

GREENVILLE AND CHARLESTON: A LOOK AT SOME HISTORICAL FAMILY CONNECTIONS

Mary Rutledge*

A good many persons living in Greenville have family connections in Charleston. Several myths exist regarding Charleston and Greenville. The primary myth is one that most have heard about or read about many times. The basis of this myth is that historically "wealthy" Charlestonians came to the Upcountry, including Greenville, to spend summers and avoid the suffocating heat and humidity of the Lowcountry. At summer's end they returned home. While, indeed, some "wealthy" Charlestonians (although the comparative wealth to Greenville has been greatly exaggerated) did, of course, come here just for the summer; many others early on had business and family connections and were an integral part of the community. Some actually, as will be seen, had Upcountry origins rather than the other way round.

A second myth is that most settlers in the Upcountry were Scots Irish from Pennsylvania. According to the myth, the Scots Irish came down the famous wagon road from Pennsylvania, not Charleston, and settled the area of upstate South Carolina. Charleston was made up, according to the myth, of settlers from England or France with no Scots.

Again, as with most myths, there is an element of truth, and some Scots Irish did arrive in the Upcountry by the wagon road. Many of English and French ancestry did settle in Charleston. Among the first white settlers in Greenville County were the Pedens, Alexanders,

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Nesbits, and others. They founded Fairview Presbyterian Church, and like many other Scots and Scots Irish, came first to Charleston and then to the Upcountry. Many of the early settlers in Greenville, if not most, were not Scots Irish but English colonials from the northern neck of Virginia. This was particularly the case in northern Laurens County and the upper part of Greenville County.

A look needs to be taken at the Charlestonians with Greenville connections. The South Carolina Historical Society honored John Rutledge, the author's great-great-great-great grandfather, during the 1998 Annual Meeting in Charleston. At that time a marble bust, a copy of one at the entrance to the Supreme Court building in Washington, was commissioned and presented to the South Carolina Historical Society. The program for this meeting stated "few men in this state's history are more deserving of a monument than is John Rutledge. No other man in the history of South Carolina was ever entrusted with more faith by its people."¹

The author takes great pleasure in telling John Rutledge's many contributions to our beloved state and nation during the eighteenth century. The story of the family's later move from Charleston to Greenville during the Civil War will also be related.

Of great interest, also, are the stories about other Charleston families who came up and remained in Greenville, contributing so much to the city.

John Rutledge was born in 1739 in Charleston the eldest son of Dr. John Rutledge and his wife, Sarah Hext. Dr. Rutledge had come from Ireland about 1735. He married Sarah Hext, whose mother was a Boone of Boone Hall Plantation. Some of their children were born there. They established their home in Charles Town and the nearby Christ Church Parish.

The political affairs of the Carolinas were discussed and debated by the leaders of Charleston in the Rutledge home through the decade of the 1740s. John spent his formative period in this atmosphere.²

His early education was in Charleston, where he was tutored by his father and where he read law with one of the leading members of the Charleston bar, James Parsons. He was sent to be enrolled in the Middle Temple in London in 1754 and was admitted to the English bar in 1760.³

He returned to Charleston in 1761 and opened his law office at the corner of Broad and Church Streets. It is told that a vacant lot across the street was well known as the "corner." This became a popular meeting place for discussion of the political and governmental issues of the times. "There was a bench under the magnolia tree, one end of which belonged by common consent to John Rutledge. Whenever he appeared, anyone who occupied it rose at once and made way."⁴

The voters of Christ Church Parish elected him to the Commons House of Assembly in 1761, and he continued to represent that area in the local legislature for the remainder of the colonial period. Meanwhile, his private practice as an attorney was flourishing and he soon became one of the two or three most successful attorneys in the province.⁵ Henry Laurens and Henry Middleton brought law cases to him and he quickly earned a reputation as a conservative, sharp-witted politician.

In 1763, he married Elizabeth Grimke. He built a two-story brick house for his bride at 116 Broad Street, and they had ten children.

