History of Wofford College

horse, and gallantly rode along the lines calling for volunteers." Ten times as many men as were called for responded. Wofford was a great admirer of Calhoun and said to him the last time he saw him that if he was elected President he would go to see him inaugurated, but that otherwise he would have no interest in going to Washington. We are not surprised, therefore, to know that Wofford was a member of the defeated Nullification ticket for Spartanburg for the Convention of 1832.

28. Judge Tucker, in Wof. Fam. Hist., 58. Tucker says that he remembered the incident as a boy and was thrilled.
29. ib.
30. Major William Hoy, Historical Reminiscences, M.S., lent me by Mr. Robert J. Gantt.

Chapter II

BENJAMIN WOFFORD FOUNDS A COLLEGE

To his contemporaries, the outstanding fact in Wofford's life was his propensity and gift for making and saving money. But deep in his mind, and known to only a few friends, was the purpose of accumulating and using money for some religious or educational purpose, with finally a preference for the latter. Dr. Carlisle thinks that his character may have been influenced in this direction by the two primitive Methodist preachers under whose preaching he was converted, George Dougherty and Lewis Meyers. Dougherty was an unflagging apostle of education. The plain, humble Meyers, with his tiny income, managed to save a few hundred dollars, which at his death he gave for widows and orphans. From one of these men, says Dr. Carlisle, Wofford may have learned to save and spend money wisely; from the other to value education for enlarging the life of the individual and the church. To this I think we must add the belief, supported by a widely held tradition, that his wife Anna Todd stimulated his interest in education, as well as, through her inheritance from her father, having supplied such a large part of the foundation fortune which constantly grew under her husband's management and rendered possible transforming an ideal into a reality.

Wofford was solicited by Stephen Olin, President of Randolph-Macon College, chartered in 1830 and opened in 1832, or by its financial agent, Rev. William M. Wightman, to contribute to the support of that institution, and did, like several other South Carolinians, give $1,000; but he was not inclined to make an institution so far away the medium for realizing the plans maturing in his mind. By 1844, stimulated perhaps by the crisis in the life of the church connected with the separation in that year of its Northern and Southern branches, he seems to have come to a definite conclusion. It has always been assumed that in trying in 1844 to buy the Limestone Springs Company property at the later Gaffney he was seeking to obtain, at a most attractive bargain, as it would have been, a site for the college which he had determined to found. Dr. Carlisle's expression is that his intention was to give it to the Conference for educational purposes. The company had in

1. Statement by Dr. I. H. Carlisle.
1835 erected on the ample grounds around the limestone spring a large brick summer hotel and a number of cottages. When after a brief period of success the company failed the Bank of the State of South Carolina held a mortgage for $21,200 it had lent on the property, and in 1844 was offering it for sale to satisfy the remaining part of the debt. Mr. Wofford offered to pay the amount, $10,000; but when the time came for final settlement a difference arose over a small amount of interest. Both sides stuck to what they considered their rights and the trade was called off. The property went to Dr. Thomas Curtis, an able and learned English Baptist clergyman, and his clergyman son William in 1845 for $10,000, who at once opened the Lime Stone Springs Female High School, which eventually grew into the present Limestone College.2

Benjamin Wofford was apparently thus definitely planning as early as 1844 to found a college. He told his friend Rev. H. A. C. Walker in 1849 that he had long considered doing this, but had been deflected by the adverse opinion of a friend to devoting his fortune to serving the church in other ways. It was the exact shape of his beneficence, and not the intention to act for the good of his fellow men and his church, which at times appeared uncertain. He considered himself as an agent and trustee. He once said to me, writes his great nephew Judge J. Wofford Tucker, “It is growing on my hands. Here is nearly $150,000. Every year it is augmented. I must leave it behind me, so [as] to do some good. What shall I do with it?”3

It was Wofford’s friend and fellow minister who finally focused his mind on the plan for a college. Dr. James H. Carlisle, in an article entitled “An Interesting Question Partly Answered,” quotes a paper dictated to him by Rev. H. A. C. Walker May 3, 1884, and never before published.4 Rev. Walker said:

“In 1849 I was Agent in favor of one of our Christian enterprises,5 and turned aside to share my friend’s love and hospitality for a day and night. He was then very feeble in age and in suffering, though he could rise from his bed and move about in his house—even exerting himself to a seat in the yard, taking me with him. Entering into conversation, he leading, we spoke to this effect:

‘Brother Walker, my time is short; I want to give the greater part of my property to our church, and I desire to advise with you how to dispose of it.’

