDIVIDUAL
Stihwell, Mr. & Mrs. H. Samuel	8 Chippendale Ct.	Greenville	SC	29615	FAMILY
Stone, Mr. & Mrs. C. R.	36 Wild Magnolia Way	Zirconia	NC	28790	LIFE
Stone, Mrs. Wand S.	7 Landsdown Ave.	Greenville	SC	29601	LIFE
Stoneburner, Dr. & Mrs. L. W.	10 Trails End	Greenville	SC	29607	EMERITUS
Stripling, Mrs. Stella	11 Rockingham Rd.	Greenville	SC	29607	INDIVIDUAL
Strzyzewski, Susan S.	129 East Woodburn Dr.	Taylors	SC	29687	INDIVIDUAL
Stukenbroeker, Mrs. Juliet	121 McDaniel Greene	Greenville	SC	29601	SENIOR CITIZEN
Sullivan, Mrs. C. T.	925 Cleveland St. #232	Greenville	SC	29601	LIFE
Sutton, Mr. & Mrs. David C.	201 Pruitt Dr.	Greenville	SC	29607	FAMILY
Taylor, Mrs. Frances C.	135 Wedgewood Dr.	Greenville	SC	29609	SENIOR CITIZEN
Taylor, Sarah D.	208 Sandpiper Way	Greenville	SC	29605	SENIOR CITIZEN
Taylor, Jr., Mrs. Albert Q.	1422 Parkins Mill Rd.	Greenville	SC	29607	SUSTAINING
Team, Jr. Mr. & Mrs. B. G.	104 Heatherbrook Rd.	Greenville	SC	29615	PATRON
Telkamp, Mr. & Mrs. Richard	12 Ridge Pine Place	Greenville	SC	29605	LIFE
Thackston, Mrs. Frank	117 McDaniel Greene	Greenville	SC	29601	SUSTAINING
THE STONE FOUNDATION	P. O. Box 3725	Greenville	SC	29608	CORPORATE
Thomas, Mr. Charles E.	222 McDaniel Greene	Greenville	SC	29601	EMERITUS
Thompson, Mr. & Mrs. R. T.	P. O. Box 88	Greenville	SC	29602	LIFE