In 1764, John was given the position of attorney general pro tem. In 1765, he along with Christopher Gadsden and Thomas Lynch, was chosen a delegate from South Carolina to the Stamp Act Congress in New York. He served as chairman of the committee that drew up a memorial to the House of Lords protesting taxation of Americans by Parliament.⁶

While in New York, he was quite impressed with King's College. "Why, he thought, could not Charles Town have a college of its own? He promised himself to do something about that on his return."⁷

With the coming of the American Revolution, he continued to take an active part in state and national government. He was elected a delegate to the First Continental Congress and later to the Second Continental Congress. "Rutledge served on eleven committees. As head of the Committee on Government, he performed a fundamental service by setting up in the established union the embryo of state government."⁸ He and Samuel Adams were responsible for the nomination of George Washington as Commander-in-Chief. While in Philadelphia, he asked his servant, Pompey, to learn how a certain drink was made so that he could take this recipe back to the South. He thus, introduced the mint julep to Charleston.⁹

"After the Declaration of Independence was sent to England, John led the reorganization of South Carolina's government. The colony became a republic and he was elected its first President. When South Carolina became a state under the Articles of Confederation, he was chosen its first governor."¹⁰

"The South Carolina Constitution, as prepared by John Rutledge, set up the first independent legally defined government in America, and it contained the embryo of the Constitution of the United States written 11 1/2 later."¹¹

"At the age of forty, he was given absolute authority to govern South Carolina after Charleston fell to the British and the Americans were in retreat. He assembled the forces that saved the state from utter defeat and he laid the foundation for the restoration of civil rule in South Carolina."¹²

The greatest challenge of his career came when John, along with Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Charles Pinckney, and Pierce Butler was chosen to head the South Carolina delegation to the Constitutional Convention in 1787. He worked behind the scenes to reach compromise on slavery and commerce. Chosen to be chairman of the drafting committee, he helped design the framework of the constitution.¹³

President George Washington appointed John the senior associate justice of the Supreme Court in 1789. However, he resigned in 1791 and became South Carolina's chief justice. In 1795, Washington asked him to replace John Jay as chief justice of the Supreme Court. He accepted and presided over one term of court as interim justice; however, his appointment was ultimately rejected by the Senate after he spoke vehemently against the Jay Treaty.¹⁴

His wife's death in 1792 affected him greatly. In 1800, after more than 30 years of service to South Carolina, John died. He was buried in Saint Michael's Churchyard.

John Rutledge, a very humble and private man, did not seek public recognition. "He willed that his deeds be largely anonymous. He not only neglected his own fame; he practically forbade it."¹⁵ Indeed, he excelled in political strategy and diplomacy. He often worked behind the scenes, and his strong sense of timing and his ability to anticipate and act were noteworthy. John Belton O'Neal in his work, *The Bench and Bar of South Carolina*, stated: "Few men ever lived the equal of John Rutledge and none will ever live to excel him."¹⁶

John Rutledge's home at 116 Broad Street has been made into a lovely inn, The John Rutledge Inn. His brother Edward served as governor of South Carolina also and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He married Henrietta Middleton. His home is directly across Broad Street from John's and has also become an inn.

Archibald Rutledge, once poet laureate of South Carolina, was a direct descendant of John Rutledge. His home was Hampton Plantation near McClellanville. Archibald married Steve Mitchell's aunt, Alice Lucas, who had grown up at the neighboring Wedge Plantation. Sidney Rutledge Thompson is a descendant of Edward Rutledge.

To explain how the author's family is directly descended from John Rutledge, it is necessary to go back to his son, John III, a general in the War of 1812. He married Sarah Motte Smith, daughter of the Rt.

Rev. Robert Smith, the first Episcopal Bishop of South Carolina. Their son, John IV, married Maria Rose. There was much connection in the Rutledge family with the Rose family. Their son, Dr. Hugh Rose Rutledge, was therefore the great grandson of Gov. John Rutledge, and this family came to reside in Greenville during the Civil War. Dr. Hugh Rutledge married Amelia Waring Ball of Charleston, daughter of Elias Octavius Ball and Amelia Waring. When the Civil War came to Charleston, the author's great grandparents, Hugh and Amelia, went to Brevard, North Carolina with their children. It is not certain how they traveled, but they could have taken a train to Greenville. "If they had come by train, the family would have stopped off at the passenger depot on the Augusta Road, near Vardry Street. From Greenville, they would have made their way by wagon to Brevard."¹⁷ The winters in Brevard were very harsh, for three of their children died there and were buried in an Episcopal graveyard in nearby Dunn's Rock. They moved to Greenville and resided there. Returning to Charleston, Dr. Rutledge served as a physician for the Confederate Army, but when the war ended, he came back to Greenville to practice medicine. His office was at the corner of McBee Avenue and Academy Street.

