

The Proceedings and Papers
of the
**GREENVILLE COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY**
2006 - 2014



Jeffrey R. Willis
Editor

VOLUME XIII

The Greenville County Historical Society
Greenville, South Carolina
2015

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More information about the Greenville County Historical Society, the Coxe Collection of Early Greenville Photographs, the Elrod Photographic Collection, and the Landing Collection of photographs is available on the Society's web page, which can be reached at: www.greenvillehistory.org/

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 123 for other publications available through the Society. All orders should be sent to the address above.

CONTENTS

Forward	4
Officers of the Society, 2006-2013	5
Past Presidents	7
Proceedings of the Society, February 2006 - October 2013	8
Papers of the Society, February 2006 - May 2013	
"John D. Hollingsworth, Jr. And My Experiences Working With Him"	
By Irvine T. Welling, Jr.	23
"The Greenville-Spartanburg International Airport"	
By Dave Partridge.....	34
"The Cunningham Architectural Firm"	
By Jeffrey R. Willis.....	39
"A Short History of the Greenville Country Club	
By Frank Foster.....	57
"The Greenville Hospital System, 1912-2012"	
By Dave Partridge.....	65
"Greenville's Augusta Road"	
By Kelly L. Odom.....	69
"The Scots-Irish in the Foothills and Mountains of Greenville County"	
By Dean Stuart Campbell	79
"New Home for Furman University"	
By Courtney Tollison	84
"A Brief History of the Greenville County Historical Society"	
By Jeffrey R. Willis.....	101
"'Malignant Spirits' and The Founding of the Greenville Women's College"	
By Judith Bainbridge	107
Membership of the Society	116
Publications of the Society.....	123

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. *The Proceedings and Papers of the Greenville County Historical Society* is published at intervals determined by the accumulation of papers suitable for publication.

Not all of the presentations at the Society's meetings have involved traditional research papers. These presentations, nonetheless, contain valuable information about Greenville's past. They are printed in this volume in the format that seems most suitable for their preservation and distribution.

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

JRW

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

2006-2007

President	Harry Edwards
1 st Vice President - Membership	David Quattlebaum
2 nd Vice President - Programs	John McBee Zimmerman
Secretary	Mary Rutledge
Treasurer	J. Alex McPherson

2007-2008

President	Harry Edwards
1 st Vice President - Membership	David Quattlebaum
2 nd Vice President - Programs	Kelly Odum
Secretary	Mary Rutledge
Treasurer	J. Alex McPherson

2008-2009

President	Mary Rutledge
1 st Vice President - Membership	Chuck Timmons
2 nd Vice President - Programs	Kelly Odum
Secretary	Kay Newsom Smith
Treasurer	J. Alex McPherson

2009-2010

President	Mary Rutledge
1 st Vice President - Membership	Chuck Timmons
2 nd Vice President - Programs	Kelly Odom
Secretary	Kay Newsom Smith
Treasurer	Thomas H. Coker III

2010-2011

President	Max Cochran
1 st Vice President - Membership	Mary Louise Taylor
2 nd Vice President - Programs	Kelly Odom
Secretary	Kay Newsom Williams
Treasurer	Thomas H. Coker III

2011-2012

President	Max Cochran
1 st Vice President - Membership	Mary Louise Taylor
2 nd Vice President - Programs	Bart Ellis
Secretary	Penny Reeves
Treasurer	Thomas H. Coker III

2012-2013

President	Max Cochran
1 st Vice President -Membership	Bett White
2 nd Vice President - Programs	Bart Ellis
Secretary	Leonette Neal
Treasurer	Thomas H. Coker III

2013-2014

President	Max Cochran
1 st Vice President -Membership	Dan Hancock
2 nd Vice President - Programs	Bart Ellis
Secretary	Nancy Crosland Taylor
Treasurer	Thomas H. Coker III

2014-2015

President	Max Cochran
1 st Vice President -Membership	Dan Hancock
2 nd Vice President - Programs	Bart Ellis
Secretary	Nancy Crosland Taylor
Treasurer	Thomas H. Coker III

Board Members-at-Large: Cathy Mebane, Kelly Odom,
Julie McKissick, Andy Goldsmith, Anthony Cox, Don Koonce

Committee Chairs:

Collections Committee.....	Richard Sawyer
Hospitality Committee.....	Julie McKissick
Publications Committee.....	Jeffrey Willis / Anthony Cox

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 McCain
1990 -1992	Choice McCain
1992 -1994	Edward D. Sloan, Jr.
1994 -1996	James D. Casteel
1996 -1998	Wilbur Y. Bridgers
1998 -2000	Wilbur Y. Bridgers
2000 -2002	Jeff Richardson
2002 -2004	Nelson B. Arrington, Jr.
2004-2006	Albert Q. Taylor, Jr.
2006-2008	Harry Edwards
2008-2010	Mary Rutledge
2010-2012	Max Cochran
2012-2014	Max Cochran

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY

February 2006 - October 2014

Winter Meeting, February 26, 2006

Canal Insurance Company Auditorium

President Albert Taylor thanked Chuck Timmons for making the Canal Insurance Company Auditorium available for the meetings of the Society. William Gilfillin presented a resolution honoring Steve Mitchell for his service to the community, and his involvement in civic and church activities.

Stephen D. Mitchell

WHEREAS, STEPHEN D. MITCHELL served as treasurer of the Greenville County Historical Society from 1974–2002 and faithfully watched over the finances and meticulously took care of the investments for the Society and has been a moving force and strong advocate of the Society in preserving the history of the region.

WHEREAS, his community involvement has benefitted both the Society and the larger community especially by his involvement in the Kiwanis Club and other civic groups.

WHEREAS, his interest in Faith Memorial Chapel at Cedar Mountain and its growth and development has demonstrated his love and loyalty to the Episcopal Church as well as his involvement in St. James Parish, Greenville, South Carolina.

WHEREAS, his interest in preserving the stained glass windows of the old St. James Church and the installation of those same windows in the new St. James Church is duly acknowledged.

WHEREAS, his devotion to his family and his acting as the patriarch of a large group of brothers, sisters, cousins, nieces and nephews, aunts and uncles is noted with admiration.

NOW BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Greenville County Historical Society acknowledges and expresses thanks for the hard work of Steve Mitchell in the Society and the larger community of Greenville.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution will be published in the *Proceedings and Papers* of this Society and copies of this resolution be sent to members of the larger Mitchell family.

PASSED the twenty-sixth day of February in the year 2006 by the Greenville County Historical Society at its regular meeting.

John Zimmerman introduced the speaker, Irvine T. (Buck) Welling, Jr. Mr Welling presented a program about the history and background of John D. Hollingsworth, Jr., the textile machinery magnate. He also presented Mr. Rich Summerell, who explained plans for the Verdae Development on part of the Hollingsworth property.

Spring Meeting, May 7, 2006

Canal Insurance Company Auditorium

President Albert Taylor welcomed the members and guests. Alex McPherson, treasurer, reported that the Society had assets of \$130,257. The following slate of officers for the coming year was presented for the vote of the members: president: Harry Edwards, 1st; vice president: David Quattlebaum; members: at-large: Kelly Odom, Hamlin Withington, Chuck Timmons. The slate was elected by acclamation. Appreciation was expressed to Richard Sawyer for donating copies of 1000 postcards of Greenville and photographs taken between 1900 and 1930. John Zimmerman introduced Anne King McCuen, who gave a paper on the history of the Poinsett Club.

Fall Meeting, October 22, 2006

Canal Insurance Company Auditorium

President Harry Edwards welcomed everyone and thanked Chuck Timmons for the use of the auditorium. Alex McPherson, treasurer, reported total assets of \$130,449, of which \$20,507 was designated for the preservation of the Coxe Collection of Historical Photographs. Dr. Jeffrey Willis was introduced and presented a program of photographs from the Coxe Collection entitled "Side Streets of Old Downtown Greenville."

Winter Meeting, February 11, 2007
Canal Insurance Company Auditorium

President Edwards called the meeting to order and welcomed members and guests. Sidney Thompson, executive director, reported that the total assets of the Society was \$131,351. Wilbur Bridgers introduced William Gilfillin, who gave a paper on the career of William R. Ward, the architect of a number of outstanding homes in Greenville.

Spring Meeting, May 6, 2007
Canal Insurance Company Auditorium

Alex McPherson, treasurer, reported that the Society had a balance of \$136,574. President Edwards introduced Blake Praytor, a photographer who has agreed to photograph structures in Greenville of architectural interest. The purpose of the project was to learn which buildings were in danger of being destroyed, and what action could be taken to prevent their demolition. President Edwards presented a slate of officers for the coming year: David Quattlebaum for 1st vice president, Kelly Odom for 2nd vice president, Mary Rutledge for secretary, and Alex McPherson for treasurer. Nominated as members-at-large were Elizabeth Gower, Elliott Adams Easley, and Max Cochran. The slate was elected by acclamation. Margaret Brockman introduced Jim Gossett of the Conestee Foundation, who spoke on the progress being achieved in developing the Lake Conestee Nature Park.

Fall Meeting, October 21, 2007
Canal Insurance Company Auditorium

Alex McPherson, treasurer, reported that the assets of the Society were \$139,355. The value of the Coxe Collection Fund was \$19,744. Kelly Odom, program chairman, introduced Dave Partridge, who spoke on the history of the Greenville-Spartanburg International Airport. Mr. Partridge's presentation was based on his recent book, *The Greenville-Spartanburg International Airport: Gateway to the World*. President Harry Edwards announced that Jeff Willis, publications editor, was being honored as the recipient of the 2007 South Carolina Governor's Award for the Humanities.

**Winter Meeting, February 24, 2008
Canal Insurance Company Auditorium**

The minutes of the last meeting were read and the treasurer's report was given. The total assets of the Society were \$136,690, with \$19,661 in the Coxe Collection Fund. President Harry Edwards read a resolution honoring the memory of William N. Cruikshank, who served as president of the Historical Society from 1982-1984.

William Nolley Cruikshank

WHEREAS, **William Nolley Cruikshank** was a charter member of the Greenville County Historical Society, served on committees and was always a strong advocate and supporter of the Society,

WHEREAS, his candor has both benefitted the Greenville County Historical Society and the larger community,

WHEREAS, his vision for this community was demonstrated by his service on the Public Works Commission and his efforts to provide Greenville County with an adequate and quality supply of water,

WHEREAS, his interest in the history of the community extended to his work with the Roper Mountain Center and the creation of buildings for the Center, and his service as historian for parts of the textile industry in Greenville,

NOW BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Greenville County Historical Society, acknowledges with admiration and deep appreciation the life and work of William Nolley Cruikshank and that the Society expresses sympathy to his family by sending them a copy of this resolution and that this resolution be printed in the *Proceedings and Papers* of this Society.

This resolution was passed on the twenty-first day of February in the year 2008 by the Greenville County Historical Society Board of Directors.

The program chairman, Kelly Odom, introduced the speaker, Mrs. Debbie Hatcher, who was with the Chicora Foundation in Columbia. The Chicora Foundation is a non-profit organization which provides a broad range of cemetery preservation assistance. Mrs. Hatcher spoke on "Springwood Cemetery: Its History and the Need for Its Preservation."

Spring Meeting, May 18, 2008
Canal Insurance Company Auditorium

The secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, and the treasurer reported assets of 145,242, with \$19,431 allotted to the Coxe Collection Fund. The following slate of officers was offered for election: Mary Rutledge, president; Chuck Timmons, 1st vice president; Kay Smith, secretary; members-at-large, Thomas Coker III and Julie McKissick. The slate was approved by acclamation. Kelly Odom, program chairman; introduced Dr. Darrell Jervey, who spoke about the Jervey, Ear, Eye, Nose, and Throat Hospital established in 1922.

Fall Meeting, October 19, 2008
Canal Insurance Company Auditorium

President Mary Rutledge called the meeting to order and welcomed guests. Treasurer Alex McPherson reported \$141,367 in the Treasury, of which \$18,655 was designated for the Coxe Collection. William Gilfilin presented a resolution to honor the life and memory of Wilbur Y. Bridgers, a former president of the Society.

Wilbur Y. Bridgers

WHEREAS, WILBUR Y. BRIDGERS served as vice president of the Greenville County Historical Society from 1994-1996 and as president from 1996 to 2000, and faithfully watched over the affairs of the Society and has been a moving force and strong advocate of the Society in preserving the history of the region, and

WHEREAS, the expertise that he gained as a bank trust officer was used to promote the financial needs of the Society, especially the raising of more than \$200,000 for the reprocessing of the chemically unstable negatives of the Coxe Collection of Historical Greenville Photographs, and thereby saved the collection from destruction, and

WHEREAS, his community involvement has benefitted both the Society and the larger community especially by his acting as trustee for several of Greenville's most generous foundations, and his involvement in Meals on Wheels of Greenville and the Greenville Literacy Association, and

WHEREAS, the Association of Fundraising Professionals

recognized his contributions by awarding him the Outstanding Philanthropist Award in 2007,

NOW BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Greenville County Historical Society acknowledges and expresses thanks for the hard work of Wilbur Bridgers for the Society and the larger community of Greenville.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution will be published in the *Proceedings and Papers* of this Society and copies of this resolution be sent to members of the Bridgers family.

PASSED the nineteenth day of October in the year 2008 by the Greenville County Historical Society at its Fall Meeting.

Kelly Odom introduced the speaker, Courtenay Tollison, Assistant Professor of History at Furman University, who spoke about major developments at Furman in the twentieth century, including the merger of Furman University with the Greenville Woman's College in the 1930s and the move to a new campus in the 1950s.

Winter Meeting, February 22, 2009

Canal Insurance Company Auditorium

The Winter Meeting of the Greenville County Historical Society was called to order by President Mary Rutledge. Kay Newsom Smith, Secretary, read the minutes from the October 19, 2008 meeting. Alex McPherson gave the Treasurer's Report, which stated the bank account balance to be \$135, 718. Past President Albert Taylor read a resolution honoring immediate Past President Harry Edwards, who had recently died.

Harry L. Edwards

WHEREAS, Harry L. Edwards served as President of the Greenville County Historical Society from 2006 to 2008 and prior thereto as Vice President and Program Chairman, and Director, and in such capacities was a strong advocate of maintaining an accurate history of Greenville county, and

WHEREAS, through his considerable skills as an attorney, he contributed much to both the Liberty Corporation and Liberty Life Insurance Company, which for many years was a leading business

endeavor in the county, and

WHEREAS, this lifelong resident of Greenville County, descended from some of the founding families therein, developed a keen interest and extensive knowledge of the history of our home and used his knowledge to contribute greatly to this Society, and

WHEREAS, his widespread interest led him to serve on the scholarship committees of Wofford College and the Graduate Business School of the University of South Carolina, and

WHEREAS, his devotion to his wife and family mirrored the integrity with which he dealt with everyone.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Greenville County Historical Society acknowledges and expresses thanks for the work of Harry Edwards in the Society and in Greenville

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this Resolution be published in the *Proceedings and Papers* of the Society, and a copy of this resolution be sent to members of the Edwards family.

Kelly Odom, Program Chairman, introduced Jeff Willis, Professor of History Emeritus at Converse College, who read a paper on "The Cunningham Architectural Firm." The firm, which was active during the first half of the twentieth century, was organized by the brothers, Frank Harrison Cunningham and Joseph Gibert Cunningham, who designed many significant buildings and homes in Greenville and the surrounding counties. The program was accompanied by a slide presentation.

Spring Meeting, May 17, 2009

Canal Insurance Company Auditorium

President Mary Rutledge welcomed new members and called upon Alex McPherson to give the treasurer's report. The Society had a balance of \$143,070 in the bank. President Rutledge announced the proposed slate of officers for 2009-2010: Mary Rutledge, president; Charles Timmons, first vice-president; Kelly Odom, second vice-president; Kay Smith, secretary; Thomas H. Coker III, treasurer; members-at-large: Elizabeth Gower, Hamlin Withington, Ann Sherard, Max Cochran, Elliott Easley, and Julie McKissick. Kelly Odom introduced John Hall, retired Director of Engineering for Woodside Mills, who talked about his memories of The Woodside Mill Community.

Fall Meeting, October 25, 2009

Canal Insurance Company Auditorium

Tom Coker, treasurer, reported that the Society had a bank balance of \$139,197. President Mary Rutledge thanked Chuck Timmons for the use of the Canal Insurance Company Auditorium. The speaker for the meeting was John Boyanoski, journalist and author of *Ghosts of Upstate South Carolina*. He discussed some of the tales in his book. Sidney Thompson, executive director, announced the arrival of the heritage ornament for 2009, which shows the waterfall on the Reedy River in the heart of downtown Greenville.

Winter Meeting, February 28, 2010

Canal Insurance Company Auditorium

Treasurer, Tom Coker, reported that the Society received revenues of \$19,632 during the first ten months of 2009. He stated that the bank account balance was \$134,132. Kelly Odom, program chairman, introduced William B. Long, Jr., who is a long-time admirer of Josh White, a Greenville native who became a famous blues and folk singer, with a career spanning thirty years. Long discussed White's contributions to American music.

Spring Meeting, April 25, 2010

Canal Insurance Company Auditorium

Tom Coker gave a financial report which showed that as of March 31, 2010, the Society had \$133,950 in assets and \$425 in liabilities. The Society had \$22,764 in income for the fiscal year and a net loss of \$1,628. A slate of officers was presented and approved by the membership: president, Max Cochran; 1st first vice president, Mary Louise King Taylor; 2nd vice president, Kelly Odom; secretary, Kay Newsom Williams; treasurer, Thomas H. Coker III; members-at-large, Murphy Armstrong and Bart Ellis. Kelly Odom introduced Colonel Frank Foster who presented a paper on the History of the Greenville Country Club.

Fall Meeting, October 10, 2010
Canal Insurance Company Auditorium

Second Vice President Kelly Odom presided in the absence of President Max Cochran. Treasurer Tom Coker reported that as of August 31, 2010, the Society had assets of \$138,357 and liabilities of \$284,44. There was cash on hand of \$4,547. Allen McCalla, director of the Greenville Little Theater, spoke on the "History of the Greenville Little Theater." The first theatrical performances presented in Greenville were in 1836 by the Theatrical Corps, a forerunner of the Greenville Little Theater. In 1926 the Greenville Little Theater was founded.

Winter Meeting, February 27, 2011
Canal Insurance Company Auditorium

President Max Cochran called the meeting to order. Treasurer Tom Coker reported that as of January 31, 2011, the Society had assets of \$129,291 and liabilities of \$143. Income for the year totaled \$22,943, with a net loss of \$4,376. The meeting was informed of the death of Choice McCain, who served the Society as president for two terms. Kelly Odom introduced James Burford, a teacher at Tri-County Technical College, who spoke on "Daily Life and Technology in the Revolutionary Upcountry, 1750-1800.

Spring Meeting, May 1, 2011
Markley Chapel, Christ Church Episcopal

In celebration of the Society's 50th anniversary, the Spring Meeting was held in the Markley Chapel of Christ Church Episcopal, with a large number of members and guests in attendance. Bishop Donald Hultstrand gave an opening prayer. President Max Cochran recognized all past and current officers of the Society, who were present. The following slate of officers for 2011-2012 was presented to the membership and approved: president, Max Cochran; 1st vice president, Mary Louise Taylor; 2nd vice president, Bart Ellis; secretary, Penny Reeves; treasurer Thomas H. Coker III; members-at-large, Murphy Armstrong, Elizabeth Gower, Julie McKissick, Ann Sherard, Hamlin Withington, Cathy Mebane. Kay Williams and Kelly Odom, who were retiring from the Board, were thanked for their service. President Cochran announced the donation to the Society of the extensive photograph collection of the late Greenville

photographer, Henry Elrod. James Redmond introduced Dr. Jeff Willis, who gave a History of the Greenville County Historical Society During Its First Fifty Years. At the conclusion of the meeting, members and guests celebrated at a champagne reception.

Fall Meeting, October 9, 2011

Canal Insurance Company Auditorium

The minutes for the May 1, 2011 meeting were read and approved. Tom Coker gave the Treasurer's Report, stating assets to be \$127,849 and showing income of \$1500 for the first five months of the fiscal year. Several announcements were made by President Max Cochran: the Henry Elrod Collection of nearly 1000 photographs from nitrate negatives was being copied and catalogued. The year's heritage ornament was of the old Liberty Life Building. Bart Ellis introduced Paul Ellis, who gave a paper on "The History of Parks in Greenville County." Mr. Ellis talked about some of the new parks that were being developed in the county.

Winter Meeting, February 26, 2012

Canal Insurance Company Auditorium

Following approval of the minutes for the Fall Meeting, Tom Coker gave the treasurer's report, stating that the Society had \$121,324 in the bank. President Max Cochran showed a newly printed poster that would be distributed to businesses throughout Greenville to increase public awareness of the Society. Bart Ellis introduced Don Koonce who pointed out that progress in Greenville has resulted in the destruction of numerous historic buildings but that many such structures survive and should be preserved. Eleven textile mill buildings survived and more than 2000 mill houses. New uses for these needed to be found.

Spring Meeting, May 6, 2012

Greenville Hospital System Auditorium

The slate of officers for 2012-2013, submitted by the nominating committee, was accepted by a unanimous vote of the members present. The following officers were elected: president, Max Cochran; 1st vice president, Bett White; 2nd vice president, Bart Ellis; secretary, Leonette Neal; treasurer, Thomas H. Coker III; members-at-large, Murphy Armstrong, Cathy Mebane, Julie McKissick, Ann Sherard, Mason A.

Goldsmith, and Hamlin Withington. Retiring board members Elizabeth Gower, Mary Louise King, and Penny Reeves were thanked for their service. Bart Ellis introduced Dave Partridge, who spoke about his recent book, co-authored with Fay Towell, *Transformation: The Story of the Greenville Hospital System University Medical Center*. The book was published as part of the hospital's centennial celebration.