Thompson, Jr., Mr. Gary S.	1 Cleveland St., Suite 202	Greenville	SC	29601	INDIVIDUAL
Thompson, Mr. & Mrs. James C.	2801 Augusta Rd.	Greenville	SC	29605	FAMILY
Thurston, Mr. Gordon	138 Shannon Lake Cr.	Greenville	SC	29615	INDIVIDUAL
Tinnoes, Mr. & Mrs. Charles	227 Pine Forest Dr.	Greenville	SC	29601	FAMILY
Todd, Mr. & Mrs. Leonard M.	429 McIver St.	Greenville	SC	29601	LIFE
Tollison, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Lewis	204 Hunting Hollow Rd.	Greenville	SC	26915	FAMILY
Tompkins, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. G. S.	425 McIver St.	Greenville	SC	29601	FAMILY
Townes, Mr. B. J.	14 Selwyn Dr.	Greenville	SC	29615	INDIVIDUAL
Traxler, Mr. & Mrs. W. B.	P. O. Box 10031 F.S.	Greenville	SC	29603	FAMILY
Tucker, Dr. Robert C.	117 Broughton Dr.	Greenville	SC	29609	SENIOR CITIZEN
Tumlin, Mrs. W. Causey	110 Highland Dr.	Greenville	SC	29605	SENIOR CITIZEN
Vandiver, Mr. Thomas C.	P. O. Box 1029	Greenville	SC	29602	INDIVIDUAL
Walker, Mr. & Mrs. Wesley	223 Camille Ave.	Greenville	SC	29605	FAMILY
Walker, Mr. & Mrs. William T.	105 Randall St.	Greer	SC	29651	LIFE
Wall, Mr. & Mrs. James C.	101 Biscayne Dr.	Greenville	SC	29615	SENIOR CITIZEN
Wallace, Mrs. W. H.	325 Jones Ave.	Greenville	SC	29605	INDIVIDUAL
Wallace, Jr., Mrs. Archibald	16 Astor St.	Greenville	SC	29615	SENIOR CITIZEN
Ward, Mrs. David B.	3101 S. Highway 14	Greenville	SC	29615	LIFE
Ward, Mr. & Mrs. Jack C.	623 Altamont Rd.	Greenville	SC	29609	SENIOR CITIZEN
Watson, Jr., Mrs. Richard F.	113 James St.	Greenville	SC	29609	SENIOR CITIZEN
Webb, Dr. & Mrs. John Kilgo	1916 Roe Ford Rd.	Greenville	SC	29609	FAMILY
Webster, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Burton	306 Rock Creek Dr.	Greenville	SC	29605	SENIOR CITIZEN
Welling, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. I. T.	40 Lake Forest Dr.	Greenville	SC	29609	SENIOR CITIZEN
Wells, Dorothy E.	400 McIver St.	Greenville	SC	29601	FAMILY
Wells, Ruth E.	P. O. Box 33848	Charlotte	NC	28233	SENIOR CITIZEN
Whisnant, Mrs. Cheryl	505 Kensington Rd.	Taylors	SC	29687	INDIVIDUAL
White, Mr. & Mrs. Daniel B.	24 Sistine Dr.	Greenville	SC	29605	FAMILY
White, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. A. J.	402 McIver St.	Greenville	SC	29601	FAMILY
Whitley, Mrs. Philip	317 Lake Cr. Dr.	Greenville	SC	29609	LIFE
Whittle, Mr. & Mrs. Mack	400 Crescent Ave.	Greenville	SC	29605	FAMILY
Wilder, Jean & Dave	208 Sassafras Dr.	Taylors	SC	29687	FAMILY
Williams, Anne Hendrix	702 Edwards Rd. #145	Greenville	SC	29615	SENIOR CITIZEN
Williams, Bob & Sydney	35 Country Club Dr.	Greenville	SC	29605	FAMILY
Willis, Dr. Jeffrey	Converse Coll. Box 60291	Spartanburg	SC	29302	SUSTAINING
Wilson, Mrs. Susan	P. O. Box 17171	Greenville	SC	29606	PATRON
Withington, Ava H.	925 Cleveland St. #164	Greenville	SC	29601	INDIVIDUAL
Withington, Miss Marian H.	Edgewood Arms, Apt. 9	Clemson	SC	29631	INDIVIDUAL
Withington, Jr., Mrs. Charles C.	102 Fernwood Ln.	Greenville	SC	29607	SUSTAINING
Woodside, Mr. James E.	P. O. Box 2352	Greenville	SC	29602	PATRON
Woodside, Mr. James H.	P. O. Box 2352	Greenville	SC	29602	SENIOR CITIZEN
Woodside, Mrs. Thomas L.	133 Aberdeen Dr.	Greenville	SC	29605	SENIOR CITIZEN
Workman, III, Mr. W. D.	30 Craigwood Rd.	Greenville	SC	29607	SUSTAINING
Wyche, Mr. & Mrs. C. Thomas	1140 Parkins Mill Rd.	Greenville	SC	29607	FAMILY
Wyman, Dr. & Mrs. Joel W.	400 Belmont Ave.	Greenville	SC	29601	SENIOR CITIZEN
Zimmerman, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Sam	203 Byrd Blvd.	Greenville	SC	29605	SUSTAINING