Dr. and Mrs. Rutledge were very active in Christ Episcopal Church. For many years he served as warden on the vestry. She served on the Ladies' Guild and the Christ Church Sewing Circle. They, along with their children, are buried in the churchyard of Christ Church.

Many other Charleston families have strong, deep Greenville connections. A classic example is that of Ellison Smyth. The son of a Presbyterian minister from Northern Ireland, Captain Smith, as he was known, was a powerhouse in the early textile business in Greenville. His descendants have played a major role in Greenville's business, civic and social life for generations.

ALEXANDER ROBERT MITCHELL, D.D.

September 1, 1860 - January 19, 1949

Alexander Robert Mitchell was born in Charleston, South Carolina, on September 1, 1860, a son of Ann Rebecca Magill Mitchell and Alexander Robert Mitchell. His grandfather on his father's side was an Englishman who had come to Charleston as a youth and had built the first cotton compress. On his maternal side his grandfather, Dr. John Daniel Magill, was one of the large rice planters of the Waccamaw. In prior years the Mitchell family had prospered in the cotton compress business and older children had been educated in England. However, young Alex's father died when Alex was only six years old, and the family came upon hard times due to the tragic effects of the War Between the States. Young Alexander attended Porter Military Academy. Following graduation, he was in business for a year and then entered the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee. Completing his college course, he continued his studies at Sewanee at the seminary from which he graduated in 1885. In the fall of that year, he was ordained to the diaconate at Rock Hill, South Carolina, by Bishop W. B. W. Howe.

His first church call was to Columbia, South Carolina, where he assumed his duties as vicar of the young Church of the Good Shepherd. While at the Church of the Good Shepherd, Dr. Mitchell was to build the first of seven churches established during his long ministry of 62 years. With the help of his congregation and especially due to the activity of his two brothers-in-law, Albert Sidney Thomas and Harold Thomas, the mission of St. Timothy's was begun, later to become a full parish. Both the Rev. Harold Thomas and Bishop Albert Sidney Thomas attested to the fact that it was through the influence of "Brother Alex" that they decided to enter the ministry.

On October 1, 1889, in Trinity Church of Columbia, Alexander Mitchell was married to Harriett Couturier.

In 15 years at the Good Shepherd, Dr. Mitchell was influential in helping the church grow from a weak mission to a vigorous parish - the membership being increased by 500 percent. In January of 1900, Dr. Mitchell accepted a call to be rector of Christ Church, Greenville.

South Carolina. In his 16 years at Christ Church, he built three new missions in Greenville, in addition to leading the church in strong campaigns to involve church members in a more active church life. In the first part of this century, travel was very difficult within the city in bad weather. With this in mind, St. Andrews Mission was established on Pendleton Street in July of 1900. In 1903, the vestry of Christ Church purchased property on Rutherford Street, and the first service was held on August 14, 1904, with the new mission being named St. James. The second building is located on Buncombe Street on the property donated by Miss Elisa Powell. The present St. James (third building) is located on Piney Mountain. A new mission for African Americans was established as St. Philip's Mission in 1914.

Due to the tireless efforts of the Ladies' Guild of Christ Church, a memorial window to Bishop Ellison Capers, a former rector, replaced the original triplet windows in the church in 1914. The window, one of the most beautiful creations of the Mayer Studio of Munich, portrays Christ at the Last Supper and has become one of the most admired features of Christ Church. The window was probably the last shipment to leave Germany before the outbreak of World War I. In 1954, St. James Church observed its 50th anniversary by placing 12 stained glass windows in their church donated by church families in honor of loved ones. These windows were ordered from the same German company and the head of the Christ is identical with that in the window installed 40 years earlier at Christ Church.

In the 1930s, Dr. Mitchell held oyster roasts with a group he called "the Charleston Boys," all probably in their 70s and 80s by then. The names included Inglesby, Cogswell, Ebaugh, Richardson, Edwards, Lowndes, Washington, and Petigru.

