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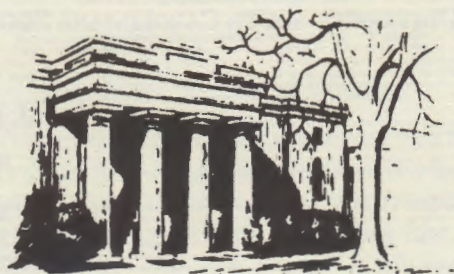
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THE UNIVERSITY SOUTH CAROLINIANA SOCIETY
SEVENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
Saturday, April 6, 2013
Mr. Kenneth L. Childs, *President*, Presiding

Reception and Exhibit 11:00 a.m.
South Caroliniana Library

Luncheon 1:00 p.m.
Capstone Campus Room

Business Meeting

Welcome

Reports of the Executive Council Mr. Kenneth L. Childs

Address Dr. Edna Greene Medford
Chair, Department of History,
Howard University

PRESIDENTS

THE UNIVERSITY SOUTH CAROLINIANA SOCIETY

1937-1943	M.L. Bonham
1944-1953	J. Heyward Gibbes
1954	Samuel L. Prince
1954-1960	Caroline McKissick Belser
1960-1963	James H. Hammond
1963-1966	Robert H. Wienefeld
1966-1969	Edwin H. Cooper
1969-1972	Claude H. Neuffer
1972-1974	Henry Savage, Jr.
1974-1978	William D. Workman, Jr.
1978-1981	Daniel W. Hollis
1981-1984	Mary H. Taylor
1984-1987	Walter B. Edgar
1987-1990	Flynn T. Harrell
1990-1993	Walton J. McLeod III
1993-1996	Jane C. Davis
1996-1999	Harvey S. Teal
1999-2000	Harry M. Lightsey, Jr.
2001	Ronald E. Bridwell
2002-2005	John B. McLeod
2005-2008	Steve Griffith
2008-2011	Robert K. Ackerman
2011-	Kenneth L. Childs

76TH ANNUAL MEETING
ADDRESS BY DR. WILLIAM A. LINK
LIFE WITH WOODROW WILSON

As mentioned, I've recently published a memoir and history about my parents, *Links: My Family in American History*. The book originated in my mind after I discovered a treasure trove of correspondence between my parents dating from the early 1940s, when they met, befriended each other, and gradually fell in love and created a life together. This is a book that's a little unusual in format, and it doesn't really fit into the usual sort of book which professional historians publish. I will readily admit that there were some risks in writing this book. I can safely say that a book about your family isn't necessary something that my fellow professional historians value. It has an odor of the anecdotal and genealogical, rather than the analytical and theoretical. Perhaps more to the point: Who would want to read such a book? What's the narrative thread? Aside from two interesting people, which they were, who really cares about the meaning of their lives?

Briefly summarized, the book tells the story of my parents as Southerners - how they experienced the world of the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s; how their lives changed radically; and how they dealt with the emerging academic world of the postwar era. So the story here, the thread, is how these two people, my parents, kept and respected their identities as Southerners even while they also broke out in radically different directions.

Both born in small North Carolina towns, they ended up living in the Midwest and Northeast - outside the South - for forty-seven

years. Although they didn't live in the South for most of their lives, in a sense they never left it. The story which I tell is how strong their regional identity remained, how their consciousness as Southerners persisted even though they were outside and perhaps beyond the South.

My book is really about both my parents, how their relationship grew, and how they shared a perspective about the world through their departure from the world they grew up in. I like to think that this is an interesting story in itself - and that's the subject of my book, and I'd like to encourage you to read it. But what I'd like to do today is to tell a different story: How my father came to know Woodrow Wilson, and how he decided to spend half a century as his biographer and editor.

We are rapidly approaching the centennial of the election of Woodrow Wilson to the presidency in November 1912, surely a significant historical event. Wilson's presidency, and his eight years in office, marked a turning point in American history. After Wilson, things became significantly different for Americans - and for the world. The federal government, for better or worse, expanded significantly in legislation enacted by Congress. Just a few examples will suffice: the Federal Reserve act of 1913, which established a national financial system; the Federal Trade Commission Act and the Clayton Antitrust Act of 1914, which created federal regulation on a new, unprecedented scale; the income tax; a national child labor act; and the enfranchisement of women through the Nineteenth Amendment. Transforming domestic policy, Wilson also changed foreign policy. Building on the

policies of Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft, he expanded the American global presence - in Latin America, Asia, and, most important, in Europe, through intervention in World War I and in the peace that followed it. Arguably, Wilson's presidency defined a basic pattern of domestic and foreign policies which set the parameters for the next one hundred years.

Wilson's election to the presidency in 1912 was significant in another respect: He was the first Southerner elected to the White House since the Civil War. The election shifted power to the South, which acquired seniority and effective control of the U.S. Congress. The South, contemporaries liked to say, was "in the saddle." Inaugurated March 4, 1913, Wilson brought with him an administration filled with white Southerners and a Congress dominated by Southern Democrats. "All the way from styles in head-gear to opinions on the tariff," said one observer in 1913, "the flavor and color of things in Washington are Southern." It was the "spirit and disposition, the purpose and inspiration, the tendency and direction which we note in the guiding forces of affairs. All these point unerringly to the South. In Washington you feel it in the air, you note it in the changed and changing ways of business."¹

¹ C. Vann Woodward, *Origins of the New South, 1877-1913* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana University Press, 1951), p. 480.

Wilson's election also represented reconciliation between the sections. Four months after his inauguration, on July 4, 1913, Wilson spoke at the fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg. The bloody Civil War and the "blood and sacrifice of multitudes of unknown men," Wilson declared, had created a nation. Looking to the future, Wilson described another, new army "whom these set free of civil strife in order that they might work out in days of peace and settled order the life of a great Nation." This new army's objective was "their freedom, their right to lift themselves from day to day and behold the things they have hoped for, and so make way for still better days for those whom they love who are to come after them."²

It's safe to say that no one would have wanted to join us more this afternoon than my father, Arthur S. Link. Nothing gave him more pleasure to talk about Woodrow Wilson, whom he saw as a person whose ideas lived on. He often liked to quote Wilson, which he did as easily as a good preacher quotes the scripture. An interviewer later observed that it was "not much of an exaggeration to say that to sit down with Arthur Link was the closest thing to meeting out twentieth-eighth president."³ In many ways, as I'd like to suggest today, the lives of Woodrow Wilson and Arthur Link ran in tandem. Each defined the other. Both were born in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia - Wilson in Staunton in 1856, and, some sixty-four years later, in 1920, Arthur, a little more than forty miles to the north, in

²<http://millercenter.org/president/speeches/detail/3787>.

³*The Real Woodrow Wilson*, p. xxiii.

New Market, Virginia. They overlapped only a few years. Arthur was three and a half years old when Wilson died, in 1924. Both were sons of ministers. Wilson's father was the distinguished Presbyterian divine Joseph Ruggles Wilson, while Arthur's was the more obscure Lutheran minister John William Link, who spent his life pastoring churches in small towns of Shenandoah Valley Virginia and Piedmont North Carolina.

Both Wilson and Arthur, in addition, were true men of religious faith and conviction. "My life," Wilson once said, "would not be worth living if it were not for the driving power of religion, for faith, pure and simple." Wilson read the Bible and prayed daily. It was said that he read the scriptures so often that he literally wore out several Bibles. But Wilson's faith was interwoven with his thinking; religious ideology drove his intellectual processes. For Wilson, religious faith meant going beyond those "who believe only so far as they understand," which he thought was "presumptuous" in that it "sets their understanding as the standard of the universe."⁴

⁴ Arthur S. Link, "Woodrow Wilson and His Presbyterian Inheritance," *The Higher Realism of Woodrow Wilson* (Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 1970), p. 7.

Arthur, unlike Wilson, wasn't born a Presbyterian; he became one, when he married my mother, Margaret Douglas. She was raised in the deeply Calvinist environment of Davidson College, in North Carolina, with many Presbyterian ministers in her background. Her parents were teetotalers and Sabbatarians, but her father was a professor of physics, with a Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins. My mother's father came from the Presbyterian enclave of up country South Carolina, and his father was a Presbyterian minister who spent most of his life in Blackstock, South Carolina. My mother's maternal grandfather, a North Carolinian, was also a Presbyterian minister, as were two of his brothers. Apparently, the three of them were all ordained on the same day - which must be a unique event in the history of Presbyterianism.