## EXCHANGE MEMBERS

Aiken County Historical Soc.	P. O. Box 1775	Aiken	SC	29802
Aiken County Public Library	Box 2270	Fort Wayne	IN	46801
Anderson County Historical Soc.	P. O. Box 785	Anderson	SC	29622
Anderson Heritage, Inc.	P. O. Box 58	Anderson	SC	29622
Archaeological Society	103 Pendleton St.	Columbia	SC	29208
Baptist Historical Society	Furman Univ. Library	Greenville	SC	29613
Beech Island Historical Soc.	P. O. Box 159	Beech Island	SC	29841
Bluffton Historical Soc.	P. O. Box 742	Bluffton	SC	29910
Camden Archives	1314 Broad St.	Camden	SC	29020
Camden Historical Commission	P. O. Box 710	Camden	SC	29020
Charleston Library Society	164 King St.	Charleston	SC	29401
Chester County Historical Soc.	P. O. Box 811	Chester	SC	29706
Cokesbury Historical Comen.	P. O. Box 206	Flores	SC	29653
Darlington County Historical Soc.	104 Hewitt St.	Darlington	SC	29532
Eberco Industries, Inc.	P. O. Box 2270	Birmingham	AL	35201-1943
Edgefield County Historical Soc.	P. O. Box 174	Edgefield	SC	29824
Edmonston-Alston House	21 East Battery	Charleston	SC	29401
Georgetown County Historical Soc.	P. O. Box 861	Georgetown	SC	29442
Greenville Genealogical Soc.	P. O. Box 16236	Greenville	SC	29608
Historic Aiken Foundation	P. O. Box 959	Aiken	SC	29802
Historic Beaufort Foundation	P. O. Box 11	Beaufort	SC	29901
Historic Charleston Foundation	51 Meeting St.	Charleston	SC	29401
Historic Columbia Foundation	1601 Richland St.	Columbia	SC	29201
Horry County Historical Soc.	P. O. Box 2025	Clewey	SC	29526
Huguenot Society of S.C.	138 Logan St.	Charleston	SC	29401
Kershaw County Historical Soc.	P. O. Box 501	Camden	SC	29020
Laurens County Historical Soc.	P. O. Box 292	Laurens	SC	29360
Lexington County Historical Soc.	P. O. Box 637	Lexington	SC	29072
Marion County Historical Soc.	P. O. Box 188	Marion	SC	29571
Middleton Place Foundation	Ashley River Rd.	Charleston	SC	29414
Pendleton District Commission	P. O. Box 565	Pendleton	SC	29670
Pickens County, Historical Soc.	307 Johnson St.	Pickens	SC	29671
Preservation Soc. of Charleston	P. O. Box 521	Charleston	SC	29402
South Carolina Hall of Fame	P. O. Box 1828	Myrtle Beach	SC	29577
South Carolina Historical Soc.	100 Meeting St.	Charleston	SC	29401
South Carolina History Room	300 College St. - Library	Greenville	SC	29601
South Carolina State Museum	P. O. Box 100107	Columbia	SC	29202
South Carolina Welcome Center	100 Highway I-85 S.	Blacksburg	SC	29702
South Carolina Welcome Center	P. O. Box 429	Landrum	SC	29356
South Carolina Welcome Center	P. O. Box 38	Fair Play	SC	29643
South Carolinian Society	University of SC	Columbia	SC	29208
Spartanburg County Historical Soc.	P. O. Box 887	Spartanburg	SC	29304
St. James, Santee Parish	P. O. Box 666	McClellanville	SC	29458
Summerville Preservation Soc.	P. O. Box 511	Summerville	SC	29484
Sumter County Historical Soc.	P. O. Box 306	Sumter	SC	29151
Union County Historical Soc.	P. O. Box 220	Union	SC	29379
Workville Historical Society	P. O. Box 1122	York	SC	29745



# **BY-LAWS OF THE GREENVILLE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.**

## **Article I NAME**

Section 1. **NAME.** The name of this organization shall be Greenville County Historical Society, Inc.

Section 2. **SOCIETY.** The term "Society" may be used throughout these By-Laws to mean the Greenville County Historical Society, Inc.