‘This takes me by surprise, my dear Brother Wofford; but if I can aid you, I shall be at your service.’

‘I want to divide it out to church societies—to all, or select, and in proportion, or proportionally.’

‘I do not know about that, Brother Wofford. What amount do you give in all?’

‘One hundred thousand dollars.’

‘If you divide this amount as you propose among the church societies, you give where it will do good in several places, limedly and comparatively little. Why not found a college—spreading widely—working, increasing in power and goodness through the ages as they come?’

‘I had thought of that once, long since, but when I proposed it to Brother W——, he bluffed me so that I thought that there was no wish of having a college.’

‘Be assured, Brother Wofford, you misapprehended Brother W——, for he earnestly desired a college within our Conference bounds, and still greatly wishes it.’

‘Assured of what you say, I am quite pleased that a college should be founded.’

‘Brother Wofford continued conversing with me on the subject. He expressed himself gratified, and said, ‘Now, Brother Walker, as you must go today, will you write me in full what you have said and send me the paper?’

‘I will, with great pleasure.’

‘Brother Walker, be prompt—time is short—mine is near its end.’

‘After a cordial separation, I went away, to meet him no more till I stand at the pearly gates.’

The interview was out of doors, probably in the mild weather of summer or autumn, 1849, and hence only a few months before the date of Wofford’s will, February 1, 1850. The college owes only less to Rev. H. A. C. Walker than to Benjamin Wofford himself; for without Walker’s firm and sensible advice Wofford’s beneficence might have become a shower so thinly spread as to evaporate with only a fraction of the benefits that would flow from a reservoir of refreshment and strength.

2. Dr. J. H. Carlisle in Hist. of Wof, Family, 71; W. C. Taylor, Hist. of Limestone College, 9-12; Spartanburg County minute conveyance records, Mortgage, Books X, 299; Z, 847 and DQ, 616, 618.
3. Tucker as above, p. 61.
4. The original MS. of Walker’s statement is in the college archives, in Dr. Carlisle’s handwriting and signed thankfully by H. A. C. Walker. I use the MS., as the printed article differs, quite materially, in one or two places from the original. Dr. Carlisle’s article in the Southern Christian Advocate is reprinted in History of the Wofford Family, 69-75.
5. The American Bible Society, the Doctor’s article interjects in parenthesis.
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It was indeed as Wofford said: “Time is short—mine is near its end.” “A Friend,” evidently a very intimate friend, writes in the Southern Christian Advocate of March 28, 1851, of Wofford’s last days and illness. He was taken sick October 18, 1850, and for the next six weeks was in “extreme physical suffering.” Violent paroxysms of vomiting continued from the first until three hours of the end. “It would be paying but a merited tribute to his pious and accomplished wife to say that she attended him constantly and untiringly, as no one else could have done, never leaving his room unless compelled to do so by imperious necessity. She was to him a messenger of mercy and comfort; indeed he would have no one else to minister to him.” He would frequently urge that she must take care of herself. He asked for friends to come and sing and pray with him. When a third physician, in addition to the two who had been serving him, was called in the hope that something might be done, his answer was, “You cannot live, you must die—I hope, Mr. Wofford, you are prepared for meeting your God.” “Yes,” replied the dying man, and passed away in perfect confidence and peace. It was Monday morning, December 2, 1850, at half past six o’clock.8

Wofford’s was an active mind, said the local newspaper, with pure republican principles and imbued with prudent firmness and ardor for the rights and interests of his native State. His hospitality is remembered by thousands. By his express wish he was buried in the little plot at the old home which was built for himself and his first wife by her father, in which already lay Thomas Todd, his wife, and their daughter. On a visit to Emanuel Allen, who had bought the place, with whom he usually spent a week every year, pointing to the three graves, he had directed Allen to build a wall enclosing them and space for a fourth grave. “When I am dead, bury me there,” he said, pointing to the vacant space. Allen called his attention to the inferior quality of the brick he had bought for the wall and said that more money should be spent, so as to make it durable for all time, and suggested that a monument might sometime be placed over his grave. Wofford replied, “No, that will do; I do not want a monument nor anything expensive about my burial place.” 7 On the plain stone, which he had directed should be placed at his grave, were inscribed the words, believed to have been composed by his great nephew Judge J. Wofford Tucker:


BENJAMIN WOFFORD FOUNDS A COLLEGE

ENTOMBED BENEATH
ARE THE MORTAL REMAINS
OF
THE REV. BENJAMIN WOFFORD
SON OF
JOSEPH AND MARTHA WOFFORD
WHO WAS BORN
THE 19TH DAY OF OCTOBER, A.D. 1780
AND DEPARTED THIS LIFE IN THE FULL
TRIUMPHS OF THE CHRISTIAN FAITH
THE SECOND DAY OF DECEMBER,
AGED 70 YEARS, ONE MONTH AND 13 DAYS.

For 48 years he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for 15 years a minister of the gospel; he gave to the country and the church an institution for the benefit of which countless thousands, yet unborn, may have reason to be thankful and reverence the donor’s name.

PEACE TO HIS ASHES

On Founder’s Day, October 19, 1920, the remains of himself and his wife Anna Todd were moved to Wofford College Campus.8

The closing words of the epitaph point out the one fact without which Benjamin Wofford would not be remembered. So exclusively has this act been noticed that the man behind the gift has become a sort of abstraction. His last will and testament has been spoken of as though it contained little besides his bequest for the college, whereas it contains many points illustrating his character as a man, who, though deeply devoted to one aim, yet was marked by the common aims and purposes of humanity.9

Item 3. I give to “my dearly beloved wife Maria S. Wofford” the house and lot where we live in the village of Spartanburg, with all its furnishings, valued at $4,000; also my carriage and all live stock, valued at $1,000; also two slaves valued at $1300 and $1400; also $10,000; also fifty acres of land above the village which I bought of E. C. Leiter.

Item 4. To my friend and “connexion” Emanuel Allen $1000 and two slaves.

Item 5. To my nephew Major Harvey Wofford $1,000 and four slaves.

Item 6. To my brother Joseph Wofford $1,000.

Item 7. To my kinsman Dr. Benjamin Wofford $1,000 and the note and interest of about $1,000 that he owes me.

Item 8. To my kinsman John Wesley Wofford $1,000.

Item 9. To my kinsman Jeremiah Wofford $1,000.

Item 10. To my kinsman Joseph Wofford $1,000.

8. Faculty Minutes.
9. Will; also papers of Benjamin Wofford’s executors in Probate office, Spartanburg.
History of Wofford College

Item 11. To my niece Mrs. Bennett $500.
Item 12. To my niece Mrs. John Lankford $500.
Item 13. To my niece Mrs. Willis Leyton $500.
Item 14. To my niece Mrs. Coleman C. Leyton $500.
Item 15. To my niece Jane Wofford $500.
Item 16. To my sisters Ann Tucker and Rebecca Mullinax each an annuity of $100 during life, funds to produce same to be invested by my executors.
Item 17. To my sister Martha White and all her children living at my death $3,000 to be equally divided among them, except that none of this to go to Mrs. Harvey Wofford, as she is otherwise provided for.
Item 18. To Samuel W. Tucker and his two sons, $1,000, to be equally divided among them.
Item 19. To Mrs. J. M. Lanham, $300.
Item 20. To Anna W. Tucker $500.
Item 21. To Joseph W. Tucker (i.e., J. Wofford Tucker) $1,000.
Item 22. To Mrs. Rebecca Gilliam $300.
Item 23. To Mrs. Patsey Powell and her two daughters, to be divided equally, $300.
Item 24. To the American Bible Society $1,000.
Item 25. To the South Carolina Missionary Society $4,000.

Item 26. For the purpose of establishing and endowing a college for literary, classical and scientific education, to be located in my native District Spartanburg, and to be under the control and management of the Methodist Episcopal Church of my native State, South Carolina, I order $100,000 to be delivered to trustees, half, if so much shall be required, for lands and buildings, and the balance solely for the purpose of an income-producing endowment. If the estate falls short of the amount of bequests, the shortage shall be made up from the bequest to the college. (There was no shortage.)

Item 27. My executors are to dispose of the balance of my estate not specifically devised at public sale on one and two years' credit, with interest from date of sale.