Dr. Mitchell completed 62 years in the active ministry. He was succeeded by the Rev. John Adams Pinckney (later the fourth Bishop of Upper South Carolina) whom Dr. Mitchell introduced to the congregation as "a man of God, who was born in Charleston," evidently two most important attributes according to Dr. Mitchell

After a full life devoted to the service of God and his fellowmen, Dr. Mitchell died January 19, 1949. He left the finest heritage a man could leave to his children, for in the years after his death, his children were frequently told, "Your father was a good man."

JAMES AIKEN

James Aiken left his family in Northern Ireland and came to Charleston around 1770. He quickly established himself and became a member of the Colonial legislature. He returned to Northern Ireland and brought his family to the Lowcountry prior to 1800. He moved to Winnsboro with several of his children. His son, William, remained in Charleston and became a large plantation owner, businessman, and a founder and the first president of the South Carolina Railway and Canal Company. That company established the first operating railroad in the United States with its Best Friend of Charleston line from Charleston to Aiken. Aiken County was named for William and the railroad was the predecessor company of the present-day Norfolk and Southern line. William's son, William, Jr., married Harriett Lowndes, and he was governor of South Carolina in the 1840s. His Johasse Island Plantation was one of the largest in the state, and his Charleston home is the Aiken Rhett House now preserved and on the Charleston house tour. William Sr.'s sister, Margaret Aiken, married David Martin, whose family came from Northern Ireland to Charleston and then to the Upcountry. Their daughter, Elizabeth Reed Martin, married John T. Peden of the Fairview Pedens, and that union produced numerous Greenville and Upcountry descendants, including Joneses, Garretts, and hundreds of relatives. William R. Jones was the first mayor of Greenville. He is buried at Christ Church Cemetery.

Judge Thomas Edwards, Harry Edwards' third great grandfather, was one of Greenville County's first judges and a member of the South Carolina Legislature in the late 1700s and early 1800s. Judge Edwards bought the property and original house that was to be known as Cherrydale. This house was recently moved to Furman

University to be the Alumni House. The house had been the Edwards' home for many years. Judge Edwards sold the house to his son, Thomas, Jr., and Thomas, Jr. sold it to their relative, W. E. Wycliff. The Wycliff family had purchased a full city block from Lemuel Alston, where the Greenville City Hall now stands. At that site was the Wycliff's store and the United States Post Office. It remained the location of the main post office until the 1930s and continued to be used as city hall until the building was demolished and replaced by the current city hall. An article in the *Greenville Enterprise and Mountaineer* in June 1881 stated that it was through the advice and persuasion of Judge Edwards and Isaac Wycliff that Lemuel Alston was induced to have his property platted into lots.

Another of Judge Edwards' third great grandsons, Dr. James B. Edwards, was a senator from Charleston County in the 1970s. He became governor of South Carolina, secretary of Energy in the Reagan Administration, and president of the Medical University of South Carolina. His brother, Dr. Morton Thomas Edwards, and his family presently live in Greenville.

Judge Edwards' house at Cherrydale was added to, and the house and property were sold several times before being purchased in 1857 by James C. Furman from George W. Green.

The following is quoted from A. V. Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont*:

James Clement Furman was a leading figure at Furman University and was the chair of the faculty and later president. James Furman was destined to play a major role in the Greenville District in the events leading to the Civil War. Mr. Furman was born in Charleston in 1809, the son of Richard Furman, one of the leaders of Baptists in the United States. James Furman graduated from the College of Charleston in 1826. Preparing to study medicine when he had a deeply moving religious

experience. Furman was instead licensed to preach. He moved to the family plantation at the High Hills of Santee, and in 1830, enrolled in the Furman Theological Institution, which was located there at the time. Active in the revivals of 1830, he was ordained in 1832 to the ministry by the church in Charleston. He was married twice, both times to daughters of Jonathan Davis, a minister and planter of the Fairfield District. In 1845, he became senior professor at the Furman Institution that had moved to Fairfield. He was a leader in the transformation of the institution into a college and its movement to Greenville.

The Eugene Stone family purchased Cherrydale in 1939. The Stones have Charleston Legare connections and Greenville Earle relatives. The Stones donated the house to Furman University.