## **Article II PURPOSE**

The general objects of this organization shall be to collect and preserve those documents which affect the social, economic, political, and religious growth and development of the Greenville region; to sponsor programs, publications, and exhibitions pertaining to the history and culture of the region; to locate and mark, within the requirements of the law, places, sites and buildings of historical interest or importance within the region; and generally to stimulate and maintain interest in the preservation of documents, family records, and other materials or data which are a part of, or contribute to, the history, growth, and development of the Greenville region.

## **Article III MEMBERSHIP**

Section 1. **ELIGIBILITY.** Any person who is interested in the history of Greenville County shall be eligible for membership in the society.

Section 2. **APPLICATIONS.** Applications for membership shall be addressed in writing to the Chairman of the Member-

ship Committee.

Section 3. **CLASSES OF MEMBERS.** The Classes of Members in the Society shall be (1) regular members, (2) family members, as defined in Article VI, Section 3, (3) Teachers, students or senior citizens (those 65 years or older), (4) Sustaining Members, (5) Patron Members, (6) Life Members, (7) Corporate Members and (8) Emeritus Members as defined in Article VI, Section 2 and 6.

#### Article IV OFFICERS

Section 1. **POSITIONS.** The officers of the corporation shall be a President, First Vice-President, Second-Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer.

Section 2. **PRESIDENT.** The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society and the Board of Directors. He shall appoint the chairman of all committees, except the chairman of the Committee on Membership and the Chairman of the Program Committee. The President shall serve as a member of all committees ex-officio. The President shall serve as chairman of the Executive Committee.

Section 3. **VICE-PRESIDENTS.** The Vice-Presidents in their order shall perform the duties of the President in his absence to act. The First Vice-President shall serve as Chairman of the Committee on Membership, and shall assist the Treasurer in the handling and collection of all delinquent dues; the Second Vice President shall serve as Chairman of the Program Committee.

Section 4. **SECRETARY.** The Secretary shall record and keep minutes of all meetings of the Society and the Board of Directors, shall prepare all correspondence for the Society and the Board of Directors, shall maintain files and records of all minutes and correspondence, shall mail notices of meetings and shall be responsible for obtaining all necessary printing and supplies.

Section 5. **TREASURER.** (a) The Treasurer shall be the custodian of all funds belonging to the Society, and shall receive



and disburse funds as may be appropriate.

(b) At each annual meeting, the Treasurer shall render a complete and accurate report of the finances of the Society for the proceeding twelve-month period.

**Section 6. ELECTION AND TERMS OF OFFICE.** Certain officers, in accordance with the following schedule, shall be elected at the annual meeting each year to serve for two-year terms. At the annual meeting to be held in 1983 and every odd numbered year thereafter, the Second Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer shall be elected; at the annual meeting to be held in 1984, and every even numbered year thereafter, the President and First Vice-President shall be elected. Any officers may be re-elected or elected to another office. At least one month prior to the annual meeting each year, the President shall appoint a Nominating Committee of three members and that Committee shall report to the membership, at the annual meeting, its nominations for the officers to be elected in that year. Additional nominations may be made from the floor by the members at the annual meeting. Balloting shall be viva voce or by standing vote in uncontested elections, and secret ballot in contested elections, and the newly-elected officers shall assume office immediately upon their election.

**Section 7.** Should any vacancy occur in an office prior to the expiration of the term of such office, then such vacancy shall be filled by a majority vote of the Board of Directors.

## Article V DIRECTORS

**Section 1. PURPOSE.** The business and affairs of this Corporation shall be controlled by the Board of Directors.

**Section 2. SUPERVISE.** The Board of Directors shall have authority to supervise the activities of all committees and the performance of duties of the officers.

**Section 3. COMPOSITION.** The Board of Directors shall consist of the following: (1) the Officers, (2) the past Presidents, (3)

Directors-at-Large and (4) Chairmen of the Standing Committees.