Though Arthur didn't become a Presbyterian until age twenty-five, the particularity of Presbyterianism fit him: He truly believed that religious faith informed action. Very few of his academic colleagues were as deeply motivated by faith, or were as willing to affirm publicly what it meant to him. Unlike most contemporary historians, he was an empiricist who believed in an objective truth which was infused by his concept of a moral reality. Revealing history meant revealing God's plan. When Arthur revised his *Who's Who in America* statement in the late 1990s, he wrote the following: "I have no thoughts in life that do not stem from my Christian faith. I believe that God created me to be a loving, caring person to do His work in the world. I also believe that He called me to my vocation as a teacher and scholar." This was a telling phrase, but Arthur's faith, like Wilson's faith, was highly rational and

intellectualized. Arthur disdained primness and excessive, self-serving piety - to him, these were serious sins - and he saw no part of science and rational thought that did not also involve God.

Finally, and not least important, Woodrow and Arthur were both men of ideas who were self-motivated, with an enormously ambitious vision of life. Woodrow Wilson spent his early years overcoming difficulty with reading. He did not learn his letters until age nine and could not read until age twelve. Some have speculated that this reflected the fact that Wilson suffered from developmental dyslexia, and most certainly he had what today would be called a learning disability. But from age twelve or thirteen onward he took off intellectually, and his ambitions were boundless. At Princeton, where he enrolled in 1875, Wilson wrote his father: "I have a discovery," he said. "I have found that I have a mind."⁵

⁵Stockton Axson, *Brother Woodrow: A Memoir of Woodrow Wilson*, edited by Arthur S. Link (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1993), p. 15.

Both Arthur and Woodrow were, of course, products of a revolution in higher education in the United States. Both men attended dynamic universities at the peak of their institutional powers; both received the Ph.D. (Indeed, Wilson is the only president in American history to have received the doctorate.) Wilson earned his degree in 1886, and he was one of the first generation of American social scientists training in German-style graduate education in the United States. He later taught at Bryn Mawr, Wesleyan, and at Princeton University for thirty-five years, and became acknowledged as one of the founders of the academic discipline of political science. And in 1902 he became president of Princeton, and he worked to transform that institution from a sleepy Presbyterian college to a world leader in higher education. Had he done nothing further after 1910, when he left Princeton, Wilson would be judged as a notable figure in American history.

Arthur was also a person of capacious intellect. Growing up in the Piedmont North Carolina town of Mt. Pleasant, he attended the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill during its heyday. His parents both had college degrees; both were very bright; but both were largely self-taught. His father started working in a barrel factory near Harpers Ferry at the age of eight and then put himself through at Roanoke College and Lutheran seminary. Arthur possessed that same drive, and he put himself through college and graduate school during the Depression. Arriving on the UNC campus in 1937, Arthur immediately bought into the ethos of the place - an ethos of service-oriented social scientific expertise applied to a new historical understanding of the American South.

Chapel Hill, in the 1930s and 1940s, lay at the epicenter of a southern intellectual and cultural renaissance. In this milieu, Arthur luxuriated in the campus's intellectual freedom and creative energy. He obtained a B.A. in 1941, and then stayed on for the Ph.D. in 1945. Like Wilson, Arthur became an intellectual phenomenon, a force of nature, producing six articles before receiving the Ph.D. and writing thirty books, not including editing the sixty-nine volumes of the *Papers of Woodrow Wilson*.

The two stories which people liked to relate most frequently about Arthur when he was a graduate student at UNC in the 1940s were, first, that, in three weeks, he read the twenty-six volumes of the *American Nation* series - then the most comprehensive history of the United States - and that, second, that he learned Spanish in ten days. Dewey Grantham, who followed him as a history grad student at UNC, noted that his peers regarded him with "considerable awe and a little envy," fearing his "incredible drive and prodigious memory." To them, he was a "brilliant and brash young man" with a distinct "academic precociousness." Grantham first met Arthur in 1947, and he later wrote that "he struck me as being, if possible, even more vital and purposeful than his local reputation had led me to expect."⁶ "His shining example loomed over all of us who followed him," wrote George Tindall, who, like Grantham, joined the UNC doctoral program in 1946. As Mark Twain once said: "Few things are so hard to put up with as the annoyance of a good

⁶Dewey W. Grantham, introduction, Link, *The Higher Realism* p. xi.

example.”⁷

Like Wilson, Arthur finished the Ph.D. in three years, though his mentors made him take another year of course work in order to make things appear respectable. He had a prodigious academic career, teaching at Princeton for thirty-six years and at Northwestern University for eleven years. In a remarkable span, by the age of forty-five, he had published five volumes of a biography about Wilson, becoming one of the leading U.S. historians of the post-1945 era. During the last portion of his career, spanning three decades, Arthur completed the arduous task of editing a sixty-nine-volume edition of Wilson’s papers.

Like Wilson, Arthur was a Southerner. This fact was not immediately obvious: Arthur spoke in an accent peculiar to the northern Shenandoah Valley, which might be mistaken for a non-Southerner. What Arthur later had to say about Wilson would also probably apply to himself. Wilson, Arthur wrote, “was not a southerner in the conventional meaning of that word but was rather an American of southern birth, free of provincialism of any sort.” Wilson, whose parents were originally Midwestern, did not have a southern accent, and for most of his life he worked to wring out any indication of one.⁸

⁷George B. Tindall, “A Tar Heel Notable in History,” *Raleigh News and Observer*, April 9, 1998.

⁸“Woodrow Wilson: The Southerner as American,” Link, *Higher Realism*, p. 28.

This did not mean that Wilson wasn't a Southerner, according to Arthur, but rather, as he said, "an American of southern birth." During a visit to Chapel Hill in 1910, Wilson declared that the South was "the only place in the country, the only place in the world, where nothing has to be explained to me." A southern newspaper editor described Wilson "of southern blood, of southern bone and of southern grit."⁹ At least early in his career, Arthur agreed with this assessment. In his 1945 dissertation at UNC, he maintained that Wilson "deeply loved the South," though he was no advocate of the Lost Cause. Instead, Wilson was an American nationalist. "Because I love the South," Wilson said fifteen years after the end of the Civil War, "I rejoice in the failure of the Confederacy."¹⁰

Arthur himself possessed some of these very same characteristics. Like Wilson, Arthur was patriotically American yet also thoroughly Southern. He loved his country ham and slow-cooked pole beans. Nothing gave him more pure pleasure than the bounty of the Carolina summer - tomatoes, sweet corn, beans, squash, and melons. Sunday dinner was a main meal that brought together family, almost religiously so. He welcomed in visitors - whether into his office or his home - with genuine hospitality. Arthur also believed in the best traditions of southern civility, and judged people by their manners.

In my book *Links: My Family in American History*, I discuss how

⁹ Link, "Democratic Campaign of 1912," p. 20, quoting *Rome (Georgia) Tribune-Herald*.

¹⁰ Arthur S. Link, "The South and the Democratic Campaign of 1912" (Ph.D. diss., University of North Carolina, 1945), pp.14, 16-17.

my father dealt with being an educated white Southerner in the middle of the twentieth century. The incongruities of white supremacy and Jim Crow segregation annoyed his rational sense, his belief in meritocracy. But, no starry-eyed politico or ideologue, Arthur was always deeply skeptical of the ability of human beings to achieve permanent racial progress. The South remained a confining place to a young man who grew up in a small town in North Carolina. In the summer of 1939, he first departed his small world when he worked the New York World's Fair. Arthur seemed to realize that finding intellectual freedom and the ability to succeed lay outside the small-town South.

The relationship between my father and Wilson is not simply a matter of these similarities. Instead, the real story of my father's life lay in his fascination with Woodrow Wilson - and his intense desire to spread his ideas, values, and example. When my father was asked, as he often was, how he could spend so much of his life with this one man, he answered that he found his life with Wilson pure pleasure, endlessly engrossing. He later said that he looked forward every day to discovering "something really exciting and tremendous" about Wilson - and this was something which frequently happened.¹¹ I remembered numerous occasions observing him returning from a day at work, with a twinkle in his eye. "I found something out today about Wilson that will blow your mind," he would say, then telling me what he had discovered. His enthusiasm was infectious.

¹¹*The Real Woodrow Wilson*, p. 51.