William Aiken Jr.'s relatives include the Charleston families of Simons, Rhett, Pelzer, Maybank, and Lowndes, among others. Many of the Simons family (spelled with one "m") of Charleston are doubly descended from Margaret Aiken Martin and David Martin. The Simons are related to almost every old Charleston family.

FRANCIS WINSLOW POE

Three of the daughters of Mr. And Mrs. F. W. Poe of East North Street, married men who had come up to Greenville from the Lowcountry.

Hattie Poe, who was born in 1882 and died in 1967, married Francis Joseph Pelzer Cogswell, who had come to Greenville in 1899 at the behest of his namesake and uncle, F. J. Pelzer, who had financed the four Pelzer Mills which Captain Ellison Smythe created and ran near Pendleton. Cogswell was the youngest son of Harvey and Mary Keller Cogswell. Mrs. Harvey Cogswell's sister was Sally Keller Pelzer. Mrs. Francis Joseph Pelzer. Pelzer organized Carolina Supply

Company in Greenville and invited his nephews, F. J. P. Cogswell and Thomas Inglesby, to run the business for him. They both came to Greenville to do that, made it their home, and when Pelzer died in 1926, bought the business from his estate. Cogswell married Hattie Poe in 1910 at the First Presbyterian Church and spent the rest of his life in Greenville. The Cogswells are buried in Springwood Cemetery. Their children are the P. C. Gregory, Jr., A. C. Cannon, Jr., D. E. McCuen, Jr. and T. E. Christenbury, Jr. families.

Zaidee Poe, who was born in 1886 and died in 1961, married Marion Porter Brawley of Charleston, son of Judge William H. and Marion Emma Porter Brawley. They were married in 1909 in Christ Church, and they spent the rest of their lives in Greenville where Marion Brawley engaged himself in a number of business enterprises, including a Cadillac dealership. They are buried at Christ Church in the Poe plot. Their children are the Marion Porter (Dickie) Brawley, Jr., Francis Winslow Poe (Rat) Brawley and Patricia Brawley Rose families.

Lucy Poe, who was born in 1888 and who died in 1961, married Dr. William Buck Sparkman of Georgetown County, son of William Irvine Sparkman and Harriet McGilvery Buck. Dr. Sparkman had come to Greenville to practice medicine, later specializing in surgery. They were married at Christ Church in 1914 and are buried there. Their children are the William Buck Sparkman, Jr., Benson Cannon Pressly, and Thomas Dixon Whitmire, Jr., families and Miss Harriet Sparkman.

These Charleston and Lowcountry connections have given these families large numbers of cousins in Charleston and the Lowcountry; many of them keep up with one another on a regular basis.

BENJAMIN F. PERRY

Benjamin Perry met Elizabeth Frances McCall of Charleston in September 1836. She, her mother and sisters came to stay at the Mansion House in Greenville where Perry was boarding. Elizabeth, then 17, was the youngest of the three girls. When Elizabeth and her

family returned to Charleston in November. Perry accompanied them to Laurens. In December, he went to Charleston and paid a visit to the McCalls on Legare Street. Mrs. McCall was the widowed sister of Robert Y. Hayne; her husband, Hext McCall, had been a brilliant young lawyer of Charleston, a graduate of Yale and a partner of Hayne.

The wedding was set for the latter part of April, to be held at the McCall home on Legare Street in Charleston. Perry was 31 when he married. When they returned to Greenville, the couple lived in the Mansion House until the completion of their home on the east side of Main Street, in the block between Court and Broad Streets. They lived there for 35 years.

Mrs. Hext McCall and daughters Anne and Susan Branford spent several summers with Perry and Lizzy. Mrs. McCall built a home on Pendleton Road in 1841, located approximately where Pendleton Street Baptist Church was later built.

In 1871, Benjamin Perry, Elizabeth, and their family moved to Sans Souci, his 700 acre farm three miles north of Greenville. In 1877, he and his family moved from their modest cottage on the farm into a large brick mansion which he built on the property. Their home later became the Sans Souci Country Club, which later became the Greenville Country Club.

Benjamin Perry was a political and legal powerhouse in the Upstate and spoke out strongly for the unionist movement prior to the Civil War. After the war he was appointed governor of South Carolina by President Andrew Johnson.