**Section 4. DIRECTORS-AT-LARGE.** The Directors-at-Large shall be elected for three year terms at an annual meeting of the general membership. In as much as Directors-at-Large are presently serving pursuant to the By-Laws existing prior to the annual meeting held in 1983 two (2) Directors-at-Large shall be elected at each annual meeting so that the terms of only two (2) Directors-at-Large will expire each year.

**Section 5. GUIDANCE.** The Board of Directors shall act by a majority vote of those attending a meeting and not act individually. The Board of Directors may adopt regulations and resolutions for the conduct of their meetings and the management of the Society as they may deem proper and which are not inconsistent with the By-Laws.

**Section 6. BY-LAWS.** (a) The actions of the Board of Directors are subject to the provisions of the By-Laws adopted by the general membership at a called meeting or annual meeting following notice that a proposed By-Law(s) will be considered.

(b) The Board of Directors must review all proposed By-Laws prior to the adoption or rejection of any By-Laws by the general membership. Following a review of the proposed By-Laws the Board of Directors will make a recommendation to the general membership whether the proposed By-Laws shall be rejected or approved.

**Section 7. VACANCIES.** A vacancy occurring in the Directors-at-Large may be filled by appointment of the President. Such director shall be appointed to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term.

**Section 8. QUORUM.** Eight (8) members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

**Section 9. CALLED MEETING.** A meeting of the Board of Directors may be called by any officer or any two (2) Directors by giving no less than ten (10) days and not more than thirty (30) days notice to all Directors.

## Article VI COMMITTEES

Section 1. **STANDING COMMITTEES.** Each year the following committees shall be appointed by the President who shall appoint one of the committee members to be Chairman of such committee:

Publications Committee  
Collections Committee

Section 2. **EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.** (a) The Executive Committee shall consist of the President, First Vice-President, Second Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer and one person designated by the Board of Directors.

(b) The Executive Committee shall have the authority of the Board of Directors when it is not in session except that it shall not:

1. Borrow money
2. Encumber or dispose of real property
3. Acquire or contract to acquire real property
4. Lease real property in excess of \$3,000
5. Dispose of an item of the Society's collection contrary to the recommendation of its Collection Committee
6. Make a donation
7. Amend the budget in aggregate exceeding \$1,000 between meetings of the Board

Section 3. **MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE.** The Membership Committee has the duty of soliciting new members and shall maintain the names and addresses of all members together with type of membership and the status of all dues paid or owed by members. The Membership Committee shall send a reminder to all members of the Corporation when dues for renewal of membership become payable.

Section 4. **PROGRAM COMMITTEE.** The Program Committee is responsible for all programs and special events.

Section 5. **PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE.** (a) The Publications Committee shall:

1. Publish a periodic newsletter to the membership

2. Publish all proceedings
3. Publish such other occasional works as it seems fit
4. Sell its publications at retail and by reasonable consignment to others
5. Purchase publications of others for resale
6. Accept publications of others on reasonable consignment
7. Sell publications of others at retail

(b) The Chairman of the Publications Committee shall be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Board of Directors.

Section 6. **COLLECTIONS COMMITTEE.** (a) The Collections Committee shall:

1. Have curatorial responsibility of the Society's collection
2. Create and maintain a catalogue and inventory of the Society's collection
3. Enlarge the Society's collection by purchase, gift, and loan of artifacts and other material likely to be useful in understanding the history and culture of the Greenville area
4. Enable reasonable public access to the Society's collection
5. Lend items of the Society's collection under reasonable conditions
6. Adopt a collections policy and maintain an inventory of all other property of the Society

(b) The Chairman of the Collections Committee shall be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Board of Directors.

## Article VII MEETINGS OF MEMBERS

Section 1. **REGULAR MEETINGS.** Regular meetings of the Society shall be held in the spring, autumn, and winter of each year, the exact time and place to be determined by the Board Of

Directors.