Fall Meeting, October 14, 2012

Salvation Army Kroc Corps Community Center

Tom Coker, treasurer, announced that the assets as of September 30, 2012, were \$132,516 with liabilities of \$315. Total income for the fiscal year was \$26,184, with a net profit of \$14,354. President Max Cochran announced that the Graham Foundation had awarded the Society a \$9,000 grant. He also reported that the Society was in the process of securing the photographic collection of Joe Jordan. That procurement would add to the Society's present photographic library, which includes the Coxe, Elrod, and Landing Collections. The year's heritage ornament of the house "Whitehall," was available for purchase at the meeting. Bart Ellis introduced Kelly Odom; who spoke about, and showed images from, his recent book, *Greenville's Augusta Road*.

Winter Meeting, February 24, 2013

Salvation Army Kroc Corps Community Center

The treasurer, Tom Coker, reported that the total assets of the Society were \$112,169 and that liabilities were \$355. Total income since the beginning of the fiscal year was \$36,383, with a net loss of \$5,991. President Max Cochran informed the members of a successful partnership between the Society and a local art gallery, City Lights. Dr. A. C. Brown of Atlanta donated \$1450 of his sales to the Society. The sales included Dr. Brown's painting of Shoeless Joe Jackson. Max Cochran introduced the speaker, Knox White, whose remarks concentrated upon the statues of 19th-century historical figures in the downtown Greenville area.

Spring Meeting, May 19, 2013

Salvation Army Kroc Corps Community Center

The Treasurer's Report stated that the Society's assets were \$111, 937. A slate of officers for 2013-2014 was proposed by the Nominating

Committee and accepted by a unanimous vote. Those elected were: Max Cochran, president; Bett White, 1st vice president; Bart Ellis, 2nd vice president; Leonette Neal, secretary; Thomas H. Coker III, treasurer; members-at-large: Don Koonce, Cathy Mebane, Julie McKissick, Kelly Odom, Ann Sherard, Mason A. (Andy) Goldsmith. Bart Ellis introduced Dean Stuart Campbell, a native of the Dark Corner of Greenville County, who spoke on "Twice-Told Tales of the Dark Corner."

Fall Meeting, October 27, 2013

Salvation Army Kroc Corps Community Center

The meeting of the members of the Greenville County Historical Society was called to order by President Max Cochran. Nancy Crosland Taylor was introduced as the newly appointed secretary of the Society to replace Leonette Neal. Tom Coker presented the Treasurer's report, which reflected the Society's assets as being \$108,666.82. Kelly Odom was introduced as a new member-at-large of the Society's Board. President Cochran introduced resolutions honoring two deceased past presidents of the Society, Choice McCoin and Jim Casteel.

Alice Choice McCoin

WHEREAS, Choice McCoin was a resident of Greenville for her entire life, and

WHEREAS, she devoted her life to the promotion and preservation of the heritage of Greenville as a founding member of the Greenville County Historical Society and as the first person to serve as president of the Historical Society for two terms, and as the founder of *The New Greenville Mountaineer*, and

WHEREAS, she was the author of *Greenville County: A Pictorial History*, a pioneer work that is still used by those researching Greenville History today, and

WHEREAS, as a member of the Thursday Club she authored numerous research papers which expanded the knowledge of the history of Greenville, and

WHEREAS, she delivered several well-researched papers on Greenville history before the Greenville County Historical Society, and which papers were subsequently published in *The Proceedings and Papers of the Greenville County Historical Society*, and

WHEREAS, she contributed to the intellectual life of her community by being a founding member of a book club, which the members named in her honor: the McCoin Book Club, and

WHEREAS, her devotion to Faith Memorial Chapel in Cedar Mountain and its growth and preservation demonstrated her love for her heritage,
 BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Greenville County Historical Society acknowledges with admiration and deep appreciation the life and work of Choice McCoin.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution be printed in the *Proceedings and Papers* of the Society and that copies of this resolution be given to members of her family and to her friends.

PASSED the twenty-seventh day of October in the year 2013 by the Greenville County Historical Society at its Fall Meeting.

James Casteel

WHEREAS, Jim Casteel was a member of the Greenville County Historical Society, served as President of the Society from 1994 to 1996, was a director of the Society, served on committees, and was always a strong advocate and supporter of the Society, and

WHEREAS, he served his country in the United States Navy during World War II, and afterwards he continued to serve his community as a member of the vestry of Christ Church and as a member of the Board of Governors of the Poinsett Club, and

WHEREAS, he tirelessly worked to preserve the history of Greenville by initiating the placement of a statue of Vardy McBee, the "Father of Greenville," on Main Street and was responsible for raising the necessary funds and identifying a sculptor to carry out the project, and

WHEREAS, he was a devoted husband and father,

NOW BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Greenville County Historical Society acknowledges with admiration and deep appreciation the life and work of James D. Casteel and that the Society expresses sympathy to his family by sending them a copy of this resolution and that this resolution be printed in the *Proceedings and Papers* of this Society.

Passed the twenty-seventh day of October in the year 2013 by the Greenville County Historical Society at its fall meeting.

Announcement was made that the stained-glass ornament for 2013 was

available. The ornament featured the Southern Railway Depot. Vice President Bart Ellis introduced Dr. Judith Bainbridge, who read her well-researched paper about the founding of the Greenville Women's College.

Winter Meeting, February 23, 2014

Salvation Army Kroc Corps Community Center

The meeting was called to order by President Max Cochran. Nancy Crosland Taylor, secretary, read the minutes from the previous meeting; and Tom Coker, treasurer, presented the Treasurer's Report, which reflected the Society's assets as being \$108,666.82. Kelly Odom spoke about an effort to save the old Wilkins house on Augusta Road from demolition. 2nd Vice President Bart Ellis introduced James D. Sheppard, who presented a program about the old Swamp Rabbit train, complete with photographs. Carol Gibson spoke regarding music written about railroads.

Spring Meeting, May 4, 2014

Salvation Army Kroc Corps Community Center

President Max Cochran called the meeting to order and asked Nancy Crosland Taylor, secretary to read the minutes from the Winter Meeting. Tom Coker presented the treasurer's report, stating that the Society had assets of \$100,604.26 and liabilities of \$423.63. Total revenue for the 12 months ending in March 31, 2014, was \$24,454.69, and the Society had a net loss for the period of \$8,152.07. The following slate of officers was proposed for election: for president, Max Cochran; for 1st vice president, Dan Hancock; for 2nd vice president, Bart Ellis; for secretary, Nancy Crosland Taylor; for treasurer, Tom Coker. The following candidates were nominated for the position of member-at-large of the Board of Directors: Anthony Cox, Andy Goldsmith, Don Koonce, Cathy Mebane, Julie McKissick, and Kelly Odom. The slate of candidates was elected by acclamation. Vice President Bart Ellis introduced Bill Fitzpatrick who discussed his efforts to research, and highlight the location of, historic properties in the Upcountry of South Carolina.

Fall Meeting, October 19, 2014**Salvation Army Kroc Corps Community Center**

The meeting was opened by President Max Cochran. The minutes for the Spring Meeting of the society were then read and the treasurer's report was presented. The latter reported that the Society had a net profit for the first six months of the financial year of \$2,130.34. Announcement was made that Sidney Rutledge Thompson, who had recently retired as executive director of the Society, had been created Executive Director Emerita by the Board of the Society. President Cochran presented her with a commemorative vase and read a resolution in gratitude for her years of service to the Society. Announcement was made that Lucy Quinn had been chosen as the Society's new executive director. The speaker for the Fall Meeting, Ron Gregory, discussed the Civil War Battle of Cedar Creek and its connections with the Greenville area and the South Carolina Upcountry.

**John D. Hollingsworth, Jr.
And My Experiences Working With Him
Irvine T. Welling, Jr.***

John D. Hollingsworth, Jr.; an only child, was born in Atlanta, Georgia, on December 26, 1917. His family moved to Greenville when he was very young.

Mr. Hollingsworth's grandfather, Pinckney, had started a business of repairing textile carding machines in 1894, using a mule drawn wagon on which was mounted a lathe and other tools, and traveling from mill to mill to do the repairs. After the grandfather's death, Mr. Hollingsworth's father, John D. Hollingsworth, carried on the business using the name, John D. Hollingsworth by Himself. In 1919, the father traded in his wagon for a truck, a 1917 Model Signal, with solid rubber tires and a four-cylinder Red Seal Continental engine. At the age of 10, the young John started accompanying his father on the trips to the mills, becoming familiar with textile machinery and how to make the repairs.

The garage behind the family's modest five-room house on Oregon Street in Greenville was the base for his father's business. The mother prepared breakfast and lunch for the few employees. As John grew older he became more active in the business. He also had a newspaper route as a youth and later told me how difficult it was to collect from his customers. John graduated from Greenville High School and became a friend of Red Hughes. A yearbook showed he was a home room president and member of the Drama Club. He enrolled in

*Irvine T. (Buck) Welling, Jr. was a native of Darlington, South Carolina. He graduated from the University of South Carolina in 1939, *summa cum laude*. After graduation, he was employed by Elliott Davis L.L.C., a regional accounting firm, with which he was associated for a period of 61 years. He was president of the South Carolina Association of CPAs. During World War II, he served in the Navy aboard a ship in the south Pacific. He was a close advisor to John D. Hollingsworth for over 35 years, and was instrumental in the establishment of The Hollingsworth Funds, Inc. Upon Mr. Hollingsworth's death, he became its first chairman in 1996 and served until his retirement in 2010. Welling died in 2010. His paper was given at a meeting of the Greenville County Historical Society on February 26, 2006.

Furman University in the late 1930s but left after one year, stating that his father needed him in the business. At that point, his father changed the name of the business to John D. Hollingsworth and Son on Wheels.

John's father died in February 1942. The mother and son inherited the business. The probate court records show that the assets consisted of a \$300 truck, \$2,200 of machinery, \$10,000 cash, and a 1934 Buick sedan.

After his father's death, the 25-year-old Hollingsworth met Ella Mae Bennett, an office manager at Woodside Mills in Simpsonville, and hired her to handle the office work for the business. In January 1944, he received his first U.S. patent for an invention that allowed textile machinery to better process synthetic fibers. The next month he was drafted into the Navy. In March, he married Ella Bennett and left her to run the business while he was away. A year later, the couple's only child, Mary Jane, was born.

After the war, John decided that the workshop on Oregon Street was too small and bought property on Laurens Road for the shop and which also included a modest brick home. He continued to expand his business and in the 1950s perfected metallic card clothing which revolutionized the textile carding process. The results were greatly increased speed and improvement in quality of yarn. Mills converting to the use of the metallic clothing could significantly reduce the number of carding machines required and the number of workers to operate them. As is often repeated, "Build a better mousetrap and the world will come to your door." With his metallic wire and increased speed successes, Hollingsworth had become the industry's preeminent name for improving card room technology. Textile mills came knocking on his door and wanted his expertise applied to their card rooms. He also began purchasing used cards and completely rebuilding them. These two products greatly increased sales and profits, and together with excellent service attributed to his wealth. Hollingsworth's success is even more remarkable when viewed in the context of the entire American textile machinery industry. During the past four decades, many revered names in American textile machinery circles disappeared. Names like Draper, Whiting, Crompton & Knowles, and Roberts succumbed to being acquired and ignored by new owners. These and many other companies like them

failed to invest in research and development and could not compete with firms in Germany, Switzerland, and Japan that were seizing the moment and improving textile machinery.

I first knew John in March 1964 when Wesley Walker, an attorney friend, called to see if I could handle another client. As a result, John came to my office dressed in his khaki work clothes with his wrist watch strapped through a top button hole near his collar. He told me that he was separated from his wife who had been preparing their income tax returns and he needed an accountant to prepare his returns for 1963. He agreed to employ me to do the work provided I would personally do it and that I could not tell anyone that I was working for him. I quickly learned that he was very private, secretive, a perfectionist, and a genius. The company had a security gate and I was directed to work in a windowless room. Lunch was brought to me there. I was shocked to find that while this was a significant business (annual sales of about nine million dollars), they had no accounting books. There were stacks of cancelled checks wrapped with different colored ribbon to signify the type of expenses. Customer collections were recorded in a notebook. I knew that this would be a big job and finally he agreed that I could use one of the firm's staff accountants to assist me. I was also shocked to learn that the business was not incorporated and as an individual owner he was subject to the maximum federal tax rate of 80%. Of course, one of our first recommendations was that he incorporate the business which was done later that year. I found that the business had been operating for tax purposes on a cash basis even though it had substantial accounts receivable and inventories. Upon examination, the Internal Revenue Service found many errors on prior years' tax returns and changed business to the accrual basis. This resulted in very large income tax deficiencies which Hollingsworth had to pay off over a period of years.

One of the reasons for the success of the business was the excellent service he offered his customers. He maintained a large fleet of tractor-trailers, mobile vans, and automobiles with a large garage to maintain them. His trucks did not show the company's name but bore the image of the United States flag. He also had an aviation department which at one time had six planes, including a King Air. The company had its own airplane hangar and pilots. The planes were used to fly technicians to textile mills in the southeast.

John was very aggressive in his sales efforts and became depressed when they lost orders to competitors, whom he referred to as outlaws. He did not advertise or have his own textile equipment showroom; although in later years he had a large booth at the textile shows in Greenville and abroad. He had souvenirs or small gifts placed in the boxes delivered to customer mills in hopes the overseers would favor his products. His company lacked the type organization that a similar-sized business would have. At one time he employed a consulting firm to set up an organization structure but it was never utilized. The company members mostly reported to him. In many ways he was not an astute business man. He had a love of machinery and made many purchases of the latest expensive technological machines that could not be economically justified for his production requirements. His goal was to produce capital equipment and become the world's largest textile machinery manufacturer. He spent millions on engineers and efforts to make the latest type capital equipment but ultimately was not successful. Shortly before his death, he decided that he needed to build a large addition to his plant for his planned product expansion. The project was costly and required debt financing. Today, it is used only for warehousing. Despite his lack of business expertise, he was able to accumulate a large net worth from his original core products and his wise purchases of real estate. Whenever he purchased additional property, he would immediately plant pine trees if the property was not already wooded. In addition to his love of the trees, it qualified the property for agricultural use at lower property tax rates.

My career was impacted when he decided to go international. Over the next several years, I became involved representing Mr. Hollingsworth at meetings with foreign bankers, accounting firms, and the personnel at foreign plants. One time, at their request, I met with the German plant's workers council (labor union) so that I could inform Mr. Hollingsworth that the then plant manager was not doing a good job. I was involved in the negotiations for acquisition of additional companies. In 1967, a German supplier of a machinery product, which he imported, offered to sell him their business. I visited the plant located in a small village in a beautiful area of the Black Forest. After John agreed to make the purchase, I visited a German attorney in New York City to get his advice on the purchase. Later John and I went to Germany to close the

transaction. The closing was to be before a notary in Frankfurt. A notary in Germany is quite different from one here. He came out in a judge's type robe and conducted the closing as a judicial process. The two owners were present as well as an interpreter for our benefit. We soon became deadlocked over a matter of providing security for the deferred part of the purchase price. This had not been previously mentioned. We continued discussions through lunchtime and were offered no food.

At five o'clock that afternoon, we asked for a recess so that we could return to the hotel and telephone the German attorney in New York. He offered some advice and also gave us the names of two local attorneys in Frankfurt if we needed help. At around 8:00 that night, still with no food offered, we decided we did need help and I called one of the attorneys at his office. Much to our surprise, he was still at his office and agreed to join our discussions. We were delighted to learn that he spoke excellent English having spent some time in the States. The meeting lasted until 2:00 a.m. with still no food. Of course, the hotel restaurant was closed upon our return so we found a small café nearby where no one spoke English. We recognized the word for eggs so that was what we ordered. The continuation of our deliberations was resumed two days later and lasted from 9:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. No food was offered during this meeting either. We had noted that the notary and the interpreter always sided with the sellers and found out that the notary was also the attorney for the sellers and the interpreter had been a war-time prisoner of the United States. Despite these obstacles, we did complete the purchase that evening. Incidentally, our new German attorney continued to represent the purchased business for several years, and he and his wife became personal friends and later visited Greenville.

The only vacation I recall Hollingsworth taking was a trip he had the wife of our new attorney arrange in Germany. He invited his Greenville attorney, Wesley Walker and his wife, and me and my wife, Margaret, to go on the trip. We traveled in a stretched Mercedes with a driver. John accompanied us for a few days and then left to attend to some business in Switzerland. While in Munich, Mrs. Krohn made reservations for us to have dinner in the revolving restaurant at the Olympic tower. She also invited a female friend to be John's guest. The women thought John's clothes were not appropriate for the occasion, so they took him

over to a men's clothing store to purchase him a new suit. The salesman was dressed in a tuxedo, so that showed what a fancy store it was. The salesman discovered that John was wearing white athletic socks, which he always wore, and in a shocked expression said: "Those have got to go."

John later built a manufacturing plant in Brazil and bought a plant in Mexico. He also set up a service facility in England. One time he sent me to Sweden to investigate the possibility of purchasing a business there. I advised against the purchase but a few years later, he did acquire it. He had the desire to be one of the world's largest textile machinery companies and once sent me to India along with Jack Taylor, an attorney, and a couple of his employees to investigate the possibility of establishing a plant there. This was an interesting but depressing trip because of the poverty we observed. One day there, we were being driven to a large city by a large Punjab man when the road became blocked with truckers on strike because of high gas prices. After being stuck in the backed-up traffic for a long time, our driver pulled out of line and followed a truck which had turned into the thick woods or jungle onto a narrow dirt road previously used in constructing a canal. After some distance the truck ahead stopped abruptly because it could not pass a low hanging tree limb. While we were waiting for them to saw off the limb, we heard a rustling outside the car and there stood a huge monkey looking in our car window. Our group advised against setting up a plant in India and this time he followed our advice. One benefit from this trip was that we did get to visit the Taj Mahal.

John for many years had an urgent desire to purchase the Saco Lowell textile machinery plant in Easley which produced a large range of textile capital equipment and was devastated when he learned a UK company was acquiring it before he had an opportunity to make a bid. He still yearned to own the Easley business and a few years later, I went with him to England where he tried unsuccessfully to purchase the Easley plant. He did not give up though and after a few more trips, an agreement was reached to make the purchase. A few days after returning to Greenville, we received a telephone call at 5:00 a.m. advising that the owner of the company had gone into receivership. John, Jack Taylor, two employees, and I flew back to England that afternoon to begin negotiations with the

receiver. After several meetings, the receiver rejected Hollingsworth's offer. John was very upset and despondent and finally had our local merchant banker telephone the receiver in the middle of the night with an increased offer which was ultimately accepted. Jack and I devised a way to save him one million dollars on the purchase, and John was so thrilled that he upgraded our return air tickets to first class. In order to purchase the Easley plant he also had to purchase a larger textile machinery business in England and one in Spain. The English plant was located in a huge building and once employed 5,000 workers, although at the time of purchase had far less.

Later that year he purchased another textile machinery company north of Dusseldorf, Germany, which produced a range of textile capital equipment. This purchase was financed almost 100% with a German bank and the loan involved a lien on the Black Forest plant as well. A few years later there was a slump in the textile machinery industry and both plants were placed in receivership. John did individually repurchase from the receiver the assets of the Black Forest plant exclusive of the real estate, and it was still owned at the time of his death.

The Easley plant was very large containing 500,000 square feet covering ten acres together with about 200 additional acres. In former times, it employed 800 workers. He sold this business a couple of years prior to his death but retained ownership of the real estate.

In addition to the Greenville and Easley plants and those overseas, he had service centers in Canada, Massachusetts, Alabama, and Texas.

During the long years of my association with Mr. Hollingsworth, I made many trips with him and without him to the international plants. One morning he called about ten o'clock requesting that I go with him to Germany that afternoon. Over the years, I made over 30 trips to Germany and several to England, Spain, and Mexico, and once to Brazil. One trip was to East Germany just two weeks after its reunification with West Germany, here again to purchase another plant. This was a most interesting time to visit the area. Once you crossed the former border, the roads were in bad shape and the buildings looked as though they had not been painted since World War I. The residents rode around in very fragile automobiles called Trabant or Trabies. They were built with very thin metal. After reunification, many people went over into West

Germany and bought up all the used cars they could find. They also bought all the bananas. Incidentally, John bought one of the Trabies and had it sent to the States to add to his auto collection. After it arrived it had to be returned since the Tralie did not have required emission controls. He did purchase a small plant in East Germany but not the larger target one. Incidentally, the purchased plant had been previously owned by the family from whom he purchased the Black Forest plant. When the Russians came into East Germany the owners had to flee through the country to West Germany. There they rented a former army building from the government and set up a similar plant. To equip the plant, they borrowed some machinery from the Swedish company which Mr. Hollingsworth later acquired. His international businesses and these trips certainly broadened my accounting career.

John, not being socially inclined, several times asked Margaret and me to entertain important foreign customers and plant managers visiting Greenville. On one occasion he invited the local German banker, the burgomaster, and the state governor to Greenville, and we entertained them. Once we took the German manager and his wife on a weekend trip to Hilton Head. They were very excited to see their first alligator and turtle, since they do not have them in Germany. They took many pictures of them to show their friends back home.