Arthur's interest in Wilson almost certainly reflects two things. He believed that Wilson's mind was unusual-complex, supple, and adaptive. Wilson possessed an powerful intellectual charm, and the recipients of the charm often came away enraptured. But Wilson only studied government and political science because he saw politics as a means to an end. Wilson, my father believed, brought together ideas and policy in a way almost unique in American history - maybe even the history of the world. Arthur was known for his hyperbole. He liked to give listeners a jolt, perhaps as a way to provoke a reaction. "I've read a lot of history in my life," he once said during one of these moments, "and I think that aside from St. Paul, Jesus and the great religious prophets, Woodrow Wilson was the most admirable character I've ever encountered in history." Arthur identified this unusual quality in Wilson - his combination of ideas and action - in a self-reflective way. Wilson's story combined with Arthur's strong conviction about his own mission in life. He believed in divine Providence in that he had a special role to play in life. His mission was to communicate the life and work of Woodrow Wilson.

Growing up with Arthur as my father, it was hard not to see Wilson everywhere. He worked at Firestone Library at Princeton using Wilson's desk; our house was adorned with Wilson memorabilia, photographs, framed cartoons, commemorative plates. His children liked to think that he channeled Wilson. He often adopted a contemplative look that seemed vaguely Wilsonian. My father taught at Princeton, a university which revered Wilson's memory and honored Arthur for his role in preserving that memory.

And as a presidential historian he enjoyed frequent access to presidents. On at least three occasions - with John F. Kennedy, Ronald Reagan, and Jimmy Carter - he met with presidents and advised them about ways to preserve their historical legacy. There was something of a Forrest Gump quality to Arthur: He led a charmed life which, along the way, led him to meet very interesting people. There was an assortment of people with whom he associated over the years - Albert Einstein, Adlai Stevenson, Hubert Humphrey, Thurgood Marshall, Martin Luther King, W.E.B. Du Bois, and George Kennan. He wrote campaign speeches for Stevenson in 1956. One of his best friends was John Hope Franklin, whom he met in 1943, when both of them were young, unknown historians. Two of his best-known students were George McGovern and Bill Bradley. All this became possible because of his life with Woodrow Wilson, and the degree of celebrity that accompanied it.

Arthur's life with Woodrow came as a result of his intellectual discovery of the South. He subsequently told an interviewer that, as a young graduate student, he "really wasn't interested in Wilson primarily."¹² A year after entering graduate school at UNC, that changed. Initially, Arthur thought of Wilson in a larger framework of southern history, as part of a southern liberal tradition which, he believed, needed reclaiming. In the context of the late 1930s - a period when the South was attempting to shed its oligarchic past in

¹² James Robert Carroll, *The Real Woodrow Wilson: An Interview with Arthur S. Link, Editor of the Wilson Papers* (Bennington, Vt.: Images from the Past, 2000), p. 1.

favor of a new, progressive future - Arthur wanted to reinterpret the South's ideological roots by examining the roots of the region's liberal tradition.¹³ He became especially interested in Wilson after meeting and taking a class in June 1941 with historian Chester M. Destler, who urged him to explore the subject of Wilson by using his papers at the Library of Congress in Washington. Ray Stannard Baker, a muckraking journalist who joined the Wilson campaign in 1912 and served as his press secretary at the Paris Peace Conference, published an eight-volume biography of Wilson. Baker, as Wilson's authorized biographer, enjoyed exclusive access to Wilson papers at the Library of Congress. Once the last volume was published in 1939, these materials became available to scholars. The field of Wilson studies was, in the early 1940s, wide open.

Like many of his contemporaries in the 1930s and 1940s, Arthur had discounted Wilson as an unreasonable idealist, as a moral prig, and as rigid idealist. Gradually, however, Arthur became drawn to Wilson. He discovered a person who differed from the prevailing stereotype. Although he didn't know much about Wilson, he later said, he soon realized that "I was dealing with a really first-class individual, a person of just unbelievable abilities, an obvious genius." Wilson, he came to conclude, was a "man of enormous oratorical ability, a marvelous writer, a great scholar."¹⁴

¹³ASL to Green, July 10, 1942, the Papers of Fletcher M. Green Papers, University of North Carolina Library.

¹⁴*The Real Woodrow Wilson*, pp. 2, 5.

Arthur dove into the subject of Wilson with an enthusiastic and almost maniacal drive - what he later called that "old Link energy."¹⁵ In 1942, Arthur won a one thousand dollar fellowship from the Rosenwald Fund, a philanthropy involved for nearly twenty-five years in modernizing African-American rural schools. The Rosenwald fellowship enabled him to travel for six months during the summer and fall of 1942, in his first foray in the sources. For the time being, at least for his dissertation, Arthur worked mostly in newspapers. Because of the war, the Wilson Papers had been moved for fear of German attack. Arthur worked assiduously. Over two years, he mined 325 newspapers at the Library of Congress, reading them for twelve- to fourteen-hour work days. Completing a draft of his dissertation by February 1943, Arthur had essentially finished it by the following summer.

World War II mixed things up for Arthur. Obtaining a 4-F exemption, Arthur taught military officer training at North Carolina State in Raleigh during 1943-44, and with a draft of his dissertation in hand, took his qualifying exams during late 1943. His mentors then made him take another year of course work, though they agreed that he could enroll at Columbia University in order to study under the distinguished historian Henry Steele Commager. Arthur spent the 1944-45 year in New York City a little like a little kid in a candy shop - taking advantages of the city's cultural attributes, learning about different races and cultures, observing a nation in

¹⁵*The Real Woodrow Wilson*, p. 8.

turmoil. He also developed a lifelong obsession with opera at the Metropolitan Opera.

The New York City year marked a complete separation from Chapel Hill and North Carolina. Having already finished his dissertation, which became a study of Wilson's political education, Arthur took on a major project - a new political biography of Woodrow Wilson. Eventually, he found that this would take several volumes, and during the year he worked to write a draft of the first volume, which would be published in 1947 as *The Road to the White House*. The year "abroad" in New York City was crucial in Arthur's intellectual and cultural evolution, but also in what became a decision to devote his career to Wilson. It also brought him into contact with the Ivy League world.

In the spring of 1945, Arthur was hired to a position at Princeton as a junior instructor and assistant professor. His four years at Princeton coincided with a relationship with the director of the Princeton University Press, Datus Smith, who published his book. Arthur first met Smith during one of his research trips to Princeton, and in April 1945 he sent him the first six chapters of his book manuscript. Smith responded enthusiastically, declaring that he was "absolutely fascinated by what you have written." After a year's further revision, the book was published, and Smith declared it "the best book written on Woodrow Wilson." But Smith made an important suggestion: he urged Arthur to undertake a full-scale biography of Wilson, which he envisioned would amount to a

two-volume work.¹⁶

It's fair to say that Arthur was most critical about Wilson in *The Road to the White House*. He described him as "cold, ruthless, and stubborn"; as a political opportunist; as "headstrong and determined" and able to "rationalize his actions in terms of the moral law and to identify his position with the divine will"; and as a person who "inevitably engendered controversy."¹⁷ In later years, he fantasized about rewriting this volume to create a more nuanced picture, though he always believed that the book was a fair portrayal. A child of the 1930s, Arthur internalized his generation's skepticism about World War I, and part of that was skepticism about Wilsonian idealism. "I didn't like him at first," he later declared. He had accepted a version of Wilson as an "austere Presbyterian," a priss and prude. What seemed to change after *The Road to the White House* appeared in 1947 was his expanded immersion in an ever-expanding Wilson corpus of materials. An incredibly prolific author, Wilson was an even more prolific correspondent. Arthur found enormous numbers of letters, and the more he read the more he was consumed. He discovered a different Wilson - passionate, warm, intelligent, and very, very complex. He spent a number of summers, and a full year, in the Library of Congress, working through and absorbing Wilson's correspondence. Every summer from 1942 onward until the early 1950s, he spent three months in Washington in residence pouring through these materials.

¹⁶Links, pp. 102-3; *The Real Woodrow Wilson*, p. 4.

¹⁷Arthur S. Link, *Wilson: The Road to the White House* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1947), pp. viiixi.