Section 2. **ANNUAL MEETINGS.** The spring meeting shall be the annual meeting for the election of officers and the receipt of yearly reports. Written notice of such meeting shall be sent to each member at least ten (10) days prior to the meeting date.

Section 3. **SPECIAL MEETINGS.** Special meetings of the general membership may be called at any time by the President or the Secretary upon resolution of the Board of Directors, but written notice of any such meeting shall be sent to each member at least five (5) days prior to the meeting date.

Section 4. **QUORUM.** Sixteen members of the Society in attendance at any regular or special meeting shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

### Article VIII

#### DUES AND MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. The annual dues of the Society shall be payable, in advance, on the first day of April in each year.

Section 2. **CLASSES OF MEMBERS.** The classes of members and the dues for each shall be:

	<u>Individuals</u>	<u>Family</u>
Regular Membership	\$ 15.00	\$ 20.00
Teacher, Students & Senior Citizens	\$ 10.00	\$ 15.00
Sustaining Membership	\$ 30.00	\$ 42.50
Patron Membership	\$ 75.00	\$100.00
Corporate Membership (minimum)	\$100.00	
Emeritus Membership	1/2 regular membership dues	

Section 3. **FAMILY MEMBERSHIPS.** A married couple or two members of the same family who live at the same address shall be eligible for a family membership, provided, however, that if either is an emeritus member, the combined dues shall be the same for an individual membership.

Section 4. **CIRCULATION OF PUBLICATIONS.** One copy of all Society letters and publications shall be issued to individual members, or one copy per family membership, whose current dues have been paid.

Section 5. **FORFEITURE OF MEMBERSHIP.** Members who fail to pay dues for more than two (2) years shall be notified. If dues are not then paid within thirty (30) days following such notice, then such membership is terminated.

Section 6. **EMERITUS MEMBERSHIP.** Any person sixty-five (65) years of age who has been a member in good standing continuously for not less than ten (10) years shall, upon application to the Treasurer, be designated by the Board of Directors as an emeritus member with full voting privileges. Annual dues for emeritus members shall be one-half of individual membership dues.

## Article IX DISSOLUTION

In the event of the dissolution of this organization its assets shall be distributed to the Board of Trustees of the Greenville County Library, or its successors.

## Article X AMENDMENT

These By-Laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the membership present at any regular meeting, following a review of the proposed By-Laws by the Board of Directors and a recommendation by the Board of Directors to the general membership concerning the adoption or rejection of the proposed By-Laws. Notice that proposed By-Laws will be considered must be given to the members along with notice of the meeting.

## **Article XI**

### **INDEMNIFICATION**

Any present or former director, officer or employee of the Society shall be entitled to reimbursement of expenses and other liabilities, including attorney fees, incurred by reason of a claim made against such director, officer or employee arising out of the performance of business for the Society or in any action or legal proceeding to which such person is a party by reason of being or having been a director, officer or employee.





## PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY

*(Please add \$2.50 to the prices listed below for postage and handling)*

### *Proceedings and Papers*

**Volumes I - III (1962-1968): out of print**

**Volume IV (1968-1971): \$5.00 per copy**

Cross, M.A., "Today's Textile Scene in Greenville County"  
Ebaugh, Laura Smith, "The Cotton Mill Village in Retrospect"  
Sutherland, H.L., "Arms Manufacturing in Greenville County"  
Whirmire, Mildred E. (Mrs. Beverly T.), "The Presence of the Past"  
Withington, Frances Marshall, "Camp Sevier, 1917-1918"