The children of Elizabeth McCall and Benjamin F. Perry were: William Hayne Perry; Anna Perry; Frank Perry; Fannie Perry, who married William Beattie, a businessman, and had Emily Beattie, who married Bill Perrin; Hext McCall Perry; Robert Hayne Perry, who was born after 1851, and died of tuberculosis in 1872; and Benjamin Franklin Perry, Jr. The only Perry descendant the author has been able to locate is their great grandchild, Ethel Perry Collins Wilson, who grew up in Greenville and now lives in Atlanta. Her brothers, Dick and

Jim Collins did not live in Greenville but come to Greenville every summer to tend the Perry Family Cemetery which is near the Rock House on Buncombe Road. Jim Perry, a descendant of an Episcopal priest, owned Sky Valley, a camp in the mountains of North Carolina.

VARDRY MCBEE

In 1846, Vardry McBee's eldest son, Luther, married Susan Branford McCall, the niece of Robert Y. Hayne of Charleston and the sister of Elizabeth McCall who had married Benjamin Perry. Vardry McBee and his son, Luther, are ancestors of Hamlin McBee Withington.

Luther McBee and his brother-in-law, Benjamin Perry, practiced law together for several years.

Susan Branford McCall and Luther McBee married in her family's home, the Branford-Horry House in Charleston. The inscription on the plaque on the house on the corner of Tradd and Meeting Streets reads:

BRANFORD-HORRY HOUSE

c. 1751

An outstanding Georgian house, designated "of National Importance," was built by William Branford, a planter and member of the Colonial Assembly. It is famous for its carved cypress paneling and drawing room which has been called "one of the most distinguished 18th century rooms in America."

Piazzas were added c. 1826 by Branford's grandson, Elias Horry, twice mayor of Charleston, president of the College of Charleston, and president (1831-1834) of the South Carolina Railroad when it was the longest in the world.

The children of Susan and Luther McBee were: Annie McBee Glover, Alexander McBee, and Luther McBee. Their great

grandchildren include George Marshall Moore, Mary Kirkpatrick Moore Barnett, Vardry (Doris) McBee, Jr., Mark (Bud) Goldsmith McBee, Luther Kirkpatrick (Kirk) McBee, Hamlin McBee Washington, Lena Glover Pettin, Mary Glover Russell, Hayne Glover, Wilson Glover, Luther (Luke) McBee and his sister, Floride. Luther Kirkpatrick McBee, the great-great grandson of Vardry McBee, died at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 on the U.S.S. West Virginia. Vardry McBee's great-great grandson, Lt. Wilson Glover, an Air Corps P40 pilot, died either of starvation, disease, shooting, or beheading on a Japanese POW "Hell Ship."

In an extremely well-documented work several years ago, Anne McCuen identified a number of Charleston and Lowcountry families who owned property in Greenville County beginning in 1808. Family names include: Anson, Bailey, Brown, Elmie, Buist, Chisholm, Fludd, Girard, Hatch, Henry, Heriot, Hurry, Klinck, Lopez, Mills, Moise, Patton, Perry, Porter, Rayman, Rose, Smith, Talbird, Trenholm, Turnbull, Wardell, Wenning, Wagner, West, Willimon, Fleming, Alston, Middleton, LaBrazee, Goudine, and Wilson.

ENDNOTES

¹ Program for 1988 South Carolina Historical Society Annual Meeting.

² Richard Bury, *Mr Rutledge of South Carolina* (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 1942), p. 8.

³ Robert M. Wein, "John Rutledge," *American National Biography* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), Vol. 19, p. 133.

⁴ Bury, p. 83.

⁵ Wein, p. 133.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ Bury, p. 107.

⁸ Ibid., p. 177.

⁹ Ibid., p. 158.

¹⁰ Wanda L. Owings with Dr. A.V. Huff, "President of South Carolina Became A Leader of the Infant Nation," *The Greenville News* (December 30, 1999), p. 8A.

¹¹ Barry, p. 192.

¹² Program for South Carolina Historical Society, 1998.

¹³ Owings, p. 8A.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Barry, p. 369.

¹⁶ Ibid., p. 366.

¹⁷ Wanda L. Owings with Dr. A. V. Huff, "From Charleston to Brevard, N. C., to Greenville, All Flee War," *The Greenville News* (December 31, 1999), P. 10A.