Later, when Arthur was editing the *Papers of Woodrow Wilson*, he described what he called the “greatest excitement of my life.” Between 1959 and 1963, two of Arthur’s assistant editors, John Wells Davidson and David Hirst, worked full-time gathering materials from the Wilson Papers in the Library of Congress. As well as reviewing some six hundred manuscript collections, they dug through a mountain of materials from the National Archives. By 1963, Arthur was confident about publishing a first volume of the *Papers of Woodrow Wilson*. Then he received a phone call from the Woodrow Wilson house in Washington, the house where Wilson lived with the second Mrs. Wilson until his death in 1924. The museum curators, during a renovation project, discovered five old steel trunks located in a closet on the servant floor. The trunks were packed with letters which formed an amazing collection documenting Wilson’s life prior to 1902. Where the Library of Congress collection included only two boxes of materials for this period, the steel steamer trunks contained nineteen thousand documents from Wilson’s youth to his presidency of Princeton. To a scholar, said Arthur, “there’s no thrill in the world equal to seeing a mass of monumentally important papers and knowing that you’re looking at them for the first time.... Nothing could be compared to this. I mean, you’re just so excited and living on cloud nine for weeks and weeks, particularly as you read the stuff.”¹⁸

During Arthur’s long research stints in Washington during the 1940s and 1950s, my father and mother were separated. I spend a

¹⁸*The Real Woodrow Wilson*, pp. 14-15.

lot of time in my book describing how they developed an intense relationship of ideas, a relationship which coalesced as a result of their correspondence. Having met each other as graduate students in 1941, my mother, Margaret Douglas, and Arthur were separated from 1942 until their marriage in June 1945 - a separation which resulted from their own professional aspirations and from the dislocating conditions of World War II. And they continued to be separated after marriage. While my father resided in Washington, my mother spent every summer with her parents in Davidson, North Carolina. The surviving correspondence provides a window into their thoughts, feelings, and beliefs to an unusual degree. Without their frequent separations, they would not have had this forum, nor would we have the record of what they thought.

Interestingly, this has a parallel in Wilson's life. Wilson conducted a courtship of his first wife, Ellen Axson, in 1885 and his second wife, Edith Galt, thirty years later, in 1915. His correspondence with his first wife, Arthur declared with his usual hyperbole, was the "greatest love correspondence as far as I know." Writing every day during separation, Wilson "pours out every thought."¹⁹

¹⁹*The Real Woodrow Wilson*, p. 42.

Arthur witnessed the transformation of the academic enterprise during a period of extraordinary expansion. In 1945, the academic world was cloistered, restricted by race, class, and gender, and relatively small. In American history, it was possible, basically, to read everything written by American historians in preparation for qualifying exams in graduate school. Arthur did this, as did most of his contemporaries. As early as the 1950s, an explosion of published work by historians made this impossible. By the time Arthur retired in 1992, it was inconceivable to read everything written in American history, and challenging to read generally even in any field of U.S. history. During Arthur's generation, the age of generalists had passed. He was one of a group of historians who stood out as having unusual presence and reputation because of their broad knowledge. These historians were giants in their field.

There was a family story occurring in the late 1960s about my father that reinforced our sense of his celebrity. At some point during the original *Jeopardy* TV game show, which was hosted by Art Fleming and debuted in 1964, a contestant was given the answer: "The dean of American historians." As is the practice in *Jeopardy*, contestants must respond with a question, and in this case the contestant declared: "Who is Arthur Link?" None of us actually saw this episode, and it could be apocryphal, but the tale indicates his status among American historians by the mid-1960s. And to his children, this was *real* celebrity.

My father really always saw his future with Princeton. In 1949, he moved to a teaching position at Northwestern University after four years as a junior faculty member at Princeton. When Northwestern

offered him a tenured position, Princeton did not counter-offer - something that long stuck in Arthur's craw. No matter how much he enjoyed Northwestern, which became a very happy home professionally and personally, it's safe to say that there was always some regret about leaving Princeton. In 1954-55, Arthur took his family to spend a year on leave at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton. This was the first year of my life, and I moved there barely a month old. At the end of that year, Princeton offered to hire him, but he turned them down.

Five years later, Arthur changed his mind and decided to accept another offer coming from Princeton. Arthur's career reached a turning point in 1960. Having finished drafting five volumes of the Woodrow Wilson biography (the last volume, volume five, would appear in 1965), how much further could he go in his writing and publications? And how daunting would it be to complete the multi-volume biography of Wilson? After all, volume 5 took the story up to the year 1917, but the most difficult phase of Wilson's life - the World War I years - lay ahead.

The story of how this occurred forms the final portion of Arthur's life with Woodrow Wilson. In the aftermath of the centennial of Wilson's birth in 1956, the Woodrow Wilson Foundation made an effort to launch a new project which would produce the definitive edition of Wilson's papers. There are several important dimensions of how this played out. Arthur was supremely happy during the eleven years he spent at Northwestern. The department was congenial, and it was up-and-coming with ample resources and talent, without the baggage that comes with a northern elite

institution such as Princeton. My father had close friends there, people like diplomatic historian Richard "Dick" Leopold, western historian Ray Allen Billington, and Scandinavian historian Franklin Scott. These were people with whom he regularly socialized and for whom he felt a deep personal regard. More importantly, my mother loved Evanston and had raised four children there. She believed strongly that he should not return to Princeton, and, in alliance with Dick Leopold, she tried to persuade Arthur.

But Arthur had another vision, which reflected his sense of what he wanted to accomplish in life and how he saw his divine mission. He was smitten with the idea of a comprehensive edition of Wilson's papers. In 1957, Wilson Foundation president Raymond Fosdick made it his personal goal to recruit Arthur. Fosdick was a person of irresistible personality and charming, and he had had an amazing career. As a Princeton student who graduated in 1905, he was bewitched by Woodrow Wilson's charms - and even had a class with him - and became a dedicated follower. During World War I, Fosdick worked as the coordinator of efforts to reform the environment of the military training camps, which focused on instituting prohibition, ending prostitution, and eradicating venereal disease. Fosdick was a heavyweight, an older man who mentored Arthur, and with whom he had a long, admiring relationship. After a brief courtship with Fosdick and the Wilson Foundation, which involved trips to the Foundation headquarters in New York, the marriage was consummated in the spring of 1959, with a final part of the decision remaining - whether to locate the Wilson Papers project at Northwestern or Princeton. Arthur decided, pretty much

against Margaret's wishes but with her support, to leave Northwestern and to make a decidedly different career path.

In September 1960, Arthur began work as editor of the Wilson Papers, when he and his family moved to Princeton, and most of his energies were devoted to the project. A major factor attracting him to the project were the resources of the Wilson Foundation - substantial for an editorial project but small by foundation standards - which moved to Princeton. The foundation essentially ceased operations except insofar as it funded the project. Arthur occupied spacious quarters in Princeton's Firestone Library, enjoying the enthusiastic support of the university. During the next three decades, the Foundation largesse provided for perhaps the best supported editorial staff in documentary editing.

Arthur had little notion of what he was getting himself into. When he finished the project thirty-five years later, he estimated that he had assembled about six hundred thousand documents. Not all of these were published, but they were all stored in numerous file cabinets in Firestone Library in what was known as the "Big Room." Without question the *PWW* was, as the distinguished historian Arthur Schlesinger put it, "an extraordinary accomplishment" and a "landmark in historical scholarship."²⁰ But all this came at a price. The price that Arthur paid was that he relinquished his biographical study of Wilson.

The truth is that Arthur believed, and believed fervently, in the possibility of objective truth and an objective reality to the past.

²⁰*The Real Woodrow Wilson*, p. xviii.

Today that view is much out of fashion, but Arthur, as an extension of his religious ideology, was confident about the existence of moral and objective truth. To him, the documents, stripped of interpretive overlay, were the true stuff of history - they told the real story. They were the truth; they told us what the past was. Many times, my father told me that, two hundred years from now, no one would be reading his Wilson biography. Very likely, he said, historians would still be reading and using the Wilson papers. And so in Arthur's search for a historical Holy Grail, documentary editing became a tool that he wanted to use and also to refine in a search for a larger truth.

Most scholars in the world of Wilsonian biography remain indebted to Arthur Link for his monumental accomplishment. When he published the last volume of this mammoth series, in 1994, the *Papers of Woodrow Wilson* became an editorial project with no peer in the business. The truth of the matter is that few of the spate of modern historical editing projects that emerged in the 1950s through the 1990s ever reached completion. Those which were completed did not approach the breadth or depth of the *Papers of Woodrow Wilson*. About the time that the *PWW* were completed, in the early 1990s, documentary editors seemed to turn to other alternatives that fell short of complete, authoritative letterpress editions. The tendency now is to look to electronic editions as the future of documentary editing for reasons of cost, expediency, and accessibility. And there are good reasons for these tendencies, but they marked the end of the kind of documentary editing which the *PWW* represented.