**Volume V (1971-1975): \$5.00 per copy**

Anderson, Marion Thomas, "Some Highlights in the History of  
Education in Greenville County"  
Barnes, Romaine A., "Unionist of Greenville District and South  
Carolina"  
Barr, George D., "The Greenville Municipal Airport Story"  
Barton, William P., "The Coming of the Railroad to Greenville"  
Burgess, Mary Wyche, "John Broadus Watson, Psychologist From  
Travelers Rest"  
Gilkerson, Yancey S., "Textile Hall's First Sixty Years"  
Haithcock, G. Randal, "Role of the Appalachian Council in Historical  
Restoration"  
Hewell, Marion McJunkin, "The Academies"  
McKoy, Henry Bacon, "History of Greenville's First Churches"  
McKoy, Henry Bacon, "The Story of Reedy River"  
Perry, Ellen, "The Story of the Greenville Library"

**Volume VI (1975-1979): \$5.00 per copy**

Adams, Nell, "Four Sisters From Boston"  
Clark, Mrs. Harold C., Jr., "History of the Greenville Arts Festival"  
Flynn, Jean Martin, "Chick Springs, 1840-1941"  
Gettys, James W., Jr., "Mobilization for Secession in Greenville Dis-  
trict"  
Huff, A.V., Jr., "Carolina Howard Gilman and Confederate Refugee  
Life in Greenville"  
Reid, Alfred S., "The Greenville County Council for Community  
Development: Furman and Greenville in Partnership in the  
1930's"  
Woods, Mrs. Lois, "Robert Quillen, 1887-1948"

**Volume VII (1979-1983): \$8.00 per copy**

- Hawkins, John L., "A History of the Greenville Water System From Its Inception to January 1, 1981"
- McKoy, Henry Bacon, "The Mansion House"
- Mulligan, Mrs. W.B., "A History of Camp Greenville, 1912-1982"
- Oliphant, Mrs. A.D. (Mary C. Simms), "Genesis of an Up-Country Town"
- Owens, Loulie Latimer, "My Adventures With the South Carolina Tricentennial"
- Sanders, Albert Neely, "Greenville in the 1830's"
- Tucker, Robert C., "A History of Paris Mountain"
- Ward, Mrs. David, "William Bates and the Batesville Community"

**Volume VIII (1984-1990): \$12.50 per copy**

- Blythe, Anne M., "The Life and Works of Elizabeth Allston Pringle"
- Brown, Johnny Mack, "History of the Greenville County Sheriff's Office 1786-1986 — 200 Years of Service"
- Cannon, A. Charles, "The Maxwells, A Pioneer Greenville Family"
- Carbough, J.C., "The Golden Grove Tea Farm of Junius Smith: Preliminary Findings"
- Francis, Sam, "U.S.O. History Greenville, S.C."
- Gilkerson, Yancey S., "Main Street 1880-1980"
- Hart, Mildred C., "Mauldin"
- Lesesne, J. Mauldin, "The Nullification Controversy in an Up-Country District"
- Lumpkin, Henry, "The Fighting Partisans of the Back Country"
- McCain, Choice, "Captain Ellison Adger Smyth"
- McCain, Choice, "Charles A. David: Greenville Cartoonist and Writer"
- Molke-Hansen, David, "The Historical Writings and Thought of Benjamin Franklin Perry"
- Partridge, Dave, "A Brief, Highlight History of the Greenville Hospital System"
- Smith, Thomas J., "The History of Power Generation and Distribution in the Greenville Area"
- Todd, Leonard, "Donaldson Center Industrial Air Park"
- Webb, John K., "The History of Medicine in Greenville County"

**Volume IX (1990-1991): \$10.00 per copy**

- Forrester, Cecil Penelope, "The Project"
- Breedlove, Wesley, "Prospect Hill. An Archeological Perspective on Greenville's Beginnings"
- Smith, Laura Ebaugh, "A Nineteenth Century Diary of Greenville, South Carolina"
- Reid, Alfred S., "Literary Culture In Mid-Nineteenth Century Greenville"

- Earle, Joseph H. Jr., "The Bench and Bar of Greenville In Antebellum Days"
- Browning, Kathleen, "The History of the Greenville City Fire Department"
- Stall, Betty, "With Grace and Style: The Desegregation of the Greenville County Schools In 1970"
- Stroup, Roger, "South Carolina State Museum"
- Templeton, Elizabeth L., "History of United Ministries (Greenville Urban Ministry)"

### Other publications

Arnold, L. L., *A Story of Textile Greenville as published in Southern Textile Exposition number COTTON, October 1915.* 18 pages. \$5.00 per copy.