John loved land and greenery and began purchasing real estate in the 1950s with the profits of his thriving business. In 1964 he bought the 13,000-acre Kress Plantation in Beaufort and Jasper Counties without setting foot on it. He named it Buckfield Plantation. He had been referred to it by a real estate broker and flew over it in his plane. He thought it was beautiful. At one time he operated a large cattle farm on the property and carried on timber operations. He rarely visited the plantation personally. John liked to purchase property adjoining that which he already owned but complained that, by so doing, he was increasing the prices of the adjoining land. Red Hughes, a friend and at one time a real estate advisor, had him set up a land holding company named Michigan Agri-Chemical. Red thought that with that name, nearby property owners would think that a fertilizer factory was going to be built on the property, thereby reducing the value of their adjoining property.

Later, Hollingsworth bought Binden Plantation which contained 1,300 acres and was formerly owned by Ted Turner's father. A month prior to his death, he bought another 3,700 acre-plantation in Jasper County, financing most of the purchase price.

John was a very private, eccentric man. He was very frugal and spent little on himself, although he was generous to others. Once I mentioned to him that the heating system at our home was out of order. When I returned home, I found that he had delivered a new Aladdin kerosene stove and two five-gallon drums of kerosene. For many years he lived in an Airstream trailer in the woods behind the plant and drove a Volkswagen Rabbit. He could be tough but usually was very good to his employees and referred to them as company members. If a member or any of his family needed to go to a distant hospital, he would have one of his fleet of planes fly them there. He always gave toys to the children of company members at Christmas; and once when visiting a warehouse area, I found a building full of boxed toys. He did not participate in community activities and few outsiders ever knew him. He occasionally would eat at the Red Lobster with his secretary. His hobbies were the business and ownership of land. He was a purchaser, not a seller. One time I advised him to sell a tract on Laurens Road, and I do not believe he ever forgave me for this advice. He tried to buy the property back the following year. At the time of his death on December 30, 2000, Mr. Hollingsworth owned approximately 42,000 acres of land, including 6,000 acres in the upstate. He was a client for 36 years and although I called him John or Mr. H, to him I was always Mr. Welling.

Incidentally, many years after he had attended the one year at Furman, Hollingsworth asked me if I could find out about his grades. I called Dr. David Shi with his request and, a few days later, David called to say that he had found them and was sending a copy. He said that he did not believe I should show them to John and I never did. Although lacking formal education, John could always express himself quite well in meetings with bankers and others, and knew many engineering formulas.

Several years prior to his death, Mr. Hollingsworth informed me, his attorney, and an employee assistant that, when he died, he wanted a very private funeral with no publicity. A letter to that effect was written to a

funeral home. His wishes were carried out immediately after his death with no obituary notice, and he was buried in a plot beside his parents in Springwood Cemetery with but a handful of people present. A couple of years prior to his death, he had moved from the trailer to a nice home in the Parkins Mill Road area owned by a friend. He lived there alone.

Mr. Hollingsworth established Hollingsworth Funds, Inc., a charitable foundation, in December 1976. Upon his death, he left most of his net assets, valued at about \$275 million to this foundation and provided that about 45% of the annual income distribution go to Furman University, 10% to the Greenville YMCA and 45% to public charities in Greenville County. The assets were very illiquid, comprised mostly of real estate and the textile machinery business. The seven Funds directors have had a huge challenge in converting the assets to income producing ones and in diversifying them. Some of the actions taken have been the sale to the textile machinery company's off-shore subsidiaries' assets in Germany, Brazil, England, and Mexico. We closed the aviation department and sold the airplanes. We have sold some of the real estate, including a 16,000-acre plantation in the lower part of the state. Acreage located along I-85 and Laurens Road has been sold and or optioned to Clemson University for the International Center for Automotive Research project and to Cliff Rosen for the Millennium Campus. The proceeds of these sales have been used to pay off debts and invest in conventional securities.

John was a collector of various items consisting of antique cars, old guns, pewter plates, old coins and currency, and even a banjo. All of these were sold after his death.

The Foundation Board's objective is to maximize the return to our beneficiaries. In this connection, we recently announced a master plan for the development of 1,100 acres located along Verdae Boulevard, I-85, and Woodruff Road. This property is situated across I-85 from the Clemson ICAR and Rosen Millennium Campus. We have been told by our consultants that this tract is the most strategically located tract in the state. The plan calls for various types of residential, office, retail, and hotel developments. A full-care retirement center is also included. The plan provides for a large park which will be named "Hollingsworth Legacy Park" and the project will include walking and biking trails.

and greenways. Because of the size of the property, this will be a 20-to-30-year plan. The first phase will be residential and the retirement center. This ultimately will be a city within the City of Greenville. It is projected that 6,500 to 10,000 residents will live in this area and that the project will create about 15,000 jobs. This property has been assessed for property tax purposes as agricultural, resulting in very low property taxes, and the increased assessed values will result in huge increases in property tax revenue to the city, the school district, and the county.

The unique result of this development is that all of the profits generated will flow back to the beneficiaries of Hollingsworth Funds, Inc., all within the Greenville community. Because of the illiquidity of the assets, we had to borrow the \$400,000 for grants in 2001. We have been able to increase the annual grants to \$3,575,000 in 2005. Over a million and a half dollars went to public charities. Since Mr. Hollingsworth established the foundation in 1976, through 2005 the annual grants to the beneficiaries total more than \$7,500,000.

Mr. Hollingsworth's benevolence will be felt in perpetuity.

Greenville-Spartanburg International Airport Upstate South Carolina's Gateway To the World

Dave Partridge*

Three key developments during the late 1950s and early 1960s opened new doors of economic opportunity for South Carolina's Upstate and made possible the prosperity of the late twentieth and early twenty-first century. The critical timing of those developments was vital because the Upstate was falling behind its competitors to the east and west. The region was not keeping pace with the rapidly-expanding global economy.

The first development was the building of Interstate 85. By 1962 most of its almost one hundred miles was open across the Upstate, providing our region with quick and convenient travel to Atlanta and beyond and to Charlotte and the major cities and ports along the east coast. (Later, I-26 was built, crossing I-85 at Spartanburg and offering easy access to our growing state ports and coastal resort communities.) Establishment of a state-wide system of technical education was the second key development. The once dominant textile industry was in decline. Governor Fritz Hollings made technical education his priority. In 1962 Greenville's technical education center opened, the first of several across the state. Those centers, many of them later called colleges, focused on training people for the types of skills that an increasingly sophisticated work force would need to help business and industry remain competitive and to attract new and diverse companies to the area. The building of a regional airport was the third development. It had to be an airport with the facilities and size to attract more airlines with bigger planes and to transport both passengers and cargo between the Upstate and the rest of a fast-shrinking world.

*A native of Canada, Dave Partridge graduated from Bob Jones University in 1961. His broadcasting career included several years at WMUU and WGXL and twelve years when he was a news anchor and reporter as well as news director at WFBC (now WYFF) TV and radio. For eight years he was director of public relations at the Greenville Hospital System and in 1988 opened his communications firm. His paper was given at a meeting of the Greenville County Historical Society on October 21, 2007. Information in the paper was from the book which the Greenville-Spartanburg Airport Commission retained him to research and write for GSP's forty-fifth anniversary in October 2007.

The call for a regional airport had been sounded years earlier. The Upstate had several airports dating back to the 1920s and 1930s, some built to serve as stops on fledgling airmail routes. One of those was the state's first airport which opened at Spartanburg in 1927, just in time to host a visit from a new American hero who was promoting aviation and the need for airports. A few months before, airmail pilot Charles Lindbergh had been the first to fly the Atlantic solo. Almost two decades later, America's other original aviation hero came to Greenville to promote a new kind of airport. Eddie Rickenbacker had been America's top World War I ace. He was now the owner and president of Eastern Airlines. At the invitation of chamber of commerce leaders from several cities, Rickenbacker challenged his audience of more than three hundred to begin planning a regional airport. His planes, he warned, could not continue serving cities only thirty miles apart. Planes would be bigger, heavier, faster. Carefully-located, bigger, more sophisticated regional airports would be needed. Many in the big crowd agreed with Rickenbacker. That was April 5, 1945. It would be twelve years before serious planning began. Pulling the region together to work on such a massive task would be a daunting challenge. Strong leaders were needed.

Since 1939 the founder of Daniel Construction Company and the president of the giant Milliken textile company had worked together designing and building many of Milliken's plants. Charlie Daniel had been promoting the regional airport concept for years. Finally, in 1957, his schedule cleared of other pressing public responsibilities, Daniel, along with Alester Furman, Jr and Walter Brown, met with Roger Milliken and asked him if he would lead the effort to gain support for and build a regional airport. Out of respect for his longtime friend, Charlie Daniel, Milliken agreed.

Over the next year, Milliken and Daniel paid the cost of retaining an engineer, a New York architectural firm and other experts in several disciplines. Milliken also decided he wanted the airport terminal to be attractive and in a beautiful setting. So he retained the renowned landscape architect, R. K. Webel, who was already working on the design of the new Furman University campus. One of Webel's first tasks was to begin creating a garden which Milliken wanted to have

on the runway side of the terminal. Finally, on November 11, 1958, just a year after initial planning had begun, Milliken presented the group's proposal for the airport to a joint meeting of the Greenville and Spartanburg County legislative delegations. Only a month later, after holding committee meetings and having received endorsements for the plan from officials of the Spartanburg and Greenville local airports, the two delegations endorsed the initial airport plan and public funding for it through a proposed tax levy on residents of the two counties. A few days after receiving full legislative approval on March 25, 1959, Governor Hollings signed the bill creating the Greenville-Spartanburg Airport Commission and appointed six original members, three from each of the two counties. Roger Milliken was elected chairman and still held that post in 2007 when the airport observed its forty-fifth anniversary. The other five original commissioners were L. A. Odom and S. J. Workman from Spartanburg County and Hugh Aiken, John Ratterree and W. T. Adams representing Greenville County.

The process of winning federal approval and funding hit many snags and it was not until January 18, 1961, that the initial federal grant was received, so that site preparation work could begin. In the meantime, a proposal to consider as a site the recently-deactivated Donaldson Air Force Base was heard and rebuffed by both the new airport's board and federal officials.

The chosen site lay on a high, gently-rolling plateau partially in Greenville County, mostly in Spartanburg County, and just north of the new I-85, almost halfway between Greenville and Spartanburg. The pastoral farming community around the site was known as Flatwood. The airport, and three decades later BMW, would occupy all of Flatwood. The farms disappeared and the families moved, many nearby. Construction began there in July of 1961 and just fifteen months later, the \$10 million airport received its first Eastern Airlines flight on October 15, 1962. On Sunday, November 4, an estimated fifty thousand people attended dedication ceremonies highlighted by the presence of speeches by many dignitaries and the first aerial acrobatic show in South Carolina by the jets of the Navy's famous Blue Angels.

Known originally as the Piedmont Area Airport, it became popularly known as GSP and was often referred to simply as the jetport. But no

jets arrived until 1965, prompting it to be called derisively by many, the jetless jetport. Indeed, air traffic was sporadic. The airport opened with just Eastern and a small commuter airline. By the mid-1990s, as many as five major airlines - including Eastern, Delta, and American-plus smaller ones, were providing service most years. And from its opening, GSP's corporate and private aircraft owners have had the services of Stevens Aviation, one of the nation's largest and most respected fixed base operators.

As predicted, GSP became a major economic force in the Upstate. Its presence was a prime reason why many business firms - Michelin and BMW among them - chose to locate in the Greenville-Spartanburg area, often near the airport. The expansion of its cargo facility and its designation as an inland customs port have made the airport increasingly attractive in the burgeoning global economy and boosted South Carolina's emphasis on exporting and attracting overseas firms to the Upstate. A major expansion in 1989 virtually doubled the passenger terminal's size and added parking and other support facilities. The same day that September as the expansion was shown to the public, longtime executive director Dick Graham retired, replaced by his assistant Gary Jackson.

With the locating of BMW's plant next to the airport in the mid-1990s, the airport was asked to extend its runway from 7600 to 11,001 feet. That enabled what was by then known officially as Greenville-Spartanburg *International* Airport to accommodate the largest and heaviest aircraft in the world.

One of the Airport Commission's priorities has been to keep adding enough property so that the airport will have room to expand and ensure safety and security far into the future. That additional land will also provide adequate space for a second runway if and when passenger and cargo traffic demand. Over the years, some of the airport's expansion plans have run counter to the plans of the next-door neighbor, Greer, and other property owners. However, most of those dilemmas have been solved, at least on one occasion with help from the state legislature.¹⁴ Those confrontations also led in 1995 to the formation of the Airport Environs Planning Commission which was given the duty of monitoring, mediating, and approving requests for development on land within the airport's extended perimeter.

By GSP's forty-fifth anniversary on October 15, 2007, the airport was again facing challenges presented by the ever-changing aviation industry and prompted by energy costs that were negatively affecting airlines' financial health. Those challenges were leading to reductions in flights and seats, higher ticket costs, and increased competition from the airports in Atlanta and Charlotte where more flights, often at cheaper rates, were frequently available. GSP's leaders were trying to recruit a major low-cost airline to keep lower rates at GSP. By late 2007, it was a challenge which remained unanswered.

Nevertheless, the widely-held recognition of Greenville-Spartanburg International Airport's overall economic contribution to the region remains. Its central location and beautiful R. K. Webel-designed landscaping, its passenger-friendly, attractive terminal, and convenient parking are features that many visitors and residents appreciate. "Consider the Upstate without GSP," said Spartanburg mayor William Barnet III, "it would be incredibly different." Even Stevens Aviation's vice president for operations never tires of his frequent trips to GSP from his office a few miles away. "Coming here to GSP," said Larry Baker, "it's like a state park. I've been to a lot of airports and there's not a more beautiful airport in the country."

CUNNINGHAM & CUNNINGHAM: ARCHITECTS

Jeffrey R. Willis*

The history and heritage of Greenville County have been significantly impacted by the architecture of its buildings and residences. Over the years, talented designers have contributed to this heritage. Among the prominent architects working in Greenville during the first half of the 20th century were the brothers, Frank Harrison Cunningham and Joseph Gibert Cunningham.

The brothers grew up in Anderson. James Richardson in his 1930 *History of Greenville*, comments: "From the neighboring county of Anderson, Greenville has acquired many of her prominent and substantial citizens."

Their parents were Joseph Gibert Cunningham and Sarah Harrison Cunningham. Their maternal grandfather was Col. Francis E. Harrison, after whom Frank was probably named. Again, Richardson comments: "Their father was for many years one of the substantial merchants of Anderson, and the sturdy characteristics of his Scots-Irish ancestry he passed on to his sons."



Frank



Joseph

*Jeffrey R. Willis was born and grew up in Greenville. He graduated from Furman University and holds M.A. and Ph.D degrees from the University of Virginia. He is the Andrew Helmus Distinguished Professor of History Emeritus at Converse College, where he currently serves as Director of the Mickel Archive and Special Collections. His paper was given at a meeting of the Historical Society on February 22, 2009.

Frank and Joseph were educated in the Anderson schools. They both entered Clemson Agricultural College in September 1899. This was only Clemson's seventh year in operation; The college opened in 1893.

They both majored in textile engineering; an excellent field to enter, since the textile industry was booming in the southeast at this time. The textile engineering program was housed in a Textile Building, the architectural style of which resembled a textile mill. Neither brother actually ever worked in the textile industry. Probably it was at Clemson that they became attracted to civil engineering and architecture.

The Clemson catalogue declared: "The course [textile engineering] gives the student a special knowledge of textile subjects, both theoretical and practical but at the same time he receives such literary education and refinement of mind as are essential in a good general education"



Frank (left) and Joe (right) as cadets

There has no architecture department at Clemson at this time. The Engineering Department did offer a degree program in architectural engineering. A Department of Architecture was not established until 1933. It became a School of Architecture in 1958 and a college of Architecture in 1971

The brothers appear to have been very close to each other. Whether Frank, who was two years older than Joe, waited so that they could attend Clemson at the same time cannot be known. Not only did they both major in textile engineering, they were involved in identical

extracurricular activities. Perhaps this was in part because they were both musical. They were both members of the orchestra, band, Glee Club, and tennis team. Both were members of a dance society – the German Club. The one exception when the brothers' activities did not parallel each other was the staff of the yearbook, the *Oconeen*. Frank served as art editor.

For five years after graduating from Clemson in 1903, the Cunningham brothers were involved in what might be considered apprenticeships. Joseph worked for J. E. Sirrine & Company in Greenville. While in New York City for two years following graduation, Frank presumably worked with an architectural firm. At any rate, he returned to Anderson in 1905 and opened a practice in architecture.

The brothers, who had been so close while at Clemson, reunited in 1908 to form a partnership in an engineering and architectural firm in Greenville. Together and separately they executed plans for both public buildings and private residences that were praised for the beauty and dignity of their design. Their commissions were not only in Greenville but in surrounding towns and cities as well.

One of the first commissions the new firm of Cunningham & Cunningham received was from William Choice Cleveland in



The Cleveland Building (1908)

in 1908 to design a commercial and office building on the northeast corner of South Main Street and McBee Avenue. The ground floor was occupied by stores, the largest of which was S. H. Kress 5 & 10. The Cleveland Building was demolished in the early 21st century

In the same year, 1908, the firm designed the first in a line of distinguished residences. The home of Henry H. and Janie Harris, on Crescent Avenue, showed the influence of the Tudor style popular in the early part of the 20th century. The construction cost was \$6000 (\$95, 000 today).



The home of Henry H. and Janie Harris, on Crescent Avenue, shows the influence of the Tudor style.

Also in 1908, the firm designed a home for Edward and Mary Gage on East Washington Street and for Charles and Nannie Allen on Broadus Avenue. Neither of these is standing today.

The brothers quickly established a reputation for themselves in Greenville. Commissions continued to mount. In 1909 St. Paul's Methodist Church became the first in a number of churches in Greenville and the surrounding area designed by the firm. Located on a triangular space at the intersection of Pendleton and Vardry Streets, the church demonstrated the growing popularity, at the time, of the classical revival style. The World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 launched a revival of interest in classical architecture. The Exposition had an impressive ensemble of classical buildings, murals, and statuary.



St. Paul's (Pendleton Street side)

In 1910 Cunningham & Cunningham was hired to design the remodeling of the W. L. Maudlin Building on West Washington Street. During 1911 the firm carried out a number of significant designs. One was for an addition to the First Presbyterian Church and the remodeling of the existing church.

One of the largest and most important commissions awarded the firm in 1911 was to design the Imperial Hotel on West Washington Street. The seven-story building has a steel skeleton frame, which carries most of the load of the floors. The walls are load-bearing masonry, not fully integrated with the skeleton frame. The Cunninghams were among the first to use this new technique. Surrounding the top is a heavy cornice supported by large, decorative brackets reminiscent of the Italianate style of Victorian architecture. Fan lights are placed above the ground-floor doors and windows. Considering the fact that the architects of this building were 29 and 31 years of age, the accomplishment was impressive. The building has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Imperial Hotel was later renamed the Greenville Hotel.



The Imperial Hotel

Also in 1911 the brothers were commissioned to design the Oakland Avenue School in Spartanburg, which was their first large out-of-town job.

To avoid the monotony of an unadorned, long facade; the main entrance to the school was recessed into the facade and dramatically flanked by two-story Doric columns. Stone belt courses also broke up the facade, and keystones adorned the top of the windows. The Oakland Avenue School closed in 1959 and was demolished soon afterward. Its site is occupied today by the Main Branch of the Wells Fargo Bank in Spartanburg.



The Oakland Avenue School

W. C. Cleveland must have been pleased with the commercial building designed for him on Main Street in 1908. In 1912 he and Alice Burnett Cleveland commissioned the firm to design a residence on East Park Avenue.



The Cleveland home on East Park Avenue

The large clapboard house was a good example of early 20th-century American residential taste. The wrap-around, one-story porch was supported by pairs of columns, and ended on the right-hand side in a porte cochere. The interior of the home had a very wide central hall, which Alice Cleveland hung with scenic wallpaper. The Cleveland home is no longer standing. Its site is occupied by condominiums today.

Another residential commission in 1912 was a home on North Main Street for Wildon and Annie Jordan. Wildon Jordan was the owner of Jordan Building Company. This home still stands in the block between Stone Avenue and Earle Street.



The home of Wildon and Annie Jordan

William and Sara Bates asked the firm to design a home for their property on the Spartanburg Road (now North Street) outside of Greenville. The Bates home, again, shows the popularity of the classical revival style in the early 20th century. The use of the monumental portico was popularized by the 16th-century Italian architect, Andrea Palladio, to add grandeur to an otherwise unimpressive structure. That is the case with the Bates home. William Bates had a real estate business in Greenville.



The home of William and Sara Bates

After designing residences for other persons, Frank and Joseph Cunningham came to the conclusion that it was time to design homes for their own families. They acquired adjoining lots on East Park Avenue, almost immediately across the street from the Cleveland residence. On these lots they built homes which display an architectural sense of humor. Except for the choice of different exterior material, the homes are a mirror image of each other. (See below)



The home of Joseph and Beulah Cunningham, shown on the left, has a red brick exterior. The exterior of Frank and Eoline Cunningham's home, on the right, is stuccoed and painted and given an additional gable. Also, the front entrances of the houses differ.

While 1912 was a banner year for residences, the Cunninghams also had an important commercial commission. The Finlay Building was constructed on the northeast corner of Main and North Streets. The second floor was occupied by offices, while Batson's Store occupied the ground level. Batson's specialized in women's ready-to-wear clothing.



The Finlay Building as it looked originally

The Finlay Building survives on its corner today, but in altered form. Ivey-Keith Department Store had occupied a tall building, farther north on Main Street, for many years. In 1949 Ivey's acquired the Finlay Building. The remodeling included the addition of gables to the roof line. (See p. 50) Today the back wall of the building still shows traces of the two lives of the building.

In the 1960s Ivey's closed at this location and moved to McAlister Square. After lying vacant for many years, the building was remodeled for shops on the first level and condominiums on the upper levels.