Item 28. If my estate exceeds these legacies, my executors shall apportion the surplus among all the legateses, except that none of the surplus shall go to my wife, the Bible Society, the Missionary Society, or the college.

Item 29. I appoint my nephew Major Harvey Wofford and Dr. Benjamin Wofford my executors.

The will was approved in common form December 11, 1850, and in solemn form March 14, 1851. The bequests totaled in value approximately $149,000.

Wofford's gift was so large for the time that it attracted wide notice outside the State. The statement has been made for years in the Wofford College Catalogue that no Methodist in America, perhaps in the world, had previously made such a large gift for education. Few indeed anywhere in the United States had made such a large single gift. I recall only that of Stephen Girard in 1831.
as suggested above, Wofford may have had reason of which we do not know for the comparatively small provision for his widow. And, we must remember, $17,500 had then a value of at least three times that sum today. Wofford had been accustomed to a simple manner of living, and to his economical mind $17,500 may have appeared sufficiently generous for a woman's needs.

Mrs. Wofford's feelings of disappointment extended to the college; but, Dr. James H. Carlisle told me, when battered her, gave her a prominent place at commencement, etc., and she soon came to take pride in the institution. Dr. Anna Agnew, of Brooklyn, N. Y., writes me of the pride which her great aunt, Mrs. Wofford, took in the college. Mrs. Wofford moved to Clifton, New Jersey, near Passaic, where she lived with her niece Mrs. Martha R. Agnew, with whom she later moved to North Hudson, Wisconsin. There she died January 13, 1883, in the eighthieth year of her age. By her request she was buried in Antioch Church cemetery, about fourteen miles northwestward of Greeneville, Tennessee, due doubtless to the fact that that had been her residence of her sister Mrs. Felix Wells, the mother of her beloved niece who paid her long visits in Spartanburg.12

After Mrs. Wofford's death Mrs. Agnew gave the college the portraits of Mrs. Wofford and Benjamin Wofford by Barclay. Some correspondence preceded Mrs. Wofford's consent that the pictures should go to the college, she insisting that her picture must hang in the college beside that of her husband, as she considered herself the co-founder because of her not having contested what she considered the unfair will of her husband.13

The portraits are said by Dr. Carlisle to have been considered good likenesses. The pity is that the only two pictures we have of Benjamin Wofford (the other being a pen and ink drawing of William H. Scarborough, which I discovered in possession of his granddaughter, Mrs. W. H. Stuckey, of Ridge Spring, S. C., and by permission had photographed) represent him as almost a physical wreck, in advanced life, though, even at his best he must have been plain. He was sixty-four when the Barclay, the worse of the two, was painted. He was six feet, two inches, in height, very spare, and was inclined to stoop. A cinder from a blacksmith's forge having in his early life destroyed the sight of his left eye,14 he usually wore large green glasses. Though of limited schooling, he was fond of serious reading.

12. Mrs. Myra W. Steele, great niece of Mrs. W., on burial place. 8th. Ch. Ad., Jan. 27, 1883.
13. Dr. J. H. Carlisle in 8th. Ch. Ad., Jan. 27 and Dec. 1, 1883, on age and date of death of Mrs. Wofford and the presentation of portraits; Dr. Anna W. Agnew, Mrs. Wofford's great niece, on Mrs. Wofford's attitude, relations, and place of burial.
14. The Scarborough likeness, which is with clear glasses, shows it to have been his left eye.
Benjamin Wofford Founds a College

He was agreeable in social intercourse, and young men found him a wise counselor and helpful friend. 15

Several instances of his helpfulness to young men come down to us directly from the persons concerned. Major A. H. Kirby, who lacked a few weeks of 22 when Wofford died, writes, “he was of a very friendly disposition, frequently indulging in pleasant jokes with his intimate friends and companions, and, as I remember him, was inclined to notice children and young people with whom he came in contact. I well remember, when I was a clerk in a store, his coming around and giving me advice in the matter of economy—telling us never to waste anything, not even a nail.” 16

Another incident was related to me by Mr. Ed. L. Archer about his father and Benjamin Wofford. It was a case of diamond cut diamond, in which John B. Archer was one diamond and Benjamin Wofford the other. Mr. Wofford came into Archer’s saddlery shop one day and said:

“John, why don’t you enlarge your business?”