So what can be said of Arthur Link's *Life with Woodrow*? To a degree unusual for a historian, he became immersed in the thoughts, actions, and consequences of one person's life. I can think of few modern biographers who spent as long a time with their subject in such a complete way, as author and editor. To a large extent that was Wilson became his passion, because his life paralleled Wilson's. In a career that traversed biography and historical editing, my father grew to identify with this one man, to see himself in him, and to look upon the world through Wilson's eyes.

**REPORT OF GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY BY MEMBERS OF
THE SOCIETY DURING THE PAST YEAR**

**PAPERS OF THE MILLER, FURMAN, AND DABBS FAMILIES,
1818-2007**

Descendants of members of the Miller, Furman, and Dabbs families have generously donated the letters, journals and photographs of their ancestors, which began with Sophie Dabbs's gift of 2,783 manuscripts and volumes in 1978 and continued with gifts of the papers of Eugene Whitefield Dabbs, Edith M. Dabbs, James McBride Dabbs, and Sudie Miller Furman Dabbs. The most recent acquisition complements the initial 1978 gift with twenty-five letters, dated 1818 to 1849, addressed to John Blount Miller (1782-1851), Sumterville, South Carolina, attorney and Commissioner and Register in Equity for Sumter District from 1817 until his death. Miller married Mary Elizabeth Murrell in 1808 and they were the parents of ten children. Their youngest daughter, Susan Emma Miller (1832-1892) married Dr. John Howard Furman (1824-1902) in 1853, and it was their daughter Susan Miller (Sudie) Furman who became the second wife of Eugene Whitefield Dabbs (1864-1933) in 1910 and was responsible for preserving the personal and family papers of the Millers and Furmans. Eugene Whitefield Dabbs had saved some of the correspondence of his Dabbs relatives and a few letters written by two of his mother's brothers, members of the Hoole family, all dated before the Civil War. Only five letters from the period 1856-1904 survive in the collection, with none from the Civil War years. When the letters resume in 1904, Eugene Whitefield Dabbs (1864-1933), and his immediate family, are the chief correspondents. Letters to and from his children, Eugene Whitefield, Jr. (1894-1943), James McBride (1896-1970), Elizabeth Gertrude (1898- 1975), Sophie McBride (1900-1984), and Guy McBride (1904-1983), constitute the majority of the extant twentieth century

material. The most recent correspondence, from the 1980s until 2007, was generated primarily by Carolyn McBride Dabbs (1931-2010), the daughter of James McBride Dabbs. Genealogical research files on the Dabbs, Hoole, Kolb, McBride, Ruberry and Warren families, along with family photographs and a photograph album, are included in the collection.

John Blount Miller, the recipient of the earliest letters in this addition, was born in Charleston, the son of Andrew and Elizabeth Miller, on 16 September 1782. He went to work at a very young age in the retail trade and clerked in Savannah, Georgia, from December 1796 until 1801 when he decided to study law with Samuel Mathis, a Camden (S.C.) attorney who was also his brother-in-law. Miller was admitted to the South Carolina Bar in November 1805 and by the end of the year had set up practice in Sumterville. In 1808, he married Mary C. Murrell, the daughter of William Murrell, a Stateburg merchant. During the War of 1812, Miller was elected captain of a militia company and later was selected lieutenant colonel of a regiment. For the remainder of his life, he was typically addressed as "Colonel," and his military experience encouraged him to compile and publish *A Collection of the Militia Laws of the United States and South-Carolina* (Columbia: Printed by D. & J.J. Faust, 1817). In January 1817, Miller was appointed by Governor Andrew Pickens as Commissioner and Register in Equity for Sumter District and was subsequently elected by the legislature at the first regular election in 1818 to a four-year term. He was routinely reelected and served in that capacity until his death. Many of the letters in the collection are routine and relate to his law practice or to his service as Commissioner in Equity; however, a significant portion of the correspondence is from relatives, particularly the children of his siblings, and provides information about family and friends. Harriet Blount Miller, John's niece, informed her uncle, in a letter written from St. Mary's, Georgia, 17 April 1830, of her recent marriage to Dr. Henry Bacon (1801-1873). "Agreeable to promise..., I now write to you,

but not to inform you when my Bacon is to be cured, but to let you know it is done already." Harriet's aunt, H.A. Elliot, described the groom in a long addition to Harriet's letter: "The Doctor is a young man (28) of reputable connections, reputable in his profession, in comfortable practice, of unblemished character - strictly moral & sober." Nineteen years later, John B. Miller received a letter, dated 30 July 1849, from Catharine "Kate" Ann Elbert Bacon (1831-1907), the eldest daughter of Harriet and Henry Bacon, announcing her own recent marriage. "I married against my fathers will, his only objection to my husband was that he was *poor* & a *music teacher*." Kate's spouse, William Tallman Parsons, was to her "the kindest most affectionate husband in the world & I love him more every day."

Ten letters from the children of John B. Miller's sister, Martha Ann Glover Miller (1784-1821), and her husband, John Mitchell Roberts (1775-1822), Baptist minister and long-time pastor of the High Hill Church in Stateburg (S.C.), chronicle their lives and relationships with their uncle. Martha Miller Roberts had died in 1821, three weeks after the birth of her son, Thomas Miller Roberts, and her widowed spouse died a year later, leaving ten minor children, ranging in age from one to eighteen. John B. Miller assumed responsibility for his orphaned Roberts nieces and nephews and served as trustee for them until each reached maturity. John M. Roberts (1807-1849) wrote his uncle from Greenville (S.C.) on 17 January 1834, acknowledged receipt of \$281.61 on behalf of his younger brother, Charles B. Roberts, and reported on Charles's progress: "Charles promises making a very fine boy. He is very attentive, for one of his age, & is already a very good clerk in the store. This year I am sending him to the academy in this place, & calculate on keeping him at school two years; after that he will go into the store again." Another nephew, Henry Cassels Roberts, wrote John B. Miller, on 21 March 1836 from his home in Camden (S.C.), where he worked as a carpenter, with local news. "Camden is now improving and the vacant Houses are being filled up and

many by purchases," he informed his uncle. Even though new construction had been at a standstill and Roberts had "contracted for no buildings since Jany. 1834 except a few out houses and shop work, as I could not get fair prices at any thing else," he was optimistic about the future. "I have had full employment for some weeks past and have a good deal engaged, quite as much as I wish for, as I do not feel disposed to keep more than 3 or 4 hands in consequence of my health failing under too much exertion." He wrote again on 29 August 1836: "I have a great deal of work on hand at this time and carpenters are in great demand at fair prices. I presume by the first of Oct. next 100 per ct higher prices may be had." He had also "been endeavouring to collect a full record of our family," he informed his uncle, and he copied at the end of his letter the birth dates of his parents and siblings, the death dates of those who were deceased, along with his sibling's spouses' names and other vital information.

John M. Roberts continued to regularly update his uncle with family news and with observations on the state of religion in Greenville (S.C.). In a letter dated 4 July 1838, John informed his uncle, "I have now been out of the mercantile business 15 months and when I gave it up I thought I had done so for good; but my present calculation is that I shall return to it in the course of a year.... I had made a sufficiency by it to make me quite comfortable & thought I should be contented w[ith] farming &c, but find that I am not." John wrote his uncle on 18 March 1839 that he had been "engaged in improving my store house... It is now one of the best planned, and most convenient store houses in the back country." He planned to resume business in the fall of that year with his brother William. John also mentioned that his younger brother Thomas (1822-1885) "is now here going to school. His education has been neglected and I felt anxious that he should go to school a while." "Tom is my most promising Brother," he continued. "Few boys of his age have better sense, tho' he is deficient in scholarship." In his next letter, dated 20 May 1840, John commented, "we

have experienced very hard times for some months past. We have had in our Town 3 large failures this spring, which has created a general confusion in our District in money matters." His own business, however, was little affected. John invited his uncle to come visit Greenville (S.C.) when he wrote on 13 June 1842. "Chicks Springs (9 miles from us) water very much like the Glen Springs, [is] in considerable repute with invalids. There will be a house of entertainment opened there the 1st July, & it is supposed that many will resort there the present year. If your health requires it you had better come early." John Roberts devoted the last few years of his life to the Baptist church and, like his father, became a minister. A Greenville newspaper noted the passing of the Reverend John M. Roberts, which occurred on 10 May 1849, with the observation that "a large portion of his life was connected with the mercantile business...."