The Finlay Building during the 1949 remodeling for Ivey's

In addition to designing beautiful structures for individuals and businesses, Frank and Joseph Cunningham also designed entirely functional, unadorned buildings. In 1913 and 1914 they designed several warehouses on McBee Avenue for the Piedmont & Northern Railway.



Piedmont & Northern Warehouses

In 1914 Converse College asked the firm to undertake its second, large Spartanburg project. Judd Science Hall turned out to be the brothers' first venture into Gothic Revival architecture on a monumental scale.

Converse wanted incorporated in the design, a tower at the top of which would be an observatory. This central tower, crenelated at the top, turned out to be the building's most important architectural features. Dominating the tower was an elaborate stone entrance. On either side of the top of the entrance were intricately carved Gothic open niches. Above the entrance was a large diamond-paned lancet window. The requested observatory tower was hexagonal and placed asymmetrically on the right side of the central tower. The large windows of the flanking wings of the main building provided ample light for the laboratories.



Judd Science Hall at Converse College

In 1917 the Cunninghams designed an addition to the Imperial Hotel. Although the first section of the hotel had been built only six years earlier, Greenville's rapid growth at this time created a need for additional rooms downtown. At this time the only other downtown hotel of any size was the Otteray Hotel. The original building for the Imperial Hotel had cost \$45,000 in 1911. The addition cost \$150,000 in 1917, reflecting the escalation of building costs during World War I.

So far the brothers had designed homes, schools, churches, science buildings, and hotels. In 1923 they added another category: hospitals. J. W. Jervey asked for a plan for the Jervey Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, which was built on Church Street, at the northwest corner of Coffee Street.

In 1924 the brothers designed a new office building for themselves. The Cunningham Building faced East Coffee Street, at the northeast corner of Spring Street, and was Tudor in style. Constructed of mellowed-brown brick, the building had double street entrances, which were outlined by elaborate stone work. The second-floor casement windows had diamond-shaped leaded glass panes. The architectural firm occupied the upper floors. The ground floor was rented out for commercial use. This little architectural gem was demolished to make way for the widening of Spring Street from two lanes into four lanes in the 1970s.



The Cunningham Building

From 1924 to 1927, Frank and Joseph Cunningham designed schools for the towns of Pendleton, St. Mathews, Easley, Woodruff, and Prosperity. The Easley High Auditorium has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places. In 1927 they carried out a commission for the construction of 44 houses at Mills Mill No. 2 in Woodruff.



Mills Mill Village

Frank Cunningham died in 1928 at the age of 48. Joseph survived his brother by 41 years and continued the practice alone until his retirement in 1956. He died in 1969. Joseph Cunningham became a mentor for many young architects, who referred to him as "Uncle Joe." One of these commented that Joseph Cunningham was "a man's man and a lady's gentleman."

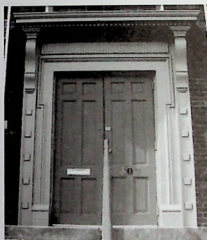


Frank Cunningham



Joseph Cunningham

One of Joseph Cunningham's first commissions on his own was to design, in 1929, a new home on Townes Street for Greenville's Congregation Beth Israel. An all-purpose room was first constructed on the ground floor. Later, as funds became available, the sanctuary was added above. The relatively simple, but beautiful, little building is classical-revival in style. A pair of Doric columns supports an entablature and pediment, the architectural details of which are now obscured by aluminum siding. The restrained, but elegant, detail around the entrance door is typically neoclassical, as is the beautiful Palladian window on the left side of the building. In 1957 the congregation began the move to a new property on Summit Drive.



Beth Israel Entrance



Palladian Window

Over the next decades, Joseph Cunningham continued to design schools and churches for Greenville and the surrounding area, including Tumbling Shoals, Pickens, Jonesville, Greer, and Travelers Rest. The most impressive of these churches is Trinity Lutheran Church on North Main Street in Greenville.

Built on high ground, the large Goth building successfully fulfills the mission of the Gothic style by giving the impression of soaring to the heavens. The width of the entrance is exaggerated by the use of three separate doors with pointed arches. Flanking the doors is a pair of buttresses, attached to the front of the building. Above the doors is a massive "west window" divided by lancets.



Trinity Lutheran Church

Other church designs executed by Joseph Cunningham were Tabernacle Baptist Church on Hudson Street in Greenville and Francis Asbury United Methodist Church on East North Street, across from the Bates home. Both of these are in the classical-revival style.



Tabernacle Baptist



Francis Asbury Methodist

Several of Greenville's textile mill communities have churches designed by Joseph Cunningham. One of these is Monoghan Baptist Church, built in 1932.



Monoghan Baptist Church

On the commercial side, Joseph Cunningham designed three branches of Fidelity Federal Savings & Loan Association on Antrum Drive, East Lee Street, and in Berea. Among his later residential designs were the home of Mr. and Mrs. Waddy Anderson on Byrd Boulevard and the home of Bill and Katherine Merritt on Parkins Mill Road.



Waddy Anderson Home on Byrd Boulevard



Merritt Home on Parkins Mill Road

The last major project to which Joseph Cunningham contributed was the Greenville Memorial Auditorium on East North Street.



Greenville Memorial Auditorium

The Cunningham brothers were talented and enterprising. Their surviving homes, buildings, and churches are a testament to their ability. This account of their careers is by no means a complete study, nor is it an adequate treatment of the subject. The goal of this study has been simply to remember the contributions to Greenville's heritage of two engineers and architects from the first half of the 20th century, and to hope that their surviving buildings and homes will remain a permanent part of Greenville's history.

A Short History of the Greenville Country Club Col. Frank Foster*

In 1895 a small group of young Greenville men led by Will Sirrine, Frank Capers, Edge Blythe, Frazer Mathewes, Perry Beattie, Bob Hazelhurst, and Dan Martin purchased 60 acres and built a rough golf course on the edge of Piney Mountain. The property, a grassy meadow carved out of the hillside and believed to have been located near the old Shriner's hospital, was the site of the nine hole course. The course, with a crude clubhouse built under an over-hanging rock and grazed by sheep, was constructed only seven years after the first permanent-site golf course in the United States was laid out in a cow pasture near Yonkers, NY. Will Sirrine appears to have brought the idea of golf back to Greenville from his time as a reporter for the *New York Post*.

Their course was said to be difficult to play and, combined with the trip out and back by horse and buggy, a nine-hole round took almost a full day. By the early 1900s the Piney Mountain group had grown to almost 50 players. As the group and the game's popularity grew so did the demand for a more formal club, which led to a search for a new location.

Around 1903 the golfers at Piney Mountain began to look for a place they could have a more polished golf course and a clubhouse suitable for the ladies. About that time the Sans Souci estate of former Governor Benjamin F. Perry become available. The estate was located north of downtown Greenville on North Franklin St. and was called Sans Souci, meaning "carefree" in French. Following Perry's death in 1886, the home had been converted into a private finishing school for young ladies. Eventually the Perry heirs sold the mansion and about 480 acres for \$30,000 to Hamlin Beattie's Piedmont Savings and Investment

*Frank Foster is a Greenville native who graduated from Christ School in Arden, North Carolina. After graduation from The Citadel he was commissioned a regular army officer and retired in 1990 as the Commandant and Chief of his branch. He and his family now operate Medals of America in Fountain Inn. He has written a number of books, the best known being *The Military Medals of the United States*. He is the past president of the Greenville Country Club and chairman of the Club History Committee. His paper was presented at a meeting of the Greenville County Historical Society on April 25, 2010.

Company. Under the leadership of Captain Ellison Adger Smyth, Frank Capers, and the Sistine brothers (Will and J. E.); the mansion and 57 acres were leased from the Franklin Holding Company, which had taken over the Piedmont Savings and Investment Company.

Stock in the new club was quickly sold to about 50 Greenville men, most of whom were already golfing enthusiasts at the Piney Mountain course. This marked the formal beginning of what would become the Greenville Country Club. Capt. Ellison Smyth, a prominent textile executive, was elected first president of the new Sans Souci Country Club.



Sans Souci Country Club

The new club opened in 1905. The original three-story Victorian-style mansion was refitted into a semi-modern clubhouse with dining rooms, locker rooms, a dance hall, and verandahs. The golf course was a nine-hole layout of 2,634 yards, featuring crossing fairways. Two clay tennis courts were built, and cricket was also played on occasion at the club. The initiation fee in 1905 was ten dollars, with annual dues of twenty dollars.

Sans Souci got off to quick start with the members enjoying golfing, teas, and weekly dances; and soon the club was the center of Greenville social life. All of this activity made for a very successful venture and the membership grew. Today Blue Ridge Drive runs through what was once the country club property. The area today is known as "The Historic ns Souci Neighborhood".

Greenville ladies became involved with golf and tennis as well as enjoying the many social aspects of the beautiful clubhouse. Those coming by horse and buggy had their horses fed for \$.25 or \$.50 for an all day feeding. Of course, it wasn't long before the increasing use of motor cars and the construction of the new streetcar line from downtown to North Franklin Street made it quite common to observe golfers with bags and clubs riding the streetcar out to Sans Souci.

The early staff included J. M. Jordan who was the first club manager. Gerald Leary became the first caddie master, and the first golf professional was an Englishman by the name of Gordon Smith. Romney Rector was the first golf course superintendent. Gambling was frowned upon and anyone caught gambling was fined \$10 to \$25 with a second offense resulting in a 60-day suspension from the club. R. Roper Scales introduced occasional cricket games. When Frank Capers became president in 1908 he allowed several members to build vacation cottages on land leased from the club.

Some of the early members of Sans Souci were Gordon Smith, Walter Griffin Senior, Jimmy Mayo, and Lawrence Cothran. The first club tournament played at San Souci was in 1905 and was won by Charles S. Webb, a Greenville business leader and future mayor. Afterwards, this trophy became known as the Webb Cup and was played annually for many years. The Smyth Cup and the Capers Cup were annual events that were played early in the club's history. The club championship was the most important event each year, and the early champions included C.S. Webb, L.A. Cothran, W.C. Cothran, Harold Van Zandt, Dr. Wilke Jervey, John Arrington Senior, and John Cushman. Walter Griffin appears to have been the perennial runner up. According to the 1912 handicap records the club had four scratch golfers: C. S. Webb, L.A. Cothran, Dr. Wilke Jervey and J. E. Sirrine.

There were a number of excellent lady golfers such as Mrs. Walter Griffin, Mrs. O.P. Richardson, Mrs. G.K. King, Mrs. R.E. Henry and perhaps the most notable, Eugenia Maxwell Poe. Miss Poe donated the trophy, the Eugenia Poe Cup that was contested for many years. In 1915 the lady golfers joined the Women's Southern Golf Association and records show that Mrs. John Milam, wife of the club secretary manager defeated Mrs. O. P. Richardson to win the 1916 Webb Cup for women

In 1909, Fred Tyler, the Country Club of Charleston chairman of matches, decided to bring in several other clubs for matches in Charleston. He invited teams from Sans Souci, Ridgewood Country Club in Columbia, Yorktown Country Club, and Cape Fear Country Club in Wilmington, North Carolina. Frank Capers, then president of Sans Souci, Dr. Wilkie Jervey and J. E. Sirrine went down to the Lowcountry to represent San Souci. The players had such a wonderful occasion that they gathered together at the Carolina Yacht Club on East Bay to continue the good times. After a couple of cups of cheer the idea of a golfing association composed of clubs from the two Carolinas was born. Frank Capers was elected the first president of the organization named the Carolina Golf Association, which later became the Carolinas Golf Association. Later in the evening Frank Capers rose and proposed Sans Souci to host the first annual championship tournament of the Carolina Golf Association in 1910. Two other clubs in the state were invited to join the Carolina Golf Association the following year, including the Mecklenburg Country Club in Charlotte and Kanuga Lake Country Club in Hendersonville, North Carolina.

The first Carolina Golf Association championship of the Carolinas was played June 16-18, 1910 at San Souci. With most of the golfers staying in the spacious clubhouse, the event turned into a very festive occasion and many lasting relationships were made. Columbia's Berrien Brooks edged out the favorite Fred Laxton of Charlotte's Mecklenburg Country Club. In 2010 the Greenville Country Club invited the original clubs to play in the Sans Souci Centennial celebrating over 100 years of amateur golf competition. A special commemorative medallion was struck and awarded to all of the participants.

San Souci was awarded the host site of the first Carolinas tennis championship for 1911. This annual event became a fixture in Greenville which hosted the tournament over 20 years. Club members Marshall Prevost, L.A. Cothran, and Lawrence Patterson organized the tournament. Club members Edge Beattie and L.A. Cothran won the doubles title with other players such as Marshall Prevost, Coulter Cothran, and-up-and-coming V.M. "Vivian" Manning making a great show.

't is said that in 1914, Dr. Wilkie Jervey, a founding member of Sans

Souci, suffered a leg injury during the Capers Cup. Facing a formidable match against John Milam, Dr. Jervey had a cart made to assist in navigating the rolling hills of the course. George Brunson, editor of the Greenville News volunteered to provide the power and pushed Dr. Jervey and his cart over the course, allowing him to complete the match but losing to Milam. Dr. Jervey received national acclaim for devising the first golf cart in history as reported in the "American Golfer."

J. E. Sirrine was a very successful Greenville engineer in the textile industry. An extremely capable businessman and enthusiastic scratch golfer, Sirrine had the club officially chartered with the State of South Carolina in 1914. By 1917 it became clear to him and many of the other club leaders that they would need to develop a new golf course and locate a first-class professional golfer for the club. Using his connections with Spalding Sporting Goods, Sirrine identified David L. Ferguson, a Scottish pro and hired him to report to Sans Souci in May of 1919. Ferguson was instrumental in setting up a club making shop, organizing a caddie program, arranging games for members and setting up the first junior golf program. His impact on the club members and their sons and daughters is still apparent into the 21st century. Many of the club's best golfers such as Charles Dudley, Heyward Sullivan, Billy Delk, and Marshall Ballantine were tutored by Ferguson. He was the head golf pro at the Greenville Country Club from 1919 until his retirement in 1949.

In January 1913 David Byrd Traxler purchased 369 acres along the unpaved Augusta Road that had been in Townsend Smith's family since 1862. The problem Traxler had was the acreage was still farmland three miles outside of town with no water, sewerage or paved roads. In order to attract people to move to his proposed Traxler Park he proposed a golf course and a country club as a centerpiece for his development. In 1917 he offered to donate 150 acres along Byrd Boulevard for the construction of a country club, if the club members would maintain the property for at least 13 years. The club paid Traxler \$10 and promised to spend \$30,000 building a new facility. J. E. Sirrine had his engineering firm design a new clubhouse and Sirrine hired Yale graduate, William B. Langford to design and build the golf course. The new club officially opened on 4 July 1923 with a clubhouse, an 18-hole golf course, ~~four~~ clay tennis courts, and a swimming pool.



The new club house on Byrd Boulevard

In 1927 the club officially changed its name from the Sans Souci Country Club to the Greenville Country Club. The years from 1928 to 1940 were very difficult times for the country club. Many members resigned in the winter and rejoined the club in the summer. Without the exceptionally deep pockets and generosity of J.E. Sirrine, the club could not have stayed open. Every year he would get with the club secretary and see what the shortfall was and write a check to cover it. It was not until World War II and the opening of the club to the officers at Donaldson Air Force Base, coupled with slot machines in the bar, did the club start to regain financial stability and repay Mr. Sirrine.

In 1939 the clubhouse underwent a complete refurbishing that updated the ballroom and introduced the circus bar and expanded the dining hall on a porch overlooking the tennis courts. By the early 1950s it was clear that the clubhouse could no longer meet the needs of the members and a new 19,000- square-foot clubhouse, a swimming pool, and a pool house were built in 1954.

In 1956 the club was able to buy an additional 60 acres across the Reedy River and expand the Riverside course. In 1962 the club added seven new holes across the Reedy River. Concurrently a new tennis facility was built and gradually expanded over the years to 17 courts, making it one of the finest tennis programs in the entire South.



The 1954 club house

In early 1969 the club entered into competitive swimming in the SAIL program, which has grown over the years into a major attraction for young swimmers. In the late 1960s it also became clear that the club either needed to move and expand again or develop a second golf course. Led by Heyward Sullivan, the club contacted Robert Trent Jones, America's most famous golf designer, who suggested a second course. The Chanticleer course located about 10 minutes from the main clubhouse was designed by Robert Trent Jones and opened for play in the 1970s. By 1973 Chanticleer was rated by Golf Digest as one of the top 100 courses in the United States. It has been designated by the Robert Trent Jones Society as one of the top 10 Robert Trent Jones courses in the world. This is out of the over 400 golf courses which he designed. In 2001 Rees Jones, son of the original course designer, Robert Trent Jones, rebuilt and refreshed the Chanticleer course.

In 2005 the board of governors made plans to redesign the Riverside home course and selected Mr. Brian Silva as the architect. The Riverside course was officially reopened in 2007 with its emphasis on being a traditional golf course. It has rapidly become a favorite of the members who have the choice of a traditional course or the championship Chanticleer course.

From the period of early 2000 to 2012 the Greenville Country Club invested over \$10 million in improvements to both golf courses, and its world-class tennis facilities. The club has expanded its junior golf program from 50 young players to over 250, thus continuing the tradition of being a family oriented club. With a total membership of around 1100 of whom 100 are social members, having tee and court times is not a

problem. During a period of economic downturn beginning in 2008, the club has remained essentially debt-free due to superb leadership. The Greenville Country Club is the oldest and most tradition-rich country club in the Upcountry with a history back to 1895. A family oriented club, its marvelous condition and superb facilities are a direct effort of the dedicated work of its member-run Board of Governors, committees, and professional staff currently led by Mr. Greg Hobbs, General Manager.

The majority of information in this short summary of the Greenville Country Club history has been researched, provided and developed by Mr. Tom Finley, the club historian. A detailed history of the Greenville Country Club is expected to be finished and published in 2013. The club owes a great vote of thanks and appreciation to Mr. Finley for his dedication to the history of the Greenville Country Club.

The Greenville Hospital System, 1912-2012

Dave Partridge*

The content of this paper is based on the book *Transformation, the Story of Greenville Hospital System University Medical Center* by Dave Partridge of Fay Towell, published in 2012.

The Greenville Hospital System observed its one hundredth anniversary during 2012. That century, which began with the opening of small City Hospital on January 10, 1912, grew into a regional multi-facility medical and education system with a four-year medical school that opened in 2012. The name has changed several times; from City Hospital in 1912, to Greenville General Hospital in 1935, to Greenville Hospital System in 1966, and finally to Greenville Hospital System University Medical Center in 2004. That newest name accurately reflects the system's three major functions of healthcare, research, and education. Indeed, in 2012, the twenty-year-old two-year medical school of the Greenville Memorial Medical Center campus was expanded into a four-year school. [Editor's Note: After the presentation of this paper, the name was changed, once again, to Greenville Health System in 2013.]

Someone has said that anniversaries are history's way of letting the present catch up with the past. So the readers of the system's one hundred-year history have a lot of catching up to do. This paper will not dwell upon Greenville County's early history, although it is featured in the one-hundred-year history book's early chapters, going all the way back to Greenville in the early 1800s.

The railroad's arrival in the 1850s allowed Lowcountry citizens more easily and quickly to escape the usual epidemics and spend the summers in the Upcountry's cooler and more healthy climate. By the mid-1890s, Greenville's new textile mills were hiring hundreds of workers. Some of those mill workers and summer-time visitors brought with them

*Dave Partridge began his TV and radio news reporting career at Bob Jones University in 1957. From 1965 to 1980 he was an anchor and news director first at WFBC-TV and then at WGXL radio. From 1981 to 1988, he was director of public relations at the Greenville Hospital System before opening his media relations business. He was retained as co-author, along with Fay Towell, to write the history of GHS' first century. His paper was given at a meeting of the Society on May 6, 2012.

dangerous infectious diseases. Since Greenville lacked a public hospital, the city's leaders were concerned about the growing number of epidemics.

Business leaders George Sirrine, William Goldsmith, and James Mackey called an initial meeting in February of 1896 to propose the idea of opening a public hospital in the city. A month later the women leaders of the city joined that group and soon the men and women volunteers were raising money and searching for property. That job was so difficult that it was sixteen years before the volunteers found and purchased the old Corbett Sanitarium at Arlington Avenue and Memminger Street in June 1911.

The all-volunteer Greenville Hospital Association owned City Hospital. Registered nurses were hard to find in the city. So a few were imported from Philadelphia. The hospital's board and staff had an overwhelming task, made more difficult by a constant shortage of funds. So five years later - in 1917 - the volunteers sold the 84-bed hospital to the city. City Council appointed a new board and named fire insurance executive Charles Hard as the hospital's board chairman. Hard's grandson was just a year-and-a-half old in January 1917. That grandson, who lived just a couple of hundred yards from City Hospital, grew up to change the world. He is Dr. Charles Hard Townes, Nobel Prize winning developer of the maser and the laser, two inventions that helped changed the world. In *Transformation*, the story of the close and personal connection that Charles Townes and fellow scientist Albert Einstein had with both Greenville and its hospital is told.

The city owned the hospital from 1917 to 1948. Those were three decades of challenging growth. So challenging that, in 1930, Mayor A. C. Mann recruited a New York-bred businessman, who had married a Greenville native, as the hospital's new board chairman. Roger Huntington and his fellow trustees began a search for, and found, an experienced hospital superintendent. Byrd Holmes, a tested World War I battlefield nurse and former Shriners Hospital superintendent, made great improvements in the hospital's facilities and finances during her tenure from 1930 to 1943. As City Hospital grew, its name was changed in 1935 to Greenville General and its financial situation improved, in part through the generosity of the Duke Endowment.