Bainbridge, Judith G., *Greenville's Westend* (1993). 83 pages. \$7.00 per copy.

Browning, William D. Jr., *Firefighting in Greenville 1840-1990* (1991). 195 pages. \$20.00 per copy.

Doyle, Alex C., Major, *A Completion Report of Camp Sevier Greenville, SC, December 1917.* 15 pages. \$4.00 per copy.

Flynn, Jean Martin, *Chick Springs, Taylors, South Carolina.* 10 pages. \$1.75 per copy.

Flynn, Jean Martin, *Campbell's Covered Bridge.* 16 pages. \$1.75 per copy.

Flynn, Jean Martin, *The Militia in Antebellum South Carolina Society* (1992). 200 pages. \$25.00 copy.

Flynn, Jean Martin, *The Boy from Glassy Mountain.* 115 pages. \$12.50 per copy.

Flynn, Jean Martin, *How to Write Well.* 116 pages. \$12.50 per copy.

Glenn, L. Mell, *The Story of a Sensational Trial*. (1965). 100 pages. \$9.00 per copy.

*Historic Resources of Greenville* (1981). 98 pages. \$12.50 per copy.

Holder, Frederick C., compiler – *Historic Sites of Oconee County S.C.* (1991). 44 pages. \$4.00 per copy.

Kibler, James Everett, Jr., compiler – *The Poetry of William Gilmore Simms: An Introduction and Bibliography* (1975). 478 pages. \$20.00 per copy.

Loring, Jessica Stevens, *AULDBRASS, The Plantation Complex Designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, A Documented History of its South Carolina Lands* (1992). 147 pages. \$20.00 per copy.

McCuen, Anne K., Jane E. Kirkman, Penelope Forrester, *Abstracts of General Sessions Court Case Rolls, Washington District South Carolina 1792-1799, Greenville County South Carolina 1787-1799* (1994). 301 pages. \$25.00 per copy.

McKoy, Henry Bacon, *Greenville, South Carolina As Seen Through the Eyes of Henry Bacon McKoy* (1989). 165 pages. \$18.50 per copy.

Mills, Robert, *Some Letters of Robert Mills: Engineer and Architect*, intro. by Bess Glenn (1938). 22 pages. \$5.00 per copy.

Perry, Benjamin F., *The Writings of Benjamin F. Perry*, edited by Stephen E. Meats and Edwin T. Arnold (1980) 3 volumes. \$60.00 per set.

Pringle, Elizabeth Allston, *A Woman Rice Planter* (orig. pub 1913, reprinted 1991). 450 pages. \$35.00 per copy.

Pringle, Elizabeth Allston, *Rab and Dab* (orig. pub. 1914-1915, reprinted 1985 from a 1984 limited ed.) 77 pages. \$17.50 per copy.

Simms, William Gilmore, editor - *The Charleston Book. A Miscellany in Prose and Verse* (orig. pub. 1845, reprinted with new material 1983). 455 pages. \$25.00 per copy.

Smith, Roy McBee, *Vardry McBee, Man of Reason in an Age of Extremes* (1992) . 386 pages. \$30.40 per copy.

Whitmire, Mrs. Beverly T., editor and compiler - *Presence of the Past: Epitaphs of 18th and 19th Century Pioneers in Greenville County, South Carolina, and Their Descendants*. 992 pages. \$20.00 per copy plus \$5.00 shipping.

Whitmire, Mildred E., editor - *Noland's Cherokee Diary. A U.S. Soldier's Story from Inside the Cherokee Nation* (1990). 104 pages. \$25.00 per copy.