“Haven’t the capital, Mr. Wofford.”

“Well, I’ll lend you whatever you need. How much do you want?”

“Three hundred dollars, Mr. Wofford.”

So the small loan, all that the craftsman with his small shop cared to risk using successfully, was forthcoming, at the usual rate of interest. When the time for settlement arrived, Archer counted out to his rich friend the amount, principal and interest. The amount laid down was a “bit” (twelve and half cents) 17 too much. Mr. Wofford fumbled in his pocket for the change, and, not finding a “bit,” remarked, “Oh, well, it’s a small amount,” and put out his hand to rake in the money. Quick as a flash the saddler’s hand fell upon his. “No, Sir!” said Archer; “That bit’s mine!” And so it remained, and we may believe that ultimately the transaction was settled with proper exactness.

We have another chapter of the story of the harness shop. Wofford said to Archer one day, “John, that is going to be a valuable lot some day. You had better buy it.” Archer replied that he did not have the money. Mr. Wofford replied, “I will sell it to you and wait for the money.” The records show that on November 1, 1849, Wofford conveyed the lot on the southeast corner of Jail Street (now called Wall Street) and Morgan Square to Archer for $1,000, to be paid in installments, the debt being secured by mortgage. So much for the record; now for the tradition, which says

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17. Half cents were coined through 1857, though never a twelve and a half cent piece, answering to the eightieth of the Spanish dollar, officially eight reals (reals), on which one dollar was based.
History of Wofford College

that when Archer made his final payment he lacked three cents. Mr. Wofford replied, "That's all right about your owing me three cents, John, but don't forget to pay me the interest on the three cents." Which shows that Mr. Wofford was capable of a sort of grim joke, and did not mind having the reputation for skimping a flea. Some of the stories handed down of Wofford's stinginess are so extreme as to bear the marks of gross exaggeration, or even inventions to illustrate this trait.

Major William Hoy relates an incident illustrating Wofford's fair dealing. Hoy held a note of a gentleman who was perfectly "good," but was slow pay. Needing the money, he offered the note to Mr. Wofford. Mr. Wofford calculated the amount of the principal and interest at $207, and paid Hoy $200 for the note. He held it quite a while.

The only continuous handwriting by Benjamin Wofford which I have seen (for his will is in his lawyer's hand), is a paper addressed to the two magistrates and three freeholders constituting the court which had tried, convicted, and sentenced to death Wofford's Negro John for raping a white woman. Wofford tells them in a paper dated October 6, 1827, written in a fair hand, with several simple words misspelled, that he had appealed the case to Circuit Judge Richard Gantt, refused to disturb their verdict, and that he is now taking the case to the Court of Appeals in "Columbiana," and warns them against proceeding to execution until final decision by that court. Examination of the records fails to find anything further. Various interpretations of Wofford's position are possible, some to his credit, some to his discredit, according to the circumstances, of which we are ignorant, and therefore express no judgment, further than to note the confirmation of the lower court by Judge Gantt. It is interesting to note that Gov. Bennett incurred heavy censure for trying to save a favorite slave convicted of participation in the Vesey plot of 1822.

Benjamin Wofford, says his relative and intimate friend Judge J. Wofford Tucker, "was a man of uncommon energy of character, . . . possessed of a fund of strong, practical common sense. . . . He rarely failed in adopting the proper means to the attainment of his ends, and his efforts were generally attended with success." He was an economist: "he acquired money and saved money." He hated waste even in little things, considering it almost a sin. Stewards calling on him to make up the deficit on the

preacher's salary noted that he would not light another candle until the old one had completely burned out; but he could be relied on to make up the deficit. He would carefully husband the last fine particles of his smoking tobacco. He would pick up a stray pin, though he could write a check for buying a pin factory. When rallied on his economies he would quote Franklin's maxims on thrift. He was criticized as being a rich preacher with no children who lent out large sums and charged interest on them. He realized that the responsibility of being rich imposed the obligation to use his wealth for worthy and unselfish purposes.