By 1947, the hospital, which had been built primarily to serve city residents, was serving as many patients from outside the city and throughout Greenville County. So, following a study by community leaders and with the help of the county legislative delegation, the state legislature passed Act 432, transferring ownership of the not-for-profit hospital from the city of Greenville to a board of trustees which would operate it "for the benefit of all the people of Greenville County." That was the beginning of the hospital system that we know today.

"Satellite" hospitals were gradually developed - Allen Bennett Memorial Hospital at Greer in 1952, Hillcrest Hospital at Simpsonville in 1963, and North Greenville Hospital at Travelers Rest in 1976. Meantime, in 1966 the legislature gave the organization a new name, the Greenville Hospital System. That same year, a 128-acre property on Grove Road was bought where Marshall I. Pickens psychiatric hospital, Roger C. Peace rehabilitation, and Greenville Memorial were built, while the hospitals in Greer and Simpsonville were expanded. By the 1990s, its mission gradually achieved, Greenville General Hospital was phased out and then demolished in 1998. (In 2012 a state historical marker was placed on Memminger Street, between Dunbar Street and Arlington Avenue, to mark the location of the original City Hospital and its growth into Greenville General Hospital). Patewood Medical Campus was built on Greenville's burgeoning east side in 1997, and the system's first 21st-century campus was opened in 2008, when Greer Memorial Hospital replaced Allen Bennett Hospital.

During those decades of building expansion and steady growth in staff, patients and services, the Greenville Hospital System became a major healthcare and educational network serving much of Upcountry South Carolina. Its growth - and the development of medicine and medical education - was one continuous transformation. Consider these changes that GHS has experienced in its first 100 years:

From one hospital in 1912 to a county-wide system and regional referral center in 2012,

From a few imported nurses, and board members who handled finances and other business matters in 1912, to more than 10,000 employees in 2012 with a clear distinction between board and administrative duties.

From the emphasis on inpatients in those early years to today's emphasis on outpatient services, "total health" initiatives, education services, and research,

From healthcare generalists to specialists and sub-specialists,

From a medical staff of a few local doctors in 1912 to more than 1,100 in 2012, most of them system employees as members of GHS' multi-specialty University Medical Group.

One of the Greenville Hospital System's most dramatic transformations has been in education. From starting its own nursing school shortly after opening in 1912, accepting its first medical interns in 1926, developing its graduate medical education division in the 1960s, establishing residency and fellowship programs, to establishing research agreements with Clemson University, the University of South Carolina, and other entities, and finally to opening a two-year medical school in 1991 as an adjunct to the University of South Carolina School of Medicine. Then on August 4, 2011, the hospital system received from the Licensing Committee for Medical Education accreditation for a full, four-year campus of the University of South Carolina School of Medicine - Greenville. More than 1,400 young men and women from throughout the United States applied for the fifty-three available slots in the first year of the medical school. Its opening in August 2012 is a fitting capstone on a century of remarkable transformation during Greenville Hospital System's first century.

Greenville's Augusta Road

Kelly L. Odom*

So what is Augusta Road and how did it begin? The name originates as an 1830's trade route from Greenville to Augusta. Goods, livestock, and produce alike were transported along the route. There was no four lane super-highway just a dirt path meandering from one city to the next. As a result, businesses and homes began to spring up. Banks, pharmacies, inns, and supporting businesses were built along Augusta. The Greenville-Columbia Railroad built a depot, hence homes being built in the "Depot-Green" area. In the 1870's Dr. Thomas T. Earle opened a pharmacy on the triangular plot of land at the north end of Augusta. The Pharmacy remained open until 1888, and in 1890 R.E. Allen, Henry Briggs, and Walter Gassaway organized the American Bank. The bank prospered and as a result Olin Jones, the same architect who designed the Greenville County Courthouse four years earlier, was hired to design a new Beaux-Arts style building we see today. In 1920, the bank reorganized itself as the American Building and Loan Association with Bennette Geer as president (he was also president of Judson Mill). As the West End began to decline in the 1930's, the bank decided to close this location. In 1980, the Legal Services Agency renovated the building for its use.

The Ellison-Cureton House was built in 1888 by Jacob Cagle for Greenville merchant, Thaddeus T. Ellison. It is in the Queen Anne style of architecture. A native of Laurens, Ellison not only resided on Augusta, he also conducted business having a furniture store at the intersection of South Main and Augusta. Ellison sold the home to Anderson farmer James W. Dickson. His wife later deeded the home in 1919 to her son-in-law Peter Frank Cureton. The residence was passed down to their daughter Josephine upon her parents deaths. Now, a tremendous amount of stories and lore surround the house and Miss Josephine after her death.

*Kelly Odom grew up in the Augusta Road area and has spent his adult life promoting and preserving the area in which he lives. He earned a B. S. degree in Business Administration from the University of South Carolina. Among the civic boards on which he serves are the Greenville Historical Society, the Metropolitan Arts Council, and the Greenville County Historic Preservation Commission.



Above we see Violet Hill. This 1908 photograph shows the Tandy Walker family seated on the front steps. The two-story, foursquare, columned Greek revival home was built at the north end of Augusta. Situated on a sloping hill, the house was later owned by the Cleveland family. It was Mary Cleveland who named it Violet Hill. The home later became the location of the Mary Cleveland School, and the site is now a part of the Greenville High School campus.

Located at the intersection of Vardry and Augusta Streets, a cottonseed oil company was founded by Otis Prentiss Mills and was in operation from 1872 to 1953. O.P. Mills also had his grand home situated on Augusta along with one of his other businesses, Millsdale Dairy. Mills is most obviously noted for Mills Mill. Organized in 1895, the mill opened in 1897 with 8,000 spindles. The village included a community building, school, and church. The mill even employed a full-time English gardener to landscape the mill and surrounding village. During World War II, Mills Mill had government contracts for war related materials, and guards were posted around the building.



Depot Green refers to the area surrounding the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Depot, built in 1853. Seen at the bottom of the previous page is the J.C. Milford home located at 706 Augusta Street, the third house on the right after passing Dunbar Street heading south. The brick structure included a slate roof, stone porte-cochere, covered front porch, and chimney. During the 1860's other prominent Greenvillians built homes around "Depot Green" including Greenville's first physician Dr. Richard Harrison, H.C. Markley owner of Markley Carriage factory, J. M. Sullivan owner of Sullivan Hardware, and H. P. Hammett, president of Piedmont Mill.

Birnie Hill was built in 1847 by Professor Kern on Augusta Road at the location of present day Lewis Plaza shopping center. In 1861 the property was sold to James Birnie, whose daughter married local druggist J.O. Lewis. Lewis was an equestrian and had a large stable constructed on the property full of horses. It was the Lewis family who named the home Birnie Hill. The home was later moved to its present location on Aberdeen Drive and has been converted to an apartment house that is still in use today. The large covered front porch has been removed.

Seeing the opportunity to purchase a large tract of land far out in the country on Augusta Road, father and son Archibald Clinch and Francis Odom moved their sandwich shop away from their West End, Augusta Road location to this new rural site. At this point, Augusta Road was only a dirt road. Construction of the building cost \$1200 and was to be completed in two weeks. After the financial constraints of the Great Depression subsided, more funding became available to the Greenville County Library System allowing more service in the branches. A new branch was opened on a lot owned by L.O. Patterson, at a cost of \$24.50 through funding from the WPA (Works Progress Administration), and was probably the smallest branch in the country, thus giving it the name "So Big". Dimensions of the building were 6 feet long by 4½ feet wide by 7 feet tall. Inside there were 42 feet of shelving with a built in desk and folding chair.

As the automobile became more accessible and affordable, Greenville quickly met the consumers' needs. At the north end of Augusta, service stations, auto supply stores, and new and used car dealerships lined the

streets. Car makers such as Ford, Mercury, and Cadillac had stores in the area. Located at 400 Augusta Street, Claussen's Bread and Cakes Bakery was built in 1930 for the sum of \$200,000. The two story, 42,000-square-foot, triangular building sits on 2.5 acres. It was built as a replica to its sister plant in Columbia.

As Greenvillians began to construct homes in the Augusta Road area, supporting businesses began to spring up to support their every need. Pharmacies, supermarkets, hardware stores, and beauty shops alike opened for business along the road. Built at the corner of University Ridge and Cleveland Street, the Tuten-Mart was developed by the Ralph O. Tuten Realty Company in 1946. The building was comprised of a luncheonette featuring hostess ice cream, the University Beauty Shop, and a drug store. The left side of the shopping center was occupied by a Piggly Wiggly grocery store, and later became the home of the Eight O'clock Superette. The building was later raised to make way for a new structure for the Eight O'clock.

While R.M. Caine was stationed in California during World War II, he came across a new style shopping center never before seen in the South. After his time in service, Caine came back to Greenville and built this new concept in the heart of Augusta Street. Named for the Lewis family, whose home once stood on the land, the Lewis Plaza was the first of its kind in the South. Instantly becoming a shopping destination, the Plaza as it has informally been known, was comprised of a variety of establishments. Stores such as the Plaza Pharmacy, Sutton's Shoes, Crane's, Scott and Merritt, Bihari's Delicatessen, and Rose's Five-and-Ten were repeatedly patronized by the residents building homes in the area.

A good many "full-service" service stations once dotted Augusta Road. On Augusta Matheney's (later Herndon's) Esso Station was at the intersection of Augusta and Main, and a little south was Dean Brothers at the corner of Otis and Augusta. At the intersection of Cleveland Street and University Ridge were three service stations; Mike Siegel's, Texaco Oil, and Border's Gulf. Border's Gulf is still in operation today as Seymour's British Petroleum.



During the 1940's, traveling circuses would put up their big tops on the driving range at the corner of Augusta Road and Potomac Avenue. The Circus would typically feature a variety of wild animals and side show acts. Animals such as camels could be seen grazing in the field that made up the golf driving range on Augusta Road. And while the show was in town, the circus would entice patrons by having a parade along Augusta. Seen here are elephants walking and holding trunk to tail in front of Slater's Cash Grocery.

Will T. Dunn, doctor in veterinary medicine, purchased 6.5 acres of land at the south end of Augusta Road and built his veterinary clinic and family residence. The Augusta Road Animal Hospital was state of the art having been constructed solely of concrete and steel, and was escape-proof and vermin-proof. It was equipped with radiant heat pipes underneath the floor and cooled by a sprinkler system on the roof in order to keep the animals from getting sick from conventional air-conditioning. Dr. Dunn practiced from 1936 until his death in 2000, making him the longest-practicing veterinarian in the state.

With Greenville's textile boom, Greenville had an influx of new residents as well as its current ones being able to afford a newer or larger home. As a result, Augusta Road neighborhoods began to be developed on once sprawling farmland such as Cagle Park, Alta Vista, Millwood, Kanatenah, and Traxler Park. Post World War II brought further development along the south end of Augusta with neighborhoods such as Marshall Forest and Pleasant Valley. The last full scale neighborhood development would be Chanticleer now celebrating its 50th year.

The Earle farmhouse was purchased by Jacob Cagle along with its 39 acres in 1882. Cagle was responsible for building such landmark structures as the Lanneau-Norwood House, the Farmers' Alliance Cotton Warehouse, and the short-lived Greenville Opera House. The home originally faced Augusta Street but in 1926 it was renovated and moved to face Crescent Avenue as Cagle's son Jacob began to develop Cagle Park. Nearby Eagle Avenue was originally named Cagle, but was incorrectly recorded as Eagle in city documents and the name has remained. The same has occurred more recently with DeBrahm Court in Chanticleer. Just down Crescent Avenue, the Woodside house was designed by Willie Ward for textile magnate John T. Woodside and his wife, Lou Alice. Along with his textile business, Woodside would go on to build the Woodside Building on Main Street and the opulent Ocean Forest Hotel in Myrtle Beach. The stock market crash of 1929 took most of Woodside's holdings, forcing him to move from the home. During a renovation of the home in 1947, the house caught fire and was then made into a one-story home. In 2003, the home was restored to its original design.

In 1939 a swimming pool and skating rink were added to Cleveland Park. During integration, the pool was closed in 1964, and a seal exhibit was opened in its place. Later a rose garden replaced the seal exhibit, and then in 1988, the rose garden and skating rink were removed to make way for the present day tennis courts. Located adjacent to Cleveland Park, the Rock Quarry Garden was once the site of a Civil War quarry. In 1928, the newly formed Greenville Garden Club felt the city needed an arboretum. To raise funds, club members approached city officials with a proposal to beautify the abandoned rock quarry and submit the project to Better Homes and Gardens 1931 city beautification contest. Their argument was that even if they did not win, the city would still end up with a beautiful, new public garden. The city agreed and landscape architect Carter Newman designed the new park and William Coxe took the photographs for submission. The garden club won second place and enough money to build the arboretum at Reedy River Falls.

The David Elwood McCuen house was constructed in the 1920s on Augusta and its property, which included extensive gardens and a tennis court, encompassed most of the block between Faris Road and Augusta

Drive. Mrs. McCuen was an avid gardener and active in the Greenville Garden Club. She was also responsible for helping create the Rock Quarry Garden. The house was demolished in 1962 after her death and developed into the shopping center we see today. Many of the home's architectural elements found new life in the construction of a home off Parkins Mill Road.

Bible Presbyterian Church was built in 1941. Rationing during World War II nearly canceled construction because of the lack of iron to build the rafters. The two-story, clapboard building attached to the rear was later replaced with the Gothic-style, arched brick breezeway we see today. The church has also been the sanctuary for Augusta Street Presbyterian Church and currently, Paramount Park Baptist Church.

Organized in 1948 by members of Trinity Lutheran, St Michael was built on three lots purchased along Augusta Street in the Traxler Park neighborhood for \$6,000. The first service was held on Palm Sunday 1950 with the pews and carpet being installed right up to the time of service. In 1971, architects Craig, Gaulden, and Davis were hired to design the sanctuary we see today. Trinity United Methodist Church was a result of the development boom along Augusta Road after World War II.

On August 25, 1947, a group of citizens wanting to establish a Methodist church met at Augusta Circle School. The newly formed congregation adopted the name Memorial Methodist, in honor of those who lost their lives in the war. In February 1948, the 95-member congregation began construction of a one story, flat-roofed, concrete structure at the corner of Country Club Drive and Augusta while at the same time conducting regular services at Augusta Circle School. The first service was held in the new building on September 19, 1948, and the name of the church was officially changed to Trinity United Methodist.

In May 1947, 23 members of First Presbyterian Greenville met to form a new church in the growing Augusta Road area. Among the members of the group, Dan W. Cochrane offered a parcel of land fronting Augusta Road. The group decided that once 100 individuals signed up for membership, it would apply for organization through the Enoree Presbytery. By July, the church had 101 members, and in August a tent was pitched on the southeast corner of the property, where the Enoree

Presbytery met to form the new church. The tent would continue to be used for worship, with services held in the evening during summer months. Snakes and neighborhood dogs would enter the tent, and the occasional lightning storm would pop the lights.

Through a federal grant of \$420,000 courtesy of the WPA, a Greenville Senior High was built. The three-story, yellow brick building was designed by the J. E. Surrine Company with a center courtyard. Completed on August 28, 1938, the modern high school welcomed 1,300 students in the 9th through 11th grades. The school was referred to as the senior high school, as the Westfield Street School had become the junior high school. A twelfth grade was first offered in the 1947-48 school year, and the 9th grade was then moved to Westfield Street. Students in the class of 1947 were offered the option of graduating or continuing on to the 12th grade.

Surrine Stadium was a joint project between the city of Greenville and Furman University with funding made possible through the Works Progress Administration. The first game was played on Halloween 1936 with Furman defeating Davidson College. The official dedication was held on November 14, 1936 with Furman beating the University of South Carolina. When Furman moved its campus in 1958, it ceased to play games there, and only Greenville High used the stadium. In 1981, a campaign was started to raise funds to purchase the property from Furman and transfer ownership to the Greenville County School District.

The Augusta Road area has three elementary schools. Donaldson School was named for Thomas Quinton Donaldson, first chair of the Greenville County School Board in 1886. The school was built in 1917 on land donated by Jacob Cagle to compliment his Cagle Park neighborhood. Construction was delayed for one year due to a lawsuit over the location of the school, which claimed it to be too far out in the country. In 1939, Albert Einstein was asked to speak to the Donaldson student body by Furman University scientist, John R. Sampey, whose daughter was in the fifth grade at the time. Einstein's advice to the student body was to learn "only what they could not find in books."

August 1922, Augusta Road residents did not live in the city and had to pay tuition to attend Donaldson School. Residents petitioned the

city's school board to open a new school within the area, and the motion was approved. Melville Westervelt was developing the Augusta Circle neighborhood on the former John Davenport 32-acre farm and donated a lot in Winyah Street for the school – and to boost sales. The school board approved the site in January of 1923 and the architectural firm Beacham and LeGrand was selected to design the school. Although the school is named Augusta Circle, the building was dedicated to Otis Prentiss Mills. In the 1950's Blythe Elementary created a school-wide volunteer project involving students and airman from Donaldson called Operation Deep Freeze. Children on the Donaldson AFB who attended Blythe gathered Christmas presents for Donaldson's C-124 crew to deliver to families living in the Arctic. With temperatures 20 degrees below zero, pilots would have to land supply planes on ice strips.

The Wilkins house was built in 1868 by renowned Greenville contractor Jacob Cagle for William and Harriett Cleveland Wilkins. The home fronting Augusta Street was designed in the Second Empire style, a popular Victorian style borrowed from the French during the reign of Napoleon III. An attached conservatory housed coleus plants that were brought out each spring and placed in rows of white and pink on each side of the front steps. A barn on the property housed two black horses and three cows, while peacocks strutted on the front lawn. William Wilkins passed away in 1895, and Harriett Wilkins lived another 35 years in the home until her death in 1930. In 1933, the home was leased by the family to R. D. Jones, who both resided in the home and used the main floor for his funeral business until the 1990's.

The home of Otis Prentiss Mills and Susan Cordelia Gower Mills was designed in the Queen Anne style of Victorian architecture and was situated on 300 acres that make up Otis, Prentiss, and Mills Avenues. As mentioned earlier, Mills was an entrepreneur, owning nearby South Carolina Cottonseed Oil Company, Mills Mill, and Millsdale Dairy. The dairy which raised Guernsey cows, sold milk, cream, and butter throughout Greenville County. A believer in education, Prentiss built two schools and a YMCA in his mill village. Due to his philanthropy in the community, the school board honored him posthumously by naming the Augusta Circle School after him.

The Williams-Earle House, known as Ivy Lawn or Holly Hill, originally

sat on 43-acres located on modern day Grove Road and situated along Brushy Creek. Construction began in 1820, and the current two-story, T-shaped building was completed in 1850. The Greek revival home was originally constructed by Dr. Thomas Williams, a prominent Greenville physician and landowner who also served in the state legislature. Richard Harrison Earle, grandson of Col. Elias Earle, purchased the property in 1880. The property was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on July 1, 1982.

Brushy Creek was built in 1836 by Vardry McBee on an 11,000 acre tract of land he purchased from Lemuel Alston. The property included a gristmill, potting shed, log barn, and a well house. Considered by many as Greenville's founding father, Vardy McBee donated the land for the Baptist, Episcopal, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches in Greenville's downtown. In 1872, his son Alexander purchased the property, which then consisted of 672 acres. Along with being a banker and businessman, Alexander served as mayor of Greenville and in the state legislature.

**The Scots-Irish in the Foothills
and Mountains of Greenville County**
Dean Stuart Campbell*

The Anglo-Saxon invasion of Celtic Britain, beginning in the 5th century A.D., expelled most of the British Celts from the area that became known as England. In what became the Lowlands of Scotland, the Celtic tribes survived but came under the strong influence of Anglo-Saxon nationality and culture. To the north, the Scottish Highlands remained almost entirely Celtic, with little Anglo-Saxon influence.

Early in the seventeenth century, Lowland Scots found themselves caught between England to the south and Celtic Highlanders to the north. In addition, they had lived on infertile, over-farmed land for centuries. About the same time, the English solution to frequent rebellion in Ireland was to promote the settlement in Ireland of English and Scottish Protestants. This process of settlement, or "plantation," was to begin in the northeastern Irish province of Ulster, where most of the land had been confiscated following a recent rebellion. To the Lowland Scots, large and bountiful tenant farms in Ulster, just a short distance across the Irish Sea, were most appealing. Life, however, for these transplanted Scots was not ideal in Ulster. Because they were Presbyterians, they refused to swear allegiance to the Anglican Church, which was the established Church in Ireland. They disliked tithing to a church they did not support. Also, as dissenters, they were prevented from voting, bearing arms, or serving in the military under the English Penal Laws. They could not be married, baptized or buried with the assistance of any minister who was not ordained by the state church.

By the early eighteenth century, some of the restrictive laws had loosened, but the Ulster Scots were still bitter. Now, when rents came due on many of the farms they lived on, the cost was double, or more.

*Dean Campbell is a native of the Dark Corner of Greenville County and retains a deep affection for the area. He holds a B.A. from Furman University and a Professional in Advertising degree from UCLA. He teaches Dark Corner history in Furman University's Osher Lifelong Learning Institute, and has conducted tours of the Dark Corner for over twenty years.

This was known as rack-renting. Even those few Ulster Scots who had managed to purchase some property found themselves unable to pay the king's exorbitant taxes. They began to look toward the American colonies. Those in arrears for taxes or rents were forced to sail for the colonies as indentured servants of the Crown. Family members who had already ventured to North America sent back glowing reports about the fruitful new land. Mass migration from Ulster began in 1717, and occurred in five other periods during the century. These mass exoduses occurred when economic pressures were greatest in Northern Ireland.