After his brother's death, Charles B. Roberts, assumed responsibility for posting family and local news to John B. Miller. In a letter dated 18 October 1849, Charles reported, "we are now certain of a rail road to Greenville (S.C.), tho' I expect it will be 2 years at least before its completion." Other changes were also afoot in Greenville. "We are about building a new Baptist Church, on a larger & better plan than the present one, (which is a very good one but the majority go in for a new one,) to cost \$2500 which amount is nearly made up." The church was "in a pretty good state under the labors of Brother [Thomas T.] Hopkins," although "a short time since...3 members were *excluded*, which *has* no doubt been of service to it, and last Sunday we had 2 additions by Baptism...." In his next letter, dated 6 March 1851, Charles chronicled Greenville's continued growth. "The Furman Institution has been removed to this place, and commenced operations two or 3 weeks ago. [T]he Theological department is over the [Reedy] River, at the former residence of Col. Walker of this place....Prof. [Peter C.] Edwards & the students generally board in Town - there are 12

students only, but more are soon expected....” A permanent site for the university, “a beautiful hill over the river, just beyond the Mills some 23 or 4 acres,” had been purchased; “but I suppose,” Charles wrote, “it will be some time before the buildings are commenced, as they do not contemplate commencing untill the amount of money is subscribed that they desire \$70,000 I believe.” The presence of Furman University, Charles believed, “will be of great importance to our district, in the religious and literary influence that it will exert over our people, and such an accession to the Baptist cause also.” Greenville’s future was bright, Charles predicted: “The academies here too are very flourishing this year, and the 4 churches are furnished with regular Pastors; the Presbyterians have a fine new church now just about completed. [O]ur Town is improving rapidly in buildings, and I think is destined to be a second Columbia in this State.” Colonel John B. Miller died on 21 October 1851, thus ending the Roberts family correspondence.

Joseph William Dabbs, cotton merchant of Yazoo City, Mississippi, and son of Samuel and Sarah Groves Dabbs, wrote a series of thirty-five letters to his siblings - Hannah E. Dabbs, John Quincy Adams Dabbs, and Anne E. Dabbs - living at Darlington Court House beginning in 1839 and ending in 1855. Joseph apparently relocated to Mississippi in the late 1830s and began working in a mercantile business. In a letter to Hannah, written 6 November 1839, Joseph claimed that the business he worked for was the largest in Yazoo City and would “ship alone about 8000 Bales Cotton, having now 1000 Bales in store. The Cotton business is my chief department although I direct the heaviest portion of the sales which is my main fort[e] - and for which I am famous here.” Joseph was involved in local affairs in Yazoo City and reported to Hannah, in a letter dated 24 January 1846, a recent trip to Jackson, Mississippi, where he “was a guest at a grand Military Ball given by the Governor....” The day after the ball, “we had a grand Review where I made appearance mounted with the

Genls. Staff." In the same letter, he mentioned he "had 3 likenesses taken.... two taken in full uniform and one in citizens dress...." On the address page of his letter he had written "Maj. Joseph W. Dabbs," indicating his rank in the local militia. Joseph, in a letter to Hannah written 1 June 1848, complained about the behavior of their brother Richard, who also had moved to Yazoo City: "I paid off my young man today and have no one with me now but Richard who still perseveres in his stubborn and contrary course and does every thing that he knows how to annoy and vex me. I fear I will never be able to reclaim or make any thing of him." In the same letter, Joseph wrote of his own efforts at religious improvement. "You must know I am a member of the vestry of Trinity [Episcopal] Church and expect to join so soon as we get into the splendid edifice now nearly finished...I want to be the first to join." He also wanted to settle into his own house after spending the first fifteen years in Yazoo City living in hotels. He informed his brother Quincy, in a letter of 6 July 1853, "I have bargained for a fire proof house \$4,500 and am now only waiting for the deed to be executed." A few days later he left Mississippi, visited his relatives in Darlington, and then sailed from Charleston to New York, where he arrived on 23 August. There he "found a good many Darlingtonians and Mississippians," including J[ames] P. Wilson and L[ewis] Coker, both merchants in Society Hill. "I will have no trouble in buying what goods I want here and will begin tomorrow," he wrote. From New York City, he traveled to Saratoga Springs, New York, where he spent a week with Coker and Wilson whom he joined there, exploring "the most delightful spot upon the Globe," before continuing to Cincinnati, Ohio, and Louisville, Kentucky. He wrote his brother Quincy from Louisville on 25 September, "I will remain here for a week or ten days or until the yellow fever leaves Yazoo City where it is now dealing death with a heavy hand without respect for persons.... [I]t will take me a week to do my business here, and will take all the goods I buy here, on the same Boat I go down on." Joseph

had returned to Yazoo City by 13 December when he wrote Quincy, "I am well, but have not done much in the way of business yet, as I have not got fairly under way, but will make the fir fly in a few days...." Just after Christmas, Joseph went to New Orleans, where, as he wrote Quincy on 2 January 1854, he had "collected an old debt of 8 years standing...[for]\$735 - I felt as if I had found it in the street." While in town, he stopped "at the St. Charles Hotel at \$3.00 pr day and roast beef, oysters, Teal and Canvas back duck included."

Joseph enjoyed news from home and often mentioned friends and relatives in Darlington (S.C.). He also subscribed to the home-town newspaper and, after receiving a copy in the mail, he wrote Quincy, "The Darlington Flag paid me a most welcome visit yesterday....it is one of the ablest journals published any where. The truth is, the South Carolina boys are hard to beat in any thing they undertake especially in Darlington." In a post script, he again referred to the *Darlington Flag*. "Our papers are filled with obituary notices whilst [yours] are crowded with Hymenials speaking volumes in fav[or] of So. Car. over Mississippi." In a letter dated 13 September 1854, he wrote Quincy, "I am determined to wind up my business here with the least possible sacrifice and return to So. Ca. to spend the remainder of my days." In his final letter in the collection, dated 14 May 1855, and written to Quincy, Joseph was still uncertain about his future plans. "I have not decided yet whether I will sell out or continue business but will conclude in ten days and will send you \$100 anyhow if no more." Joseph's fate remains unknown. Perhaps he died in Mississippi without ever returning to Darlington.

The remaining antebellum letters in the collection were written by two of the brothers of Euphrasia Elizabeth Hoole (1826-1919) who, on 2 April 1862, married John Quincy Adams Dabbs. These letters were likely added to the family collection at that time. Euphrasia was the daughter of James and Elizabeth Stanley Hoole of Darlington County (S.C.) and was the

youngest of seven children. Four letters, two written by Eugene Samuel Hoole, M.D. (1820-1856) and two written by Axalla John Hoole (1822-1863), are in the collection. Eugene S. Hoole attended the Medical College of the State of South Carolina and graduated in 1844 after submitting a medical thesis on ocular physiology titled "On Power of Accomodation." He later settled in Eufaula, Alabama, where his half-brother, Bertram Joseph Hoole (ca. 1813-1901), had lived since leaving Darlington in the mid 1830s. In a letter to Axalla, written from Eufaula on 12 September 1846, Eugene urged his brother to settle his affairs in South Carolina and join him in relocating to Texas. He suggested that A.J. sell all their real estate in South Carolina, direct their brother Thomas Stanislaus (1824-1905) to "go round to every one that has a note or account against us, and take the amount of every thing we owe," and then "pay as many debts as possible...." Eugene also mentioned, "Bertram still speaks of Texas, but I hardly think he will go...." There is no evidence that the Texas adventure ever took place, and Dr. Hoole likely served in a Georgia company during the last stages of the Mexican War. Dr. Hoole wrote his mother on 7 October 1853 from his Barbour County, Alabama, home restating an offer "to take Allen in exchange for all claims that I have against the estate." Apparently, after the death of James C. Hoole which had occurred about 1826, his land and slaves had remained in possession of his widow and had never been divided among their children. Eugene had obviously taken Allen with him to Alabama and had made what he considered "a very liberal proposition" to settle the issue of ownership of a slave whom he did not think "would sell for more than \$1000, unless he is put in the hands of a trader, and taken off from Eufaula." A few years later, a brief notice published in the 7 January 1857 issue of the *Darlington Flag* informed "the numerous friends of this gentleman, who was a native of this District," that "Dr. E.S. Hoole, of Eufa[u]la, Ala., in a recent [encounter] with Mr. Avery Nolen, of that place,

received a severe blow to his head and died from the effects of it.”