Wofford's human side has been neglected amid the mingled sneers at his narrow economies and the paeans on his consecrated benefactions. As a matter of fact he was a man of strong family feeling and strong friendships. His marriage to his pretty young Virginia second wife, all but twenty-three years his junior, eleven months after the death of his first wife, was quite human. His numerous personal bequests and his calling so many friends to be with him in his last illness testify to the wide reach of his human affections. Though the ties of the old rural home remained strong, he felt a strong desire to benefit the town into which he had moved. He often declared to his intimate friends that he desired the college to be a benefit to the town where he made his home as well as to the church at large.

No summary of Benjamin Wofford's life and character is better than that by Mr. John B. Cleveland in his address on Founder's Day, October 19, 1888, at the laying of the cornerstone of Alumni Hall, largely the gift of Mr. Edgar Lycurgus Archer of the class of 1871, the son of the saddler of the story above. Mr. Cleveland, himself a successful businessman and a liberal donor to Wofford College, too modest to allow the amount of his gifts to be known or his name to be placed upon the Science Hall which he built, could understand better than some others the character of the man of whom he spoke. Said Mr. Cleveland of Wofford:

The older he became, like Stephen Girard and Johns Hopkins, the more misunderstood and misinterpreted by some he became. His thrust was called avarece; his economy, selfishness; his business exactness, meanness. He went about, it was said, with his Bible in one pocket and his shaving machine in the other. They called buying notes "shaving them" in those days. And yet, let us suppose that he was not all these. Would we be here today? Would Dr. Carlisle, and Dr. Whitefoord Smith, and all those whom we honor and love, would they be with us here today? How has this selfishness become, when shown in its true light, the greatest of unselfishness! How has this avarice become the greatest

18. The facts of the sale and mortgage are taken from the records by Dr. H. B. Carlisle, and were given me Feb. 11, 1949; the story about the three cents is from Mr. J. H. Carlisle, Jr., in Spartanburg Herald Nov. 5, 1922.
20. I thank Mr. Robert J. Gantt, grandson of Judge Richard Gantt, for a photocopy of Wofford's paper.
22. It.
and most conscientious example of liberality ever shown in this State! Contrast this life with what it might have been, or with the life of other men who are proud to call themselves just and liberal. He could have had the fat of the land, fine equipages, fine clothes, fine furniture, the reputation of a "good liver." He might have been at the same time the pride and envy of his neighbors. But his true nobility, his unselfishness, his great liberality, despised all this. That pleasure was only for one, the denial was for many.

Is there one here today who doubts that he rightly judged? We understand him: we interpret his aim, his work. We now see and appreciate what those of his own day did not—his personal sacrifice and unselfishness. In December, 1850, his death is announced in the village paper in a paragraph hardly as long as the pencil which wrote it, while several issues before are as black as a pall in memory of two local politicians whose names are not familiar to ten per cent of this audience. So it will always be. . . . Keen, shrewd, hardfisted old Ben Wofford lives today and will live while the broad acres of his spendthrift neighbors have gone years ago under the hammer of the sheriff, or, worse still, have melted under the appetites of unworthy sons. They had also their fun; but can anyone deny now which was the better judge of the article—the plain, unostentatious parson, or the neighbor who despised him, and who believed and acted on the principle "after me the deluge"? . . .

While Benjamin Wofford had the thrift to make money, he had moral courage to practice the economy to preserve it. It may be said that Mr. Wofford exhibited the highest type of selfishness when he endowed what he knew would perpetuate his name. There is no evidence to sustain such an idea. On the contrary, so far as can be gathered from his will and our knowledge of the man, nothing was purer than his intention. There is no suggestion in his will that the college should bear his name. There is no wish expressed in any way that it should be identified with his memory. The trustees are not hampered with any provision or condition which is inconsistent with the highest and most disinterested motives. . . .

. . . In reviewing the character of Mr. Wofford we are apt to regard him merely as an abstraction. . . . To get on the inside, you touch as lively a bit of humanity as ever responded to an impulse. Quick, alert, sharp-eyed and keen, full of energy and push, restless to be doing something, and that something—well, just as he built fences and walled springs; and just, too, as he would shave your note had he the chance. You may possibly think of yourself as a man of industry, of energy, of determination to get along. Now intensify this a great deal, and you have Mr. Wofford. . . .

Today how has his influence grown! . . . But what a harvest! See the influence of a man who acted.**

That Wofford should so long have entertained the purpose of doing something for his church with his money indicates his purposeful and consistent character. His act was no afterthought of a man who had accumulated a

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