Early Scots-Irish (as they were called in the colonies) pioneers preferred to settle in the western part of Pennsylvania. They found the Quakers there more to their liking than Catholics in Maryland or Anglicans in Virginia. By 1730, they had made their way into the lush Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, the westernmost region of the British colonies. Here they enjoyed religious freedom because they were ignored by Tidewater Virginians.

Many of these settlers soon found Virginia too crowded for their liking and continued to move south, in the mid-eighteenth century, into the virtually unpopulated frontier of the Piedmont country of North Carolina and South Carolina.

The first Scots-Irish Presbyterian emigrants to this part of upper South Carolina came to lower Greenville County. In 1785, the Peden and Nesbitt families established the Fairview Presbyterian Church in the Fountain Inn area. It is the oldest Presbyterian church in Greenville County.

Scots-Irish settlers in the mountainous upper Greenville County were without Presbyterian ministers to provide pastoral leadership. Presbyterian ministers were required to be seminary educated. There were not enough trained individuals from Scottish educational institutions coming to the American colonies to minister to the growing numbers of Scots-Irish emigrants on the frontier. Many became Baptists or Methodists.

The Calvinist backgrounds of the early Baptist and Methodist churches in the mountainous upper part of the county made the transition easier for them. Intermarriage with settlers from the northern areas of England also added to the transition.

Most Scots-Irish and many northern English emigrants came to America to escape the heavy, negative influence of the Anglican Church on their lives. They longed to live in a less-controlled religious environment. While Methodists assigned ministers to congregations, each Baptist church was free to choose its own minister.

Many of the Scots-Irish shared another deep conviction with their borderline England brothers: that a man has a God-given, inalienable right to make his own spirits, for medicinal purposes, for social interaction, and in many cases for economic survival. Even some preachers in the mountainous Dark Corner area had their own copper stills for producing small batches of the needed spirits for medicinal purposes.

Moonshine tainted the area in some minds, but there were also numerous efforts to bring learning to this remote, sometimes lawless, area. The Dark Corner has produced outstanding ministers of the Gospel who strongly supported educational excellence. Among these were:

The Reverend Alex D. Bowers, who was lovingly known as "The Gospel hero of the hills," Bowers devoted most of his life to untiring pastoral work in 23 mountain churches, including six in which he was instrumental in founding. He was a compassionate, courageous Bible preacher, who always took a firm stand in opposition to moonshine making. He was loyal and faithful to the causes of Christian education, benevolences, and home and foreign missions, which were sponsored by the local association and the Baptist State Convention. He died 20 days before his 83rd birthday in 1909. Though his body had become too frail to easily stand, his last sermons were delivered with deep-seated compassion while sitting in a chair.

The Reverend Thomas J. Earle, born in 1824, earned degrees from Mercer University in Macon, Georgia. He was eagerly sought as a pastor and educator immediately following his doctorate designation, and pastored 12 churches (some concurrently as a circuit rider). He served as pastor of Gowensville Baptist Church from 1856 to his death in 1889 (32 years), and opened his well-known Gowensville Seminary there in 1858, which was the foremost educational institution in the area. It closed the year after his death. He was also instrumental in the founding of the North Greenville Baptist Association and served as its first moderator.

The Reverend J. Dean Crain was born in a remote log cabin in the Dark Corner in 1881, and was destined to become a driving force in pastoral ministry and Christian education throughout his life. He was educated at North Greenville Baptist Academy and Furman University. He pastored numerous churches, including Pendleton Street Baptist in Greenville, for a number of years and was principal of North Greenville Academy. He served as vice president of the Southern Baptist Convention and in numerous State Convention posts. He was vice chairman of trustees for Furman University for many years. J. Dean Crain wrote the first book on the Dark Corner, *A Mountain Boy's Life Story*, at age 33.

The Reverend James A. Howard was born into a moonshine-making family in 1894, and his first paying job, at age 17, was hauling the illicit liquid in a wagon down Glassy Mountain. Little did he know that his future would be distinctly different. He not only would have a call to ministry, but his father would later become an unpaid Constable and be killed in a distillery raid near Hogback Mountain.

"Preacher Jim," as he was later called, graduated from Fruitland Bible Institute, Furman University, and Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary. He pastored churches in South Carolina, Texas and Oklahoma, and served as trustee for Limestone College and Southwestern Baptist Seminary.

Jim returned to his native South Carolina in 1940 and became Superintendent of Evangelism for the South Carolina Baptist Convention, a post he held until his retirement in 1961. Following his retirement, he did pastoral supply, evangelistic outreach, spent a great deal of time in research of his native Dark Corner, and doing speaking engagements. In 1978, a number of other researchers encouraged him to write a history of the Dark Corner from his wealth of knowledge of the area. In 1980, he published *Dark Corner Heritage*. It has been reprinted three times.

In the final chapter of his *Dark Corner Heritage*, Jim Howard passed the mantle of Dark Corner historian to a young man who had become known as the Squire of the Dark Corner, Dean Campbell. Dean had earned the title from the late Jim McAllister, columnist for the Greenville News, for his one-man efforts to tell the full story of the sinister, mountainous area. A photographer and writer, in addition to being a researcher, Dean published his *Eyes to the Hills—A Photographic Odyssey of the Dark Corner* in 1994, as his personal testimony to the area.

Even when the Dark Corner is dark, the light of the Creator fills each soul with a living heritage and a loving promise. That heritage includes many Scots-Irish from the Lowlands of Scotland and from Ulster.

Sources

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Author's Note

There is ample evidence of the primacy of Scots Irish among the early settlers in northern Greenville County. Sixteen of the first 29 families to settle on the four rivers of the area were Scots-Irish families from the Lowlands of Scotland and from Ulster.

The earliest settlers on the North Pacolet River were the families of Jackson, Earle, Hannon, and Page.

The earliest on the South Pacolet River were the families of McDowell, McMillen, McClure, and Dickson.

The earliest families on the North and Middle Tyger Rivers were Moore, Barry, Jordan, Caldwell, Nesbitt, Vernon, Prince, Ballenger, Wood, Wingo, Bowman, Chapman, Foster, Pedan, Collins, Nichols, Wakefield, Miller, Snoddy, Anderson, and Richardson.

New Home for Furman University¹ Courtney Tollison*

Since the 1960s, Furman University has resided on an idyllic campus about six miles north of the city of Greenville. Yet, for the vast majority of its tenure as an institution - over 100 years- Furman was located in downtown Greenville, and during this time, town and gown enjoyed a highly synergistic relationship.

As close as Greenville and Furman are and have been in the past, however, Furman did not originate in Greenville or even in the upcountry. In 1826, a group of Baptists attempting to establish an educational institution received a charter from the South Carolina Legislature. Through this institution, they hoped to honor Dr. Richard Furman, a converted "Yankee" who passionately supported the development of educational institutions for Baptists and was arguably the most influential Baptist minister in the nation during his day.² The granting of the charter was preceded by conversations between South Carolina and Georgia Baptists throughout the early 1820s regarding the possibility of jointly supporting an institution; thus, South Carolina Baptists located their nascent institution in Edgefield, on the border of South Carolina and Georgia. The new institution was named the "Furman Academy and Theological Institution."³

The institution did not thrive in Edgefield, however, and subsequently moved to the High Hills of the Santee, and then to Winnsboro in

¹ A version of this article was presented at a meeting of the Greenville County Historical Society in 2008, when Furman celebrated the 50th anniversary of its move to a new campus. The author would like to thank Donny Santacaterina (Furman, '15) and Ken Johnson for their editorial support and contributions to this article.

² In his leadership roles nationally and in South Carolina, Richard Furman prioritized the education of ministers and laymen, and was involved in and/or inspired the founding of South Carolina College (now University of South Carolina), Columbian College (now George Washington University), Furman University, and Mercer University. James A. Rogers, *Richard Furman: Life and Legacy* (Macon: Mercer University Press, 2001) 117-130; Courtney Tollison, *Furman University: The Campus History Series* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2004) 7, 10; Courtney L. Tollison, "Richard Furman: Minister, Educator, Patriot." Unpublished paper given to the SC Historical Society, February 4, 2014.

Fairfield County, SC.⁴ For several practical and financial reasons, the college became attracted to a location in Greenville in the late 1840s. The climate of Greenville was milder than the midlands and lowcountry and thus had fewer mosquitos. Baptists had already established boys' and girls' academies in the small city, and the promise of a railroad through the town encouraged future prosperity and easier access. During an age when the threat of slave insurrections prompted fears among many whites, perhaps the fact that the upcountry population included fewer slaves and free African Americans than did the midlands and lowcountry was an appealing factor. Furman was also attracted to Greenville because the local economy was more diversified than the lowcountry's heavy reliance upon cotton and agriculture, promising a more balanced economy for the future. This decision proved beneficial during the era of strong sectionalism between states in the North and the South in the years leading up to the Civil War. As a Southern city that was focused more, comparatively, on textile production, and was thus not as reliant on slave labor, Greenville was less vulnerable to any changes brought about by the termination of the South's "peculiar institution" and could therefore provide a more stable environment for an academic institution to grow and thrive.⁵

Furthermore, Vardry McBee, widely considered the "Father of Greenville" due to his development of the city in the early-to-mid-1800s, began recruiting the university to the city in 1849. While he had recently refused to sell 50 acres of his land on the south side of the Reedy River to the railroad company for over \$300 per acre, he enticed the university months later with his offer to sell the same parcel of land for a campus at a greatly reduced cost, less than one-half of what he could have received from the railroad. He also offered the use of McBee Hall at Christ Church Episcopal for classes until campus structures could be built, and generously paid faculty salaries for one year. His munificent

3 Robert Norman Daniel, *Furman University: A History* (Greenville, SC: Hiott Press Publishing, 1951). 14.

4 W.J. McGlothlin, *Baptist Beginnings in Education* (Nashville, TN: Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention Press, 1926). 64, 80.

5 The phrase "peculiar institution" was a polite euphemism for slavery throughout the early 19th century and connotes a defense of and belief in an economic system based on slavery.

support thus made the move to Greenville economically feasible.⁶ In December 1850, the state legislature chartered "The Furman University" and granted it the authority to "hold property not to exceed \$300,000... at or near Greenville courthouse." Classes began in the fall of 1851 with 68 students.⁷ From 1852-54, the institution functioned in two identical schoolhouses, until Old Main, with its majestic Florentine Bell Tower, was finished in 1854.⁸ The next year, the university boasted 228 students. Until his death in 1864, McBee, the "Father of Greenville," maintained a lively interest in ensuring the success of Furman in Greenville.⁹ Soon after Furman's move to the upcountry, the South Carolina Baptist Convention deemed religious education of Baptist women worthy of support, and McBee became involved in efforts to establish a women's college in Greenville. Decades before, in 1820, McBee had given 30 acres for the establishment of the Greenville Male and Female Academies. In 1854, he facilitated the transfer of 22.5 of those 30 acres to the Baptist Convention for the establishment of a college for women; thus the Greenville Baptist Female College was founded that year.¹⁰ From that point onward the Greenville Baptist Female College (precursor to the Greenville Woman's College) offered "all those branches of liberal education that are pursued in our colleges by young men." It also shared literary societies and clubs with the men's college at Furman. Slowly but consistently over the next several decades, the two institutions developed a close relationship and eventually became enmeshed with one another as academic institutions nationally evolved towards co-educational practices.¹¹ The institutions did not formally unite until

6 McGlothlin, *Baptist Beginnings in Education*. 104; Roy McBee Smith, *Vardry McBee: Man of Reason in an Age of Extremes*. (Columbia, SC: The R. L. Bryan Company, 1997). 225-227.

7 With few exceptions, Furman was open only to male students until coordination with the Greenville Woman's College in the 1930s.

8 One of these schoolhouses has been preserved and was moved to the new campus in the late 1950s after the members of Quaternion, a male honor society, vowed to maintain it. Courtney Tollison, *Furman University: The Campus History Series*. 42.

9 Smith, *Vardry McBee*. 225-227.

10 Smith, *Vardry McBee*. 227-229.

11 Archie Vernon Huff Jr., "The Three Ages of Furman University," *The Proceedings and Papers of the Greenville County Historical Society 1998-2005*. (2005). 106.

1938, but the fact that both institutions' parent organization was the South Carolina Baptist Convention (SCBC) aligned their interests.

Since the move to Greenville in 1850 and establishment of "Old Main" in 1854, Furman University and the city of Greenville have shared an interwoven history. City residents and students shared the mundane and the extraordinary: together, they experienced the hardships of the Civil War, Reconstruction, World War I the Great Depression, and World War II.

Only ten years after its move to the upcountry, Furman and Greenville confronted the upheaval and turmoil of the Civil War. In fact, Furman's first president, James C. Furman, a son of Richard Furman, was a delegate to the Secession Convention in December 1860 and thus a signatory of the Ordinance of Secession that declared that the state of South Carolina had dissolved all ties with the United States.¹² Soon thereafter, and months before Confederates fired on Fort Sumter, Furman students formed a military regiment comprised of 65 members who named themselves the "University Riflemen."¹³ During the war, when nearly all of Furman's student body volunteered for service, Furman closed while the students of the Greenville Baptist Female College worked with the Greenville Ladies Association in Aid of Confederate Volunteers to operate a Soldier's Rest in a building on their campus.¹⁴ To announce Confederate victories during the war, President Furman rang the bells in the carillon in Old Main's Bell Tower to remind Greenville "of those Furman men at war."¹⁵

12 James A. Rogers, *Richard Furman*. 229-230.

13 Daniel, *Furman University*. 78.

14 A historic marker in front of the Greenville Little Theatre on Heritage Green marks the location of the Soldier's Rest. Courtney Tollison, *Furman University: The Campus History Series*. 44; Archie Vernon Huff, Jr. *Greenville: The History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont* (Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 1995). 138-39; Minutes of the Proceedings of the Greenville Ladies Association in Aid of Volunteers of the Confederate Army, 1937, Series 21. Historical papers of the Trinity College Historical Society, Durham NC.

15 Albert N. Flanders, "Furman University and the War for Southern Independence," Address Delivered at the Commemoration Convocation of the Centennial of the University Rifles. April 20, 1961. Furman University Jam B. Duke Library Special Collections Archives. 4.

After the war, Furman confronted a new set of hardships. The Reconstruction period that followed the war, in which the nation literally had to be put back together, was rife with challenges, particularly for southern institutions of higher education.¹⁶ Furman's reputation and future were in jeopardy. The university floundered in the wake of the Civil War as it failed to re-establish enrollment rates and secure financial support. Greenville, on the other hand, was embracing industrial development, particularly through its booming textile industry. This industrialization and modernization greatly outpaced other Southern cities, making Greenville a forerunner among the cities of the "New South" that developed in the wake of Reconstruction. Even so, the trauma of war and Reconstruction devastated Furman. In contrast to Greenville's progress in this post-Civil War era, Furman teetered on the brink of closure.

However, Furman did not fail during these trying times, likely due to the efforts of James C. Furman, who fought to resuscitate the university named for his father. Furman lore informs us that when a friend admonished Furman to abandon his efforts, he replied, "I have nailed my colors to the mast, and if the ship goes down I shall go down with her."¹⁷ The struggles continued into the early years of the twentieth century: during the 1906-7 academic year, Furman's senior class consisted of only six, signifying the substantial "lull" that the institution battled between the Civil War and World War I.¹⁸

During World War I, Greenville and Furman coordinated efforts to support the war effort. Furman students, staff, and faculty

16 Joseph M. Stetar, "In Search of Direction: Southern Higher Education After the Civil War," *History of Higher Education Quarterly*, vol. 25 no. 3, (Urbana-Champaign: History of Education Society Publishing: 1985). 357-358.

17 John Byars and Jane Sampey, ed. *Bonhomie '51*, (Furman University: 1951). 3. This quote is also featured on a plaque outside of James C. Furman Hall on the university's campus.

18 James M. Richardson, "Scion of the Flatwoods." Furman University, James B. Duke Library Special Collections Archives.

contributed to the "South Carolina Preparedness Campaign" during the period of 1916-1918 by hosting compulsory military training sessions for young men on Furman's campus and forming a voluntary unit of 50 Furman students into the "Montague Hall Company."¹⁹ The Greenville and Furman communities recognized the major industrial and financial importance of securing a cantonment site in their hometown, and made great efforts to appear as patriotic as possible before government officials. They held patriotic rallies monthly (which often conveniently coincided with federal cantonment site inspector visits) and printed articles in newspapers urging the people of Greenville to fly American flags and grow backyard "victory" gardens.²⁰ Eventually, their efforts paid off: in return for the patriotic endeavors and to the delight of both the Furman community and Greenville residents, Camp Sevier was named an infantry training site on May 21, 1917.²¹ Its location near Taylors and Greenville economically revitalized the area, as the influx of the military brought significant economic growth from around the country into the Greenville and surrounding communities. Three years after the war's end, on June 7, 1921, a doughboy statue produced from E.M. Viquesny's *Spirit of the American Doughboy* was erected on the Furman campus to honor the 540 Furman men who served in World War I and the six who died. The statue was a source of great pride for Furman and Greenville, as it is believed to be the first among nearly 160 doughboys across the United States to be cast and dedicated throughout the 1920s and 1930s.²²

One decade after the end of the war, an international financial crisis reverberated through Furman and Greenville. After the U.S. stock market crashed on Black Tuesday, the so-called "Textile Capital of the

19 "Compulsory Military Training at Furman" *Greenville Daily News*, April 18th 1917; "South Carolina Preparedness Campaign Begins" *Greenville Daily News*, April 11th 1917; "Military Company Formed at Furman" *Greenville Daily News*, Apr 4th 1917.

20 "Backyard Garden For Every Home" *Greenville Daily News*, April 30th 1917.

21 "Greenville Chosen for Camp Site Announces Washington Officials" *Greenville Daily News*, May 22nd 1917.

22 The E.M. Viquesny Doughboy Database <http://doughboysearcher.weebly.com>

World" began to feel the economic strain, and many mills resorted to three-day work weeks or operated only on alternate weeks.²³

Local efforts to ameliorate the economic crisis helped, but the Greenville area was forced to rely heavily on President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal programs. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) created a state park at Paris Mountain, and local farmers complied with federal orders to reduce their crop acreage in an attempt to stabilize prices.²⁴ Both Sirmine Stadium (the home of Furman football for 50 years) and a downtown post office (which later evolved into a federal building named for Furman graduate and Supreme Court-nominee Clement Haynsworth) were constructed through New Deal programs.²⁵ In 1934, construction manager Charlie Daniel recognized opportunity in the midst of turmoil, and when the firm he was working with in Anderson did not support his desire to pursue large-scale government building contracts offered during the New Deal, he founded Daniel Construction Company.

The Depression lingered and caused economic stagnation within the university: student enrollment dropped, the Law School closed, and Furman was forced to reduce faculty salaries by ten percent, sell adjacent lands and rely heavily on Duke Endowment funds in order to stay afloat.²⁶ Furman administrators struggled to collect payments from students and pay faculty at even average rates for an institution of its stature, leading to the loss of several professors to other institutions like Wake Forest and Washington and Lee universities.²⁷ Even before the stock

23 "The Greenville Textile Heritage Society-History," 2009. <http://scmillhills.com/mills/monaghan/history/>

24 Huff, *Greenville*. 344-347.

25 *Ibid.* 348.

26 Under President Ben Geer, Furman was named a beneficiary of James Buchanan Duke Endowment. Other institutions of higher education named were Davidson College, Trinity (now Duke) University, and Johnson C. Smith College. Alfred Sandlin Reid, *Furman University, Toward a New Identity* (Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 1976). 49-52; Rounds, F.W. Interview of Bennette Geer on Cassette Tape – Misc. #250, 1963, 47. Special Collections and University Archives, James B. Duke Library, Furman University; Robert Franklin Durden, *Lasting Legacy to the Carolinas: the Duke Endowment, 1924-1994* (Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 1998).

27 Reid, *Furman University*. 49-51.

market crashed, Furman President William McGlothlin had said that the Duke Endowment was the only thing preventing Furman from total and complete "collapse" and that the University was "absolutely dependent" on the Duke Endowment funds; support from the endowment became a lifeline during the Depression years.²⁸ One significant result of these financial and administrative challenges was a much closer relationship with the Greenville Woman's College, whose parallel financial woes made a closer relationship with the relatively more firmly established Furman University absolutely necessary for its own sake of survival.²⁹ Through the early 1900s, the Greenville Woman's College (GWC),³⁰ worked fervently to meet requirements for accreditation. Towards this objective, they had established an endowment, but hopes for a bequest anticipated from a prominent Greenvillian whose estate would have constituted a major endowment corpus were dashed when his death revealed the recent loss of the bulk of his wealth. Despite the self-described "blood curdling earnestness" with which GWC President David Ramsay worked to raise funding for the college, the college was forced to rely much more heavily on Furman's Board of Trustees to pay its debts.³¹ The South Carolina Baptist Convention, which remained Furman's parent institution until 1992, appointed a committee to "solve the problem in Greenville," and from 1933-1938, the Greenville Woman's College slowly was subsumed within Furman University.³² In 1934, trustees agreed that Furman University would take over academic responsibilities at the Greenville Woman's College, but a formal transfer of property would not be completed until all of the Woman's College's debts had been resolved.³³ Sadly, in January 1938, with all property transferred, the Greenville Woman's College ceased to exist, and Furman University became a co-educational university operating

28 Reid, *Furman University*. 49.

29 Reid, *Furman University*. 53-54.

30 The name of the college changed from Greenville Baptist Female College to Greenville Female College in 1878, and from Greenville Female College to Greenville Woman's College in 1912. The college became known as the Woman's College of Furman University in the 1930s. Bainbridge, *Academy and College: The History of the Woman's College of Furman University*.