Two letters from Axalla J. Hoole while he and his wife Betsie were living in Douglas County, Kansas Territory, are in the collection and recount some of Hoole’s experiences during the days of “Bleeding Kansas.” In his first letter, written 15 June 1856, to an unnamed correspondent, probably Ann Eliza, one of the sisters of his Darlington County friend and future brother-in-law, Qunicy Dabbs, Hoole described his life on the Kansas frontier. “I have made only \$51 since I have been here and I fear that I shall be hardly able to make money enough to keep soul & body together while I stay in this territory, but here I am resolved to remain until the difficulties are settled.” The second letter was written to Quincy Dabbs and dated 26 September 1856 and included a long narrative of Hoole’s military experiences during the civil war in Kansas. “In all of the fights here in the Ter[r]itory], it has been my good fortune not to be engaged in any. Although I have not shunned them, but rather sought them, but I almost was in one, so near that I drew sight on a man several times, but was commanded not to shoot by my capt. who was behind me. This was on the 5th Inst, when [Jim] Lane came to attack Leecompton....It is reported that Lane is coming into the Ter[r]itory], with another army, but I don’t much believe it. Gov. [John W.] Geary has over one hundred of the abolitionists prisoners, and they are all committed for trial on the charge of willful murder.” These letters were not among the thirty-one edited by Hoole’s grandson, William Stanley Hoole, and published in the *Kansas Historical Quarterly* in February and May 1934 as “A Southerner’s Viewpoint of the Kansas Situation, 1856-1857.” A.J. Hoole, his wife, Betsie, and their daughter, Ada Constantia (1856-1904), returned to Darlington (S.C.) in December 1857. Shortly thereafter, Hoole was elected captain of the local militia organization, the Darlington Riflemen, an office he had held before he left for Kansas. In April 1861, his company entered Confederate service as Company A, Eighth South Carolina Infantry, and by June of that year was

in Virginia where the regiment, as part of Kershaw's Brigade, was engaged at First Manassas. Captain Hoole was elected lieutenant colonel of the Eighth Regiment on 14 May 1862. The regiment remained in the eastern theatre of war until the end of the Gettysburg campaign, when Kershaw's Brigade was sent west. During the Battle of Chickamauga, 20 September 1863, Lieutenant Colonel Hoole was killed. J.M. Cook, in a letter written 16 January 1866 from Sumter County, Alabama, and addressed to "Aunt Elizabeth" [Stanley Hoole], stated that he had met a "gentleman by the name of Hancock from South Carolina [who] told me [he] was in six feet of cozen Exella when he was killed and hope [helped] to bare him off the field. Aunt I have seane so much of the cruelty of this war.... my friends & relatives killed and crippled and ruined for ever."

Elizabeth Hoole's granddaughter, Evelina Gertrude Brown (1844-1918), daughter of Evelina Gertrude Hoole (1819-1844) and John Ervin Brown (1808-1898) described, in a letter written 18 May 1866 to her grandmother, a "Pic-nic" she had recently enjoyed at Blanding's Mill, near her home in Sumter (S.C.). "The Sumter High School under Messrs McCants & Richardson gave it.... Dancing in the mill house for those who desired it and games for the rest of us, whiled away the time very pleasantly. A good dinner at noon and cake and ice-cream in the afternoon - not a little either, but plenty for all the two hundred or more people to have it two or three times, added to the enjoyment." Another letter from Gertrude, this one to her aunt, Elizabeth E. Hoole Dabbs on 11 September 1867, is also included in the collection. Written just before her marriage to Moultrie Reid Wilson (1839-1910), the letter revealed her anxiety over the event. "O Auntie, you don't know how I have felt about the step I am to take - haven't time to write you of all my fears &c. &c. Pray for me, pray for me, that I may be enabled to do my whole duty, both to my God & to him on whom I must depend through life." Only one letter signed by Euphrasia Hoole Dabbs is in the collection. She wrote it to her dear friend Elizabeth

(Lizzie) W. Brearley just after the death of the Reverend William Brearley, Lizzie's father, on 9 January 1882. Elizabeth expressed her sympathy to Lizzie, in the letter, dated 13 January 1882, but she also described her own family's isolated condition in the country, some eleven miles from Sumter. "We have the most comfortable house I ever lived in [and] we have plenty of room in doors....[but] we are so far from church and any Depot." Her own husband, John Quincy Adams Dabbs, had died in 1880, and she was left to care for her two sons, Eugene and James (1865-1885), and her elderly mother. "Mother's health is bad.... I wish I could make her as happy as you did your dear father, but she is more fretful and I less patient so that she never seems very happy or contented." After Euphrasia's son James died in 1885 and her mother in 1887, she and Eugene continued to live in the country. When Eugene married Maude McBride in 1893, Euphrasia remained in the home with her son and daughter-in-law and stayed with them for the rest of her life. There she enjoyed the company of her grandchildren as they came into the world, and the companionship of her brother, Thomas Stanislaus "Uncle Stin" Hoole, who lived with the Dabbs family for a decade prior to his death on 18 January 1905.

Alice Maude McBride (1860-1908), the daughter of James Samuel McBride (1841-1864) and Sophronia (Sophie) Adams Warren McBride (1839-1915), lived with her widowed mother and younger brother, Guy Warren McBride (1864-1914) on the family's large estate, Rip Raps, near Mayesville (S.C.) in eastern Sumter County. "Land poor," the McBrides struggled in the years after the end of the Civil War to make a living from the land, but found it necessary to sell some of their property and mortgage much of the rest of it. After Maude McBride and Eugene Dabbs married, they lived next door to Sophie McBride and Eugene took an active interest in his mother-in-law's farm. Six children were born to Eugene and Maude in the ten years from 1894 until 1904. Maude Dabbs

died on the last day of the year in 1908, when her youngest child, Guy McBride Dabbs, was four years old. Not only did her death deprive the Dabbs children of their mother, it also shifted total responsibility for the McBride property upon Eugene's shoulders. Maude's mother and her brother, Guy Warren McBride, had not been able to pay off the mortgages on the McBride property before Maude's death; therefore, when Eugene inherited his wife's share of her family's land, he faced the difficult task of paying off the mortgages already in place. His job was made even more complicated by the deaths of Guy Warren McBride in 1914 and Sophie McBride in 1915. In a draft of his will, written about 1927, Eugene Dabbs explained his efforts to preserve as much of the McBride lands as possible after his mother-in-law's death. "I have, as Executor of the estate of my deceased wife, Mrs. Maude McBride Dabbs, and as the duly appointed trustee of the estate of Mrs. Saphronia A. McBride, under the direction of the Court and with the approval thereof, made the public road from where it crosses Spring Branch to the Western boundary in Black River Swamp the dividing line between the two estates, and have paid to the McBride Estate the sum of Two Thousand Dollars from a timber sale made by the Dabbs Estate..., which payment represents the difference in value of the changes so made in the lines and was confirmed by the court." Furthermore, Eugene stated "that to save the McBride estate from the debts that were upon it when I was employed trustee" he had delayed paying his son, James McBride Dabbs, money left to him in his grandmother's will. The money thus saved, along "with certain land sales[,] paid off all the debts left by the late Mrs. McBride and her son Guy W. McBride." At the end of his lengthy will, Eugene justified his detailed instructions about the divisions of the McBride and Dabbs estates by his children, with a simple observation: "I do not feel that I am presumptuous in giving these directions because it was by my foresight and prudence under God that the Estate of McBride was saved to the heirs."

After Maude's death, Eugene Dabbs quickly turned his attention to the care and education of his six children. Although his eighty-three year old mother lived in the home, Eugene needed a wife and his children a mother. Eugene began courting Susan "Sudie" Miller Furman (1868-1931), a friend of long standing, in 1909, and they were married on 7 March 1910. Sudie's father, Dr. John Howard Furman (1824-1902), had married Susan Emma Miller (1832-1892), the daughter of John Blount Miller, as his second wife, and then had moved to Cornhill plantation in the Privateer section of Sumter District (S.C.) in 1859. Sudie, the youngest of four children, attended the Charleston Female Seminary from 1884 through 1886, and apparently developed an interest in missionary work during those years; however it was not until after her father's death in 1902 that she became actively engaged as a missionary to Cuba. After she returned to South Carolina from Cuba in 1904, Sudie pursued a career in nursing, perhaps influenced by the professions of her father and brother Richard, both of whom were physicians. A 1907 postcard in the collection was sent to Miss Furman at "Sumter Hospital, Sumter, S.C.," and in the 1910 census, taken two months after she married, Susan Dabbs listed her occupation as nurse.