31 Bainbridge, *Academy and College*. 184.

32 Ibid. 175-176.

33 Daniel, *Furman University*. 158.

on two campuses in downtown Greenville. Even though this merger was not entirely popular and arose mostly out of financial necessity, co-education led to further growth, as the inclusion of women created a need for consolidation, hastening the decision to begin anew.

This period of economic strain ended in 1939 when World War II erupted in Europe. Government contracts funneled into the upcountry and the price of cotton rose accordingly. Greenville's textile and apparel mills assumed the responsibility of producing textiles for export to European countries: local mills began operating two to three shifts around the clock to meet demand.³⁴ In December of 1941, Japan's Imperial Navy attacked Pearl Harbor, and thus, America was thrust into the war. Abruptly, those upcountry farmers who had previously been required to reduce their crop yield during the Depression (on Agricultural Adjustment Act policies that included burning excess crops and slaughtering livestock to drive down prices) suddenly faced a new demand for food: agricultural production escalated 400% from 1942-1943.³⁵ Greenville's employment rate climbed, and Charlie Daniel's construction company secured a contract to build the Greenville Army Air Base.³⁶ The local economy returned to solid footing, with both Greenville and Furman benefitting from the wartime economic upswing.

Although the economy profited, U.S. military engagement in WWII precipitated a drastic reduction in male enrollment at colleges and universities across the nation. Furman experienced an exodus of male students and nearly one dozen faculty. For most of the war, Furman suspended varsity football, basketball, tennis, and track.³⁷ By the end of the 1943-44 academic year, enrollment fell to 124 men and 438 women.³⁸ As Beth Evans Jones '48 recalled, "the only men left at Furman [during

34 Courtney L. Tollison. *World War II and Upcountry South Carolina: 'We Just Did Everything We Could'* (Charleston, SC: The History Press, 2009) 33.

35 Huff, *Greenville*. 344, 381.

36 Ibid. 379.

37 Tollison, *Furman University: The Campus History Series*. 109.

38 Reid, *Furman University*. 117. Judith T. Bainbridge, *Academy and College: The History of the Woman's College of Furman University* (Macon, Georgia: Mercer University Press, 2001). 195.

the war] were 4-Fs and preachers!"³⁹ Furman may have lost student enrollment, but President John Plyler saw an opportunity for revenue by arranging for pilots in the 19th Army Air Force Glider Pilot Training Detachment and the Army Air Corps Pre-Flight program to reside in Furman dormitories and take courses on campus.⁴⁰ Furman's remaining student body (which was almost entirely female and still residing on the woman's campus) contributed to Greenville's home front efforts by entertaining at the United Service Organization for troops stationed at the Greenville Army Air Base, selling war bonds, collecting clothing to send to Europe, making bandages, and knitting clothing for soldiers.⁴¹ However, as Greenville's textile industry thrived under WWII with the production of parachutes, bandages, and uniforms, Furman's desperate maintenance needs were further deferred because of the need to ration raw materials and furnish all resources towards the war effort.

The end of WWII was a watershed moment for Furman. The G.I. Bill provided veterans the opportunity to attend college at drastically reduced costs, and thus boosted enrollment at Furman (and universities throughout the nation) to higher levels than it had ever seen in its history. Indeed, Furman's student body in 1946 was the largest in the institution's 120-year history. Many of these veterans also married, and soon created the Baby Boom; in response, the university obtained pre-fabricated war housing from the military and used it as married student housing for this rapidly growing demographic. In the two years after war's end, Furman acquired 25 trailers, 50 temporary housing units, a barracks, and three army surplus buildings from the municipal airport to make room for the growing student population.⁴² Furman equipped these buildings with beds, mattresses, and classroom desks from war surplus goods. The increase in student enrollment greatly taxed faculty, most of whom were carrying teaching loads that exceeded the recommended standards

39 4-F was a military classification indicating that the registrant was not acceptable for military service. Tollison, *World War II and Upcountry South Carolina*. 115.

40 Reid, *Furman University*. 116.

41 Huff, *Greenville*. 374-375; Tollison, *World War II and Upcountry South Carolina*. 16, 21, 43, 50, 70.

42 As Women's College Dean Elizabeth Lake Jones remarked during this trying period, "facilities are taxed to capacity." Reid, *Furman University*. 124-125; Tollison, *World War II and Upcountry South Carolina* 199.

established by the Southern Association of College and Schools.⁴³ Both the faculty and facilities of the university felt the strain of this enlarged enrollment, and those in charge of both the men's and women's campus' downtown saw that renovation, and possibly even relocation may be necessary. Trustees were faced with the urgent need to raise funds while the student body became increasingly dissatisfied with facilities that could not accommodate their escalating numbers. Furthermore, after over one decade of operating on two campuses downtown, with students riding buses between campuses, Furman was eager to consolidate.

In 1946 the university hired J. E. Sirrine and Company and charged them with the responsibility of designing a layout of future buildings so that the women could move to the men's campus.⁴⁴ As part of this plan the university's Board of Trustees purchased three pieces of property north of University Ridge in Greenville, but the idea of moving the women to the men's campus did not strike many as feasible or desirable. As several years passed while Furman attempted to raise the funds necessary to begin construction on new buildings, academic offerings were stifled, consolidation between the men's and women's campuses did not improve significantly, and student dissatisfaction increased.⁴⁵ Furman trustees faced a major predicament. With the highest enrollments in university history, they were confronted with the challenging legacy of depression and war: an overcrowded, poorly maintained campus that had not seen significant construction since the 1920s. Moreover, the dual campus system, judged to cost the university \$30,000.00 annually, mandated that students ride school buses, sometimes several times daily, up and down Main Street between the "zoo," or the women's campus, named after a wildly popular animal themed party of the era, and the men's campus on "the hill" overlooking the Reedy River.⁴⁶

They soon realized that such expansion was not feasible on the current downtown campus, as the city had grown around the campus for well over 70 years, and urban development had cut off almost all

43 Reid, *Furman University*. 125.

44 Ibid. 122.

45 Ibid. 129.

46 The equivalent of \$30,000.00 US dollars in 2014 is approximately \$325,000. Reid, *Furman University*. 53-54.

room for growth at the men's campus. Expansion was also not possible at the woman's college. While Greenville and Furman had long held a mutually beneficial relationship, when it came to space, Greenville's development had become a roadblock to the growth of the University. In 1947, trustee John Dean Crain proposed an innovative, bold solution to move to a new campus site. It was an audacious proposal, but Bob Jones University had just recently constructed a new campus outside of Greenville, giving credibility to the idea that such a financially daring move could succeed. Two years later in 1949, Furman President John L. Plyler addressed the South Carolina Baptist Convention, challenging the convention, "Furman's past is secure. What about her future?"⁴⁷ He left the annual convention having secured approval for \$3.5 million towards a new campus. Encouraged, trustees soon thereafter considered five possible sites: land off Grove Road, land near Laurens Road, one site east of Duncan Chapel Road, one site west of Duncan Chapel Road, and property near Fountain Inn, SC.⁴⁸ The trustees' first glimpse of the property west of Duncan Chapel Road was the view from atop the hill near the current location of the Cherrydale Alumni House, a particularly beautiful location to observe the property's rolling hills under the backdrop of Paris Mountain. In a trustees' meeting on August 22, 1950 at the Poinsett Hotel on Main Street, President Plyler presented his analysis of the advantages and disadvantages of a potential move.⁴⁹ Trustees had previously narrowed the selection to two sites, and at this meeting Plyler informed them that the landscape architect's strong preference was for the 973-acre site west of Duncan Chapel Road near Buncombe Highway.⁵⁰ While administrators, trustees, and others spent much of 1950 concentrating on the Furman of the future, they also celebrated the centennial of the University's move to Greenville by unveiling markers and plaques at High Hills and Winnsboro, the downtown Greenville campus at University Ridge, and the grave of Richard Furman at Charleston's First Baptist Church.

47 Ibid. 138.

48 Reid, *Furman University*. 138-139.

49 Ibid. 138-139.

50 Ibid.

Trustees purchased the 973-acre plot West of Duncan Chapel Road for \$542,531, and three years later on October 6th, 1953 they broke ground on the new site.⁵¹ President Plyler's speech that day centered on the theme for the new campus' campaign slogan: "a greater Furman University for a greater tomorrow."⁵² He spoke of the benefits this campus would bring to "the youth of the present and future generations." President Plyler and his wife, Bea, were intimately involved with the design, drawing upon the English gardens and fountains at Versailles they had visited on their travels for inspiration.⁵³ A prominent architectural firm from Boston that had rebuilt Colonial Williamsburg, Perry, Shaw, and Hepburn, Kehoe and Dean, proposed red brick buildings in a "modified colonial style." In addition, R.K. Webel of the noted New York-based landscape architectural firm Innocenti and Webel was hired to design the landscape, while Ronald Hebblethwaite, a landscape gardener from Hertfordshire, England, was hired to implement and maintain the impressive and award winning landscape that would attract students, faculty, and visitors alike to the new breathtaking campus.⁵⁴ The university secured the services of Daniel Construction for the first structures built on the new campus, a nursery and a greenhouse.⁵⁵ Plans were made to create an entrance road off Poinsett Highway, which would become the crucial connector between the campus and downtown Greenville. By 1958, four dormitories, one classroom building, the library, a dining hall, administration building, 14 tennis courts, a baseball

51 Ibid.

52 Ibid. 138, 147.

53 Beatrice D. Plyler, interview by Courtney Tollison. Video recording. Summer 2004. Greenville, SC.

54 Reid, *Furman University*. 146-147; Tollison, *Furman University*. 41; Gary Hiderbrand, *Making a Landscape of Continuity: The Practice of Innocenti & Webel*. (Princeton Architectural Press/Harvard Graduate School of Design, 1997). Innocenti and Webel served as the landscape architects for the American Cemetery in Ardennes, France; Lincoln Center in New York City; the grounds of The Greenbrier Hotel and Resort in West Virginia; the redevelopment of the National Mall and Lincoln Memorial; and Keeneland Race Course in Kentucky.

55 Winston Chandler Babb, "Furman University Moves Its Campus," *The Proceedings and Papers of the Greenville County Historical Society: 1965-1968* (Greenville, 1968). 18.

stadium, and a track field had been built.⁵⁶ The iconic 25-acre lake was created at this time, along with the first nine holes of a golf course.⁵⁷ Furman's campus and landscape began to take form under the shadow of Paris Mountain, nestled at the base of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Residents of Greenville donated trees and shrubs for the landscape,⁵⁸ demonstrating their dedication to a university that remained connected to the city even as it moved away geographically.

The move evoked a small degree of controversy throughout the Southern Baptist Convention, Furman's parent institution. For some SCBC members, the luxurious new campus was cause for alarm: members derided Furman's "Country Club Board" for their plans to build a new and extremely costly campus.⁵⁹ It is likely that this criticism of lavish spending to create a visually striking campus gave rise to Furman's moniker as the "Country Club of the South."

In addition to the land for the campus, Furman purchased several hundred additional acres for the development of a residential neighborhood close to campus. Through the 1950s, Daniel Construction had built most of the new campus structures, and Charlie Daniel grew to love the area. In an attempt to encourage residential development, Charles Daniel and his wife hired noted architect Phillip Shutze of Atlanta to design a replica of the Governor's Mansion in Williamsburg, Virginia, along with two additional wings.⁶⁰ Daniel Construction built White Oaks, a 9,750 square foot home, less than one mile from campus and the next year, Green Valley Country Club was established in close proximity as well.⁶¹ After Daniel died, his wife, Homozel Mickel Daniel, lived in the home until her death in 1992. At that time, the home was deeded to Furman to serve as the President's Home.⁶²

56 Reid, *Furman University*. 154.

57 Ibid. 153. The golf course was designed by Richard K. Webel of Innocenti and Webel and Walter Cosby of The Greenbrier Hotel and Resort.

58 Babb, "Furman University Moves Its Campus." 19.

59 Tollison, *Furman University: The Campus History Series*. 41.

60 "Furman University: President's Home," Furman University Website. <http://www2.furman.edu/About/About/UniversityLeadership/Pages/PresidentsHome.aspx>

61 Ibid.

62 Ibid. Lowry Ware, *The Daniel Legacy: The Transforming Power of Philanthropy*, ed. By Marguerite Hays (Greenville, SC: University Press, 2000).

In the fall of 1958, all male students and senior women began residing on the new campus. The senior women resided temporarily in Manly Hall and became known affectionately as the "Manly women,"⁶³ their transition to the new campus marked the first steps of creating a truly co-educational university. By 1961, all Furman students resided on the new campus, and, in the spirit of unity, the student body took a vote to determine one mascot for all the university's athletic teams. Previously, the football team that played at Surrin Stadium was known as the "Purple Hurricane," the basketball team that played at Textile Hall on East Washington Street was known as the "Paladins," and the baseball team was known as the "Hornets."⁶⁴ The "Paladins" secured the most votes, likely due to the recent success of Furman basketball teams during the days of Frank Selvy and Darrell Floyd; on February 13th, 1954, in the first televised basketball game in the state, Selvy scored 100 points against Newberry college, an NCAA record that stands 60 years later.⁶⁵ During Selvy's era, his sensational performances created a strong fan base that consisted of both Furman alumni and Greenvillians alike who supported the university's thriving athletic programs. The home of Furman football remained Surrin Stadium until the 1981 season, when Paladin Stadium was completed on campus; Furman basketball remained a vibrant aspect of the fabric of downtown Greenville until 1997, when Greenville Memorial Auditorium was demolished. Furman basketball began playing in Timmons Arena in 1999.

The decision to leave those old campuses and the downtown environs that had so significantly characterized the Furman experience since 1850 was bittersweet and prompted great nostalgia. Downtown Greenville had long comprised as much of the Furman experience as had the dormitories, library, and classroom buildings: homecoming parades traveled down Main Street every Fall, the Ramsay Fine Arts Center on the woman's campus was the primary arts venue in town, and students moved and lived seamlessly between campus and city. The 1951 Furman *Bonhomie* yearbook reflects this sentiment in its introduction, one year

63 Wayne Ham ed., *Bonhomie '59* (Greenville: Furman University). Furman University James B. Duke Special Collections Archive. 123.

64 Reid, *Furman University*. 128.

65 Tollison, *Furman University: The Campus History Series*. 115.

after the purchase of land for the new campus: "presenting to you, with pleasure and a little pain..."⁶⁶

With the move, many traditions were lost, but others such as "laking" a lucky birthday honoree by throwing him or her in the lake, soon developed. Although it was unclear if the treasured Furman Bell Tower would have a home on the new campus, the efforts of several key people throughout the early 1960s ensured that it would.⁶⁷ As the campus transferred to its new site north of Greenville, the campus became the Bell Tower Shopping Center, and later, the demolition of the campus opened space to create County Square, Falls Park, and the South Carolina Governor's School for the Arts and Humanities. In 1820, when Vardry McBee deeded the land for the academies, he stipulated that it must always be used for educational and/or cultural pursuits, and thus Heritage Green, home to Greenville's Hughes Library, Greenville Little Theatre, Upcountry History Museum, Bob Jones Museum and Gallery, and The Children's Museum of the Upstate, developed on the site of the former woman's campus.⁶⁸ So although the Furman community approached the move with a sense of nostalgia, it simultaneously recognized that the decision to move marked the threshold of a new era for Furman and for Greenville; thus enthusiasm developed for the great potential and possibilities that Furman would soon discover on this new campus. In 1958, Furman's new campus was celebrated with several advertisements in which many regional businesses and other colleges and universities expressed their congratulations and well wishes to the University and their new campus.⁶⁹

66 John Byars and Jane Sampey, ed. *Bonhomie '51*, (Greenville: Furman University, 1951). 3.

67 The original Bell Tower was too fragile to be moved, so resident engineer and Director of Physical Planning and Construction, Carl Clawson, scaled it to create blueprints that would guide the construction of a new one. Originally, a smaller, 55-foot replica was to be placed in the middle of the Rose Garden. However, Clawson suggested moving it to a small peninsula on the lake, where the full height of it could be appreciated, and where the carillon would reverberate over the water. The new Bell Tower was dedicated in May 1965, boasting dimensions that are within one-sixteenth of one inch of the original. Reid, *Furman University*. 168. Carl Clawson, interview by Courtney Tollison. Summer 2004. Greenville, SC; Tollison, *Furman University*, 2, 56.

68 Huff, *Greenville*. 395, 412-413. Tollison, *Furman University*. 44.

As former Furman President David Shi has noted, "The bold decision to build a majestic new campus and move from downtown was one of the most decisive turning points in university history. It enabled for the first time the consolidation of the men's and women's campuses. More important, the decision symbolized the commitment of Furman's leaders to create a liberal arts college of truly national distinction, and the stunning beauty and symmetry of the new campus continues to serve as one of the university's most compelling strengths."⁷⁰ The decision to move to a new campus has also allowed downtown Greenville and Furman to evolve into the vibrant communities that they are today. Gone are those quaint campuses, but now on those sites are new entities that continue to enhance the national reputation of both Furman and Greenville alike.

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⁷⁰ David Shi, email communication with author, November 2008.

A Brief History of the Greenville County Historical Society Jeffrey R. Willis*

In Volume I of *The Proceedings and Papers of the Greenville County Historical Society* Albert Neely Sanders, the first editor, wrote: "The Greenville County Historical Society is the result of two movements, a generation apart." (p.7) In 1928 the Upper Carolina Historical Society was organized; partially in response to the demolition of Greenville's second courthouse, designed by Robert Mills. Because of an absence of funding during the Depression, this first attempt at organization failed a few years later. Nevertheless, the need for the existence of a guardian of Greenville's heritage had been clearly established.

In 1959-1960, work on sketches of the Greenville District signers of the Ordinance of Secession revealed the serious need for original research on Greenville history. In response to this need, Professor Laura Smith Ebaugh of Furman University convened a meeting at her home in January 1961, of individuals interested in the history of Greenville. Two of the individuals at this meeting had been involved in the effort in the 1920s to organize. As a result of these efforts, the Greenville County Historical Society was organized at a subsequent meeting in 1962. Marion M. Hewell was elected as first president.

On September 30, 1962, The Society met at Citizens and Southern Bank on Camperdown Way. The meeting was held on the terrace overlooking the Reedy River Falls to unveil a bronze plaque commemorating the establishment, about 1768, of a mill and trading post in the vicinity by Richard Pearis, Greenville's first known European settler. Following the unveiling, Mildred E. Whitmire, the Society's Second Vice President, read a well- researched paper on "Richard Pearis, Bold Pioneer." This paper, which was published in Volume I of *The Proceedings and Papers of the Greenville County Historical Society* remains today one of the best sources for information about Richard

*This paper was presented at a meeting of the Historical Society on May 1, 2011, celebrating the fifth anniversary of the founding of the Society. The paper was compiled primarily from the minutes of the Board of the Historical Society and of the general meetings of the Society from 1962-2011. Information about the author may be found on page 37 of this volume.

Pearis, and represents one of the reasons the Historical Society was founded: "To identify and collect historical materials and data, to write historical studies, and to preserve the history and traditions of the county"

The Society was a true beehive of activity during its early years. Much of this activity centered on the work of the organization's many committees. In addition to the usual committees for membership and programs, there were committees for exhibits, collections, historical records, and historical buildings. The most active of these was the Exhibit Committee. The purpose of the committee's exhibits was to reach as wide a circle of people as possible, generate interest in the Historical Society, and attract new members.

In October 1961, at the Greenville Art Museum, the Society's Exhibit Committee organized an exhibit of portraits prior to 1900, which consisted of 105 portraits that told the story of Greenville and its leaders. Photographs of each portrait were available for sale. Also, an album of the portraits in the exhibit was compiled and resides today in the South Carolina Room of the Greenville County Public Library. In a sense, this exhibit still survives today for us to learn from. In addition to the portraits, several documents and items of historical interest were displayed.

At the Fall Meeting in 1964, Dr. J. Dechard Guess presented a paper on "Early Doctors of Greenville County." This paper remains an important source on the history of medicine in Greenville County. To accompany the paper, the Exhibit Committee arranged a display of early medical instruments and equipment and pharmaceutical supplies.

Following the presentation of Dr. Guess' paper on medicine, Greenville's legal community determined that its profession was not to be left out. At the Society's Spring Meeting in 1965, Joseph H. Earle, Jr. a member of the Society's Board of Directors, read his paper "The Bench and Bar of Greenville in Anti-bellum Days." Earle traced the development of the local bench and bar from the founding of the county, in 1786, until the Civil War, including sketches of the careers of such prominent attorneys as the two Waddy Thompsons (father & son) and Benjamin F. Perry. True to form, the Exhibit Committee, at the meeting, had a display

of paintings and photographs of early Greenville lawyers and judges together with several interesting old legal documents.

The year 1965 also saw the publication of Volume I of *The Proceedings and Papers of the Greenville County Historical Society*. Albert N. Sanders, a member of the History Department of Furman University, edited *The Proceedings and Papers* from 1965 to 1983 and set high standards for the publication, which contains not only the research papers presented at the Society's meetings but also a summary of each of the meetings and the actions taken. To date, 12 volumes have been published. The research papers printed in these volumes form an important source for current and future researchers of the history of Greenville.

At this point, my presentation has brought the Historical Society through the spring of 1965, leaving only 46 more years of research papers and meetings to cover. I am not going to cover those years in detail, but I do want to comment on several highlights. At the Fall Meeting of 1965 the Society had as its special guests veterans of the Spanish-American War and their wives. At the Winter Meeting in 1966, the Society abandoned the usual research paper format in favor of an historical pageant entitled "A Nineteenth Century Diary of Greenville, South Carolina," compiled by Laura Smith Ebaugh from letters, diaries, and early records, and consisting of five tableaux, which were staged by members of the Society, with Miss Ebaugh as narrator. At the Winter Meeting of 1970, Francis Marshall Withington presented a paper, "Camp Sevier, 1917-1918," which chronicled the history of Greenville's World War I army training camp. After the presentation, the nearly two-hundred member audience joined in singing songs popular during World War I.

After holding its early meetings at a variety of venues around Greenville County, many of them churches, the Historical Society assembled in October 1970 for the first time in the Parker Auditorium of the new building of the Greenville County Public Library, now the Museum of Childhood. The Society continued to meet at the Library for almost twenty-five years.

Another area of activity, and *raison d'être* for the Historical Society, was advocacy for the cause of historical preservation. Therefore, the Historical Society campaigned earnestly in the early 1970s to save the

Greenville City Hall, which had been built in the Romanesque Revival Style in 1892 as a Federal post office. The effort, although persistent, was unsuccessful, and Greenville lost a significant landmark.

In October 1986 the Society made an agreement with Dr. A.V. Huff, Professor of History at Furman University, to write a history of Greenville County under the sponsorship of the Historical Society. By January of 1987, \$55,173 had been raised to finance the publication. In 1993 the manuscript of the book was completed and a contract signed with the University of South Press for its publication. At the Society's Fall Meeting in 1995, announcement was made that the first copies of the book had been received from the University of South Carolina Press. The full title of Dr. Huff's history was *Greenville: The History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont*. Following the meeting, Dr. Huff signed copies.

During the decade of the 1990s, the Historical Society held several on-site meetings at historic properties in the county. The Spring Meeting in 1995 took place at Tullyton Plantation, near Fountain Inn. The hosts were Dr. and Mrs. James F. Richardson. Dr. Richardson read a paper on the ancestors of Tully C. Bolling, the builder of the home. The Spring Meeting in 1996 was held at the George Salmon House in the upper part of Greenville County. The owners, Mr. and Mrs. John Walker, hosted the meeting. A large blue and white tent provided shelter and added a note of festivity to the occasion. A research paper entitled "George Salmon: Surveyor and Citizen" was presented by Anne King McCuen. Following the spring 1997 meeting, the members of the Society were invited to tour Whitehall, the oldest standing home in the City of Greenville. In the spring of 1998, Judy Iselin Cromwell invited the Society to meet, under another festive tent, at Brushy Creek Farm. Roy McBee Smith presented a paper: "Brushy Creek Farm: the Country Home of Alexander McBee." In April 2000 the Spring Meeting was held at Cherrydale, the nineteenth-century home of James Clement Furman, which had recently been moved to the campus of Furman University.

In 1989 an important event occurred. The Historical Society was offered a collection of Greenville photographs collected and taken by William B. Coxe. The gift consisted of approximately 120,000 negatives of photographs taken by Coxe and his daughter, Isabelle Coxe Cely.

For a period of almost 70 years in the 20th century, Coxe compiled a photographic record of Greenville history. When the collection came to the Historical Society, many of the negatives were chemically unstable and in danger of decomposing. After a period of several years the Society was able to acquire the large sum of money needed to reprocess and save the negatives. The Coxe Collection of Historical Photographs is now housed at the headquarters of the Society and accessible through a data base.

At one time the Historical Society had no office and no telephone. The only contact was the home telephone number of the current president. In May of 1992 the Society occupied its first office in a basement area on Bergamo Plaza on North Main Street. Brenda Hays became the Society's first executive director. In September 1992, the office was moved to a house, owned by Christ Church Episcopal, at 107 Broadus Avenue. After serving unselfishly as executive director for seven years, Brenda Hays retired in the spring of 1999. Her place was filled by Nancy Parker. In the fall of 1999, the Society moved to its current headquarters at 211 East Washington Street. In February 2001 Sidney Rutledge Thompson was appointed executive director.

In the fall of 1997 the Historical Society launched its first in a series of ornaments of Greenville landmarks. The first was of Greenville's second courthouse, which was designed by Robert Mills. Every fall a new ornament has been issued.

In 1998 the Society became part of the communications revolution and launched its first webpage. Information about the Society and its collection is literally assessable by the whole wide world.

In 2001 the Society began working with the City of Greenville to erect a statue of Vardry McBee, the Father of Greenville. By the Spring Meeting, \$40,000 had been raised to finance the project. In May 2002 the statue was dedicated on Court Square on South Main Street.

In May 2002 the Historical Society met in the auditorium of Canal Insurance Company on Stone Avenue and has continued to meet there. The old parking problems associated with the meetings at the Public Library were gone.

October 2003 the Society acted to make the riches of the Coxe Historical Collection more available to the public. A selection of several hundred photographs was published in *Remembering Greenville: Photographs From the Coxe Collection*, with research and commentary by Jeff Willis.

Fifty years have passed since that Sunday afternoon meeting, at Miss Ebaugh's home, of citizens wishing to record and preserve Greenville's history. The Greenville County Historical Society has admirably fulfilled the goals of the founders and will continue to do so for the next fifty years, and beyond, with the support of your efforts and your membership.

Editor's Note: Since the presentation of this paper in 2011, several important developments have occurred in the history of the Society. From May 2002 to February 2012, the Historical Society met in the auditorium of the Canal Insurance Company. Since October 2012, the Society's general meetings have been held in the auditorium of the Salvation Army Kroc Corps Community Center. Sidney Rutledge Thompson served in exemplary fashion as Executive Director of the Historical Society from February 2001 to August 2014. In the summer of 2014, Lucy Quinn began working with Sidney in preparation for assuming the duties of Executive Director at Sidney's retirement.

"Malignant Spirits" and The Founding of the Greenville Women's College

Judith Bainbridge*

In 1961, when the Women's College of Furman University closed its doors on College Street and its students joined the men of Furman on the Poinsett Highway, a chapter in Greenville history closed. Both boys and girls had attended the Greenville Academies on that campus since 1823, and since 1855 college women had studied there. While over the years the institution's name had changed from Greenville Baptist Female College to Greenville Female College to Greenville Women's College to Women's College of Furman University, by whatever name, the school was woven into the fabric of the community. Yet the details surrounding its establishment and the controversy it once engendered have been long forgotten.

That controversy, though, sheds an interesting light on Greenville in the 1850s. The decade before the Civil War was not a halcyon time in the fractious Upcountry town. It was, rather, a place where old animosities, "malignant spirits," in Benjamin Perry's words, sparked clashes, both verbal and physical, and where principle and politics were intertwined and sometimes confused.

At the South Carolina Baptist Convention in 1853, delegates had appointed a three-man committee to consider whether they should begin a denominational college for women. When rumors circulated in the Greenville community that the committee would recommend doing so, attorney William Choice (an Episcopalian) approached Methodists, who were also considering establishing a female school, about coming to Greenville. In the meanwhile, the Greenville Female Academy continued to operate, although students had abandoned the Male Academy and no teacher had been employed there since Furman University's preparatory classes had begun in 1851.

At a public meeting on May 22, 1854, a "large and respectable" public meeting was held at the courthouse to discuss the desirability of "inviting

and inducing" Baptists to begin a school in Greenville.¹ Charles Elford, Perry Duncan and Col. E.P. Jones were appointed to raise a subscription and to determine the degree of community support for the transfer of the academy lands to the Baptists. Interest was high: all three of Greenville's newspapers published letters and editorials about having a female college in town. The *Southern Patriot*, edited by Unionist attorney Benjamin Perry, was strongly in favor. Editor William Price at the new *Southern Enterprise* was neutral and reported objectively, but he saw the college as an economic plus. George Townes, a secessionist who had fought Perry for more than twenty years, was editing the *Greenville Mountaineer*; he was opposed.

On June 12 local citizens, both men and women, met again. Presbyterian Minister E. T. Buist presided. They heard the committee report that \$5,400 had been subscribed and 126 men in town and 500 in the district had signed a petition supporting a Baptist college. Speaking in favor of the proposal were Duncan, Jones, and Benjamin Perry. William Choice, whom Perry had opposed since the nullification issue twenty years earlier, led the opposition. He denied the power of the trustees to transfer the land, cited a Dartmouth College case,² argued that the ladies of the village, who were enthusiastic in support of the college, should follow President Andrew Jackson's advice that their legitimate sphere was "knitting stockings." The merchants who wished to bring more students to Greenville were, he stated, "actuated by the love of money." He presented a petition signed by sixty men against the transfer of lands and trust.³

1 *Southern Enterprise*, May 24, 1854.

2 *Dartmouth College v Woodward* argued by Daniel Webster before the Supreme Court in 1819 helped protect the rights of private property from unreasonable government interference with contracts. The Supreme Court ruled in favor of Dartmouth's trustees, who argued that the college's royal charter as a private school was to last "forever" and that New Hampshire could not make it into a state university.

3 *Southern Patriot* (Greenville, SC), June 15, 1854

Benjamin Perry rose "to defend the law and the women." Jackson, he pointed out, had actually said "knitting stockings and nursing children." Ladies had not "transcended their sphere." They were understandably eager to have their daughters educated and made "fit companions for educated men." There was no violation of the charter and the Dartmouth case did not apply. "We want trustees to do their duty. That is all. We wish them, freely and voluntarily, to transfer their lands (which are now valueless, were given for education purposes) to the Baptist Society for a Female College."

Then he attacked Choice personally. Perry pointed out that Choice had not subscribed one dollar to the building of the academies, had no children to send to them, was only interested in "checkmating and neutralizing" the Baptists of the town. The Patriot reported that "the speakers in favor of the transfer were loudly and repeatedly applauded and the utmost respect and attention was given to the argument upon the opposing side."⁴ That may have been true, but Choice, who had long opposed Perry politically, was distinctly angered by his remarks.

The following week, Perry editorialized about the importance of a female college to Greenville, appealing to citizens' feelings of pride, progress, and financial gain, and stating that Furman University had destroyed the prosperity and "almost abolished the use" of the male academy. The Patriot argued that instead of having an inferior school there would be a superior one where all classes could educate their daughters at all levels of learning. Tuition would be the same as at the academy, but students from afar would attend. Denominational control would not matter for "they (the Baptists) never teach their peculiar religious tenets whilst teaching grammar and geography and belles letters."⁵

The next day the academy board of trustees met. They considered a resolution, proposed by Perry, that they apply to the Court of Chancery, which dealt with land transfers, for permission to transfer the academy trust and lands for the purpose of endowing a female college, "provided there is an express guarantee that a female college shall always be kept

⁴ Ibid., June 22, 1854.

⁵ Ibid., June 29, 1854. Since the 1850s, the meaning of "peculiar" has changed from particular or individual to odd or bizarre.

up in the village of Greenville."⁶ It was, obviously, a speculative plea, since the decision of the Baptists was still pending. His petition was endorsed by a majority of the academy trustees although both Baptist George Townes and Episcopalian Thomas Cox spoke against it.

Their first point was that the academies were still useful. Perry had stated in his resolution that only ten or fifteen pupils were enrolled in one academy and fewer in the other, but Townes and Cox insisted that there was an enrollment of approximately a hundred students. Both sides seem to have been incorrect, since thirty-four girls - probably most of the student body - were listed as participating in the 1854 May Day celebration at the Female Academy. At the same time, Robert McKay was teaching about 30 to 40 small children, both boys and girls to read and write at the vacant female academy residence.⁷

Furthermore, they complained that Vardry McBee, who had contributed the land for the academies in 1820 and who was strongly promoting the transfer, should not have any more authority than any other citizen. Their major argument, however, was that transferring academy lands and giving the property and charter of a community school to a single denomination would be a breach of trust.⁸ The vote on Perry's motion was seven to three in favor. Voting no, in addition to Cox and Townes, was T. S. Arthur, the rector of Christ Church.

In spite of these sharp disagreements, Perry reported in the *Patriot* that the trustees' meeting had been "harmonious and satisfactory," and there was "a hope to reconcile all parties." He also noted that the trustees had applied to the Court of Chancery to make the transfer. Two weeks later, after two days of hearings in Greenville, he announced the Court's decision in their favor. The Board of Trustees, he said, had approved the transfer by a vote of seven to three and the citizens of Greenville supported the transfer four to one. "The people of Greenville have triumphed in this late contest, over all opposition, in Court and out of Court," he wrote. "They have crushed the malignant spirit of faction which actuated some, exposed and driven down the narrow, selfish, sectarian feelings which govern others, and reasoned and argued

⁶ Academy Minutes, July 23, 1854

⁷ *Southern Patriot*, July 20, 1854.

⁸ Academy Minutes, July 25, 1854.

with the right-minded and virtuous, 'til they have been convinced and abandoned their opposition."⁹

By the evening of July 21, delegates from Baptist Associations throughout the state overflowed the town's hotels and boarding houses. "Never has Greenville been so crowded," the *Southern Enterprise* reported.¹⁰ The next day people packed the little Baptist Church on Irvine Street to hear the debate on whether the state convention should sponsor a college for women.

Approaching the subject with considerably more Christian charity than had the opposing sides with the community, delegates first heard the committee's report endorsing a convention-sponsored college. Their reasons were pragmatic. Educating women would bring more attention to the education of men, since an educated mother was a son's first teacher. They also argued that delegates should favor a school under convention auspices because denominational pride was at stake: "Our Methodist brethren have already acted; and at this very time, whilst the question of action is pending with us, it is understood that our Presbyterian brethren have a committee appointed on the subject of a suitable location for a female college . . . our Episcopal brethren also."¹¹

When the time came for a vote, there were only a few scattered "nays," although both the Charleston and Welsh Neck delegations had planned to object to the proposal. They had been persuaded, in the words of the *Edgefield Advertiser*, "by the honeyed coaxing of sagacious Greenvillians, the soft suggestions of their dear ladies, and the good dinners of rich laymen."¹² Then delegates (they were not yet called messengers) turned their attention to the question of location for their proposed school. Both Anderson and Greenville were well-prepared to present the claims of their towns.

Anderson offered the twenty-acre property of the Johnson Female University (the largest women's college in the state), a promise of \$25,000 in subscriptions, and a location far enough away from

9 *Southern Patriot*, July 20, 1854.

10 July 27, 1854.

11 South Carolina Baptist Convention minutes, July 25, 1854.

12 *Edgefield Advertiser* (Edgefield, SC) August 3, 1854.

Greenville and Furman so that university students would not be tempted by female charms. Judge J. P. Reid wound up his plea for Anderson by stating, "Gentleman may say what they please, but you cannot lock up the chambers of the human heart!"¹³

Benjamin Perry argued for Greenville. In spite of its proximity to Furman, the village would provide the academy land and buildings, \$5,000 cash on hand and a pledge to raise a total of \$20,000 for the new school. Greenville's cash, promise, and concentration of Baptists (and, indeed, the convenience of having Furman nearby) made the difference. After another day and a half of discussion, the committee formally proposed that "the convention establish a female college of high order which would embrace all branches of liberal education that are pursued in our colleges for young men: with such modifications and differences as experience and sound judgment may dictate, and that the standard of attainment in these branches be high."¹⁴

The resolution passed with the understanding that the college (it was officially named the Greenville Baptist Female College, although some delegates argued against the "Greenville" in the title) would be governed by Furman's Board of Trustees, which would appoint the principal or president, who in turn would select the teachers. Delegates added that the Board should "charge enough rent to make repairs and carry on improvements."¹⁵ The Convention thus provided no financial support, as it had for Furman. In the same resolution delegates accepted the donation of academy lands and vested them in Furman's Board of Trustees, who were instructed to put the college into operation on or before January 1, 1855. Then, as the church newspaper pointed out, the Convention could turn its attention to more important things, like increasing Furman's \$75,000 endowment "without distraction."¹⁶ While there were some mumbled complaints about the "invidious discrimination"¹⁷ in favoring Greenville, most Baptists left town pleased with their accomplishment.

13 S. S. Crittenden, *The Century Book* (Greenville, 1903) p.46.

14 SCBC Minutes July 25, 1854. College catalogues for many years repeated this statement although the qualifying phrase ("with such modifications . . .") was omitted after 1870.

15 Ibid.

16 Letter to the Editor, *Southern Baptist* (Greenville, SC) August 30, 1854.

17 *Edgefield Advertiser*, August 3, 1854.

The "malignant spirits" in the community were not so happy. Immediately following the Convention, opposition in the community mounted, led by the "overscrupulous"¹⁸ George Townes. He appealed the Court of Chancery's decision to the Court of Errors, the highest appeals court in the state, arguing, among other points, that the school had been established for the community and the transfer to a single denomination would be "contrary to equity and good conscience."¹⁹ A week later, Benjamin Perry fumed that "certain individuals are determined to throw every obstacle they can in the way of the proposed Female College. The community have decided this matter, the board of trustees have decided, and the Court of Chancery have decided at after a full hearing, and their opposition does not cease!"

The sixty men opposing the transfer would "rejoice," Perry sarcastically commented, if they could "prevent the people of Greenville from sending their daughters to school at home and have them brought up in ignorance."²⁰ The men involved in the appeal besides Townes were Episcopalians William Choice, Thomas Cox, and T. S. Arthur. Arthur, the co-proprietor of a "Female Institute" at Glenn Springs in Spartanburg County, had proposed moving his school to Greenville. Perry criticized him directly for having a personal interest in stopping the transfer of Academy lands to Baptists and suggested that there was a conflict of interest (in modern terms) in his being an Academy trustee. "Already the seeds of dissension have been sowed in the Episcopal Church and they are likely to ripen into fruit by this effort to keep up strife and litigation,"²¹ Perry warned.

Perry's words had the desired effect: the following week he reported that the Episcopalians had abandoned the appeal and that Baptist George Townes stood alone in its continuance.²² In his appeal, Townes charged the academy trustees, the community, and the Baptist Convention with

18 The term is Perry's, used to describe those who had appealed the Court of Chancery's decision, but since Townes was alone in the appeal, it clearly applied to him.

19 *Ex Parte the Trustees of the Greenville Academies*, 7 Rich. Eq. 471, 28 S.C.

20 *Southern Patriot*, July 31, 1854.

21 *Ibid.*

22 *Southern Patriot*, August 6, 1854.

piracy. In the pages of the *Greenville Mountaineer*, he also charged Perry with "atrocious and unprecedented libel" and "malicious perversions" of Townes words, and argued that he was doing those supporting the college a favor by having the high court make a ruling.²³ The confrontational words of his brief and his newspaper articles sparked an "altercation" on Main Street with Perry, who also had a hot temper. The two men were only reconciled (and the libel suit dropped) through the tact and persuasion of Vardry McBee.²⁴

In November, after two full days of hearings in Greenville, the appellate court judges unanimously confirmed the transfer of the lands and buildings of the academy, although they voted four to two against transferring the trust. That transfer, they declared, needed legislative sanction. The Court noted that the trust should be reassigned, not to the South Carolina Baptist Convention, a possibility raised by the Court of Chancery, but to the trustees of Furman. In his concurring opinion, Chancellor F. W. Wardlaw specifically addressed the issue of transferring a community school to a single denomination.

"I frankly avow, that under the proofs given of the advantages of the substitution, I should, under the circumstances, have directed a substitution to the College of Jesuits, sisters of Mercy, the Abolitionists of Slavery or any other person, natural or artificial, capable of executing the trust. A school under the patronage of a particular denomination of Christians is not necessarily sectarian. Teachers of different faiths are frequently employed, and students of all classes are earnestly invited."²⁵

The community leaders in favor of the new college went to the General Assembly in December for legislative approval of the transfer of the academies' franchise and charter to Furman's board. Perry, one of Greenville's four representatives in the Assembly, later recalled that the special act "was introduced late in the session and late at night. The bill passed the House sub silentio. It was a march stolen on the enemy. But in the Senate their agents met it, and it was nobly fought through by one

23 *Greenville Mountaineer*, August 3, 1854.

24 Roy McBee Smith, *Vardry McBee: Man of Reason in an Age of Extremes* (Columbia, SC, 1992) 228.

25 *Ex Parte the Trustees of the Greenville Academies*, 7 Rich. Eq. 471, 28 S.C.Eq.

ssenator, Col. Brockman, about 12 o'clock, who then retired to sleep on this laurels."²⁶

It was indeed done in silence. Included in a bill to charter a dozen charitable and civil organizations throughout the state, the transfer of the trust of the Greenville academies to Furman University's trustees was sandwiched between the charters of an Orangeburg fire engine company and the Hamburg Savings and Loan Society. Perry, Duncan, and Pinkney McBee, all unionists, as was Brockman, obviously wanted no attention focused on the still divisive issue. The legislation was signed on December 21, 1854. On Christmas Day Furman's trustees met, but, lacking a quorum, the meeting was adjourned to the next day, when they officially received the deeds to the academy and lands and trust from the Academies' trustees. They then announced that the Greenville Baptist Female College "will go into full operation, the first of February next, under a full corps of competent instructors, and at the usual rate of tuition."²⁷

The Greenville Female Academy closed its doors. While it had become, in Perry's words, "a paltry school," it had nevertheless created a tradition that paved the way for higher education for women in Greenville and at Furman University. And the men who fought so vigorously over its beginnings? After the Civil War began, Perry and Townes were reconciled. Townes' son, Alexander, served as president of the Female College. And in 1886, when Perry died, it was George Townes who wrote the tribute of the Greenville Bar in his honor, praising his former enemy as "a man, a citizen, public servant and true patriot."²⁸

*Judith Bainbridge has been researching and writing about Greenville's heritage for thirty-five years. She was educated at Mary Washington College and the University of Iowa, where she received her M.A. and Ph.D degrees in English. In 2007, she retired from Furman University as professor of English emerita.

26 Perry, "Greenville in the Long Ago: The Origin of the Greenville Female College," *Baptist Courier* (Greenville SC), April 1887.

27 *Southern Patriot*, January 7, 1885.

28 Lillian Kibler, Benjamin F. Perry: *South Carolina Unionist* (Durham, N.C.) 520.

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