Few letters dated from 1910 to 1920 survive in the collection. During those years, the Dabbs children were at home and then away in school. Eugene Whitefield Dabbs, Jr., the eldest son, graduated from The Citadel in 1914, married on 22 November 1916 Stella Glasscock, and in May 1917 enlisted in the United States Army. During the war, he served in the 324th Infantry and, while part of the American Expeditionary Forces, was engaged in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. After the Armistice in November 1918, he was part of the Third Army's occupation forces in Germany. Two letters from Eugene, Jr., to his father, written in 1919, survive in the collection. In the first, dated 20 March, and written from Mayen, Germany, Eugene mentioned a "fine trip to Marseille" and General

[John J.] Pershing's review of his division. In the second, written 15 April, Eugene apologized for not writing in time for his father to receive a birthday letter on 14 April. James McBride Dabbs, the second son, attended the University of South Carolina, and graduated in 1916. He, too, served in France with the American Expeditionary Forces. Although no letters from James while in the army are included in this gift, a letter to James from his sister Sophie comments on James's view of the army. Sophie wrote to her brother on 20 February 1921 from Estill, where she had accepted a teaching position after her graduation from Winthrop College in 1920: "It seems like during-the-war days to be writing to you. Speaking of the war - I wish I had had you here last night to help me in an argument. Mr. Ward thinks that the war was a useless waste of men and money, and that the army is the worst thing going. I know you are not in love with it by any means; but may be you could have shown him it is not all bad." Elizabeth, the eldest Dabbs daughter, is also represented in the collection through a series of letters that chronicle her early career as an educator. She had graduated from Winthrop College in 1918, spent a year or so in New Haven, Connecticut, pursuing post-graduation training in education, and then accepted a job at Flora MacDonald College in Red Springs, North Carolina. From that place, in a letter dated 14 January 1920, Elizabeth described the preparation for the planned visit to the college of the British ambassador to the United States, Sir Auckland Geddes. At the last minute, the visit was cancelled, but not before "printed invitations were sent out to 300 people to hear the address and take dinner at the college...." Even though Elizabeth thought the circumstances were "all too funny," she was "sorry for Dr. [Charles G.] Vardell," the college's president, who "had gone to a lot of trouble and expense to fix the gymnasium up as an art gallery..." to house "a collection of paintings valued at \$25,000" that the college had just acquired.

The volume of letters in the collection increased dramatically during the

decade of the 1920s as the Dabbs siblings either began or continued their respective careers, often away from home, and wrote frequent letters to their parents. Guy McBride Dabbs, the youngest child in the family, began his college career at the University of South Carolina in the fall of 1920. In a letter to his father, dated 30 January 1921, he recounted a recent ice storm that had knocked out all campus lights from Wednesday afternoon to Friday afternoon. "Darkness wasn't so cheerful, either, coming right before exams. Thursday night I studied for military exams in the State House." In another letter, written 6 February 1921, Guy recounted to his mother his experience as an actor in a play recently performed at Town Theatre in Columbia. The play was "'Sand'" and was written by Miss Rebecca Dial....Besides playing the roles of two characters, I was curtain raiser, stage hand, etc." After four performances the play closed, even though "Miss Dial had three bids to go to different places. But she wanted to go back to Washington and the cast couldn't decide on a date so the matter was dropped." The printed program from the play, enclosed with Guy's letter, indicated that the play dramatized the plight of the state's uneducated factory workers who labored during the day, in this case at the Laurens Glass Factory, and attended school at night. Young Dabbs was a diligent student and on his mid-term grade report of 1 December 1921, President W.S. Currell wrote "Good!" in acknowledgment of Guy's five As and one B. Elizabeth continued to keep her parents posted on her life at Flora MacDonald College. "The girls are wildly excited over the fox hunt that is to begin tomorrow somewhere between 5:00 and 6:00 P.M. We are going to wear bloomers and follow after the horsemen and the hounds," she wrote to her father on 6 February 1921. By the time of her next letter, 13 April 1923, she had taken a job at Peace Institute in Raleigh, North Carolina. Although her duties as physical education instructor kept her very busy, she did find time for friends on weekends. She related to her father the details of a trip to Fuquay Springs she had enjoyed the previous

Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Turner Shaw and Dr. Waring. She and Dr. Waring continued on to Chapel Hill in the doctor's "little Ford coupe." "It is perfectly beautiful at Chapel Hill....I wish Sophie could see it." Sophie had decided to continue her education, but she chose the University of Virginia in Charlottesville. She began a master's program in history in the fall of 1923 and, upon her return to school for her second year, she described her first weeks of classes in a September 1924 letter to her father. She had enrolled in two history courses and two government classes. In one government course, she and one other student comprised the class. "It is a delightful class - we just sit around and talk about anything we like - railroad schedules, books, the child labor amendment, income taxes, etc....The first day I was there Mr. [Robert Kent] Gooch, the professor, pushed a box of cigarettes across the table to me and asked me if I smoked in a perfectly matter-of-fact tone. Dr. [Dumas] Malone is as nice as ever....So far, graduate work is much more interesting than undergraduate."

Eugene W. Dabbs, Sr., announced in February 1924 that he would be a candidate for the office of Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industries in the state elections in the fall. James Henry Rice, Jr., South Carolina historian, newspaper columnist, and prolific letter-writer offered Dabbs "whatever service I can render..." in the campaign in a letter dated 2 March. "There should be no trouble in electing you, but such things require watching." And in a postscript, he opined "I know none better qualified for such a responsibility than yourself." Rice wrote again, on 21 March, after he had received a typed copy of the "Platform of E.W. Dabbs...." with more advice. Even though Rice thought "the platform is a good one," he renumbered the planks with his own priorities and also insisted that "You have left one big hole in it that might be stopped right now, to wit: *Seaports; and again seaports.*" "Intensive and Diversified

Farming” was Rice’s first plank, while Dabbs listed “Full Development Hydro-electric Transmission” as his priority. Rice urged Dabbs to stress the advantage that seaports gave South Carolina: “South Carolina farmers have enormous advantage over Western farmers in having ready access to the sea, which we are not using, but which can be used any time we get ready.” Dabbs had listed his qualifications for the commissioner’s position in an undated manuscript, with a typed transcription, included in the collection. Dabbs called himself “A practical farmer whose success in diversification and rotation of crops, use of fertilizers, restoration of worn out lands, experiments with various crops, fits him to advise with other farmers.” He also claimed that he was “One of the first, if not the first farmer in his county to use... cotton seed meal, to plant soy beans, alfalfa, Spanish and Valencia peanuts, and broom corn.” The document also provides useful information about Eugene’s past involvement with agricultural, political, and religious groups. From 1884 until 1886, he served as secretary of the Sumter County Agriculture Society; he was secretary of the Sumter County Farmers Alliance, 1888-1891; he was president of the Sumter County Farmers Union, 1908-1911; vice-president of the State Farmers Union, 1909-1911; and then served as president, 1911-1915. He was also active in the National Farmers Union as a committee member and committee chairman in 1913. On the national level, he was the farmer representative within the Cotton Seed Division of the United States Food Administration during 1918 and 1919. In that capacity, he claimed he “saved the cotton seed industry at the end of the war, and caused to be refunded to farmers many thousands of dollars for seed sold under the fixed price.” Eugene also recounted his political experience in his list of qualifications. He was a member of the Sumter County Executive Committee from 1890 to 1910, and served as chairman from 1904 to 1906. He was elected to the South Carolina House of Representatives to replace Altamount Moses, who had died on 8

December 1905, and qualified for office on 10 January 1906. He served until the end of the session, 17 February 1906. Eugene was also either clerk for or chairman of the Board of School Trustees for twenty-five years and was also active in the Salem Black River Presbyterian Church where he served as superintendent of the Sunday school and librarian for six years, and deacon and treasurer of his church for ten years.

Candidate Dabbs crisscrossed the state during the summer of 1924, campaigning against two opponents, Bonneau Harris (1851-1925), the incumbent, from Pendleton, and James Warren Shealy (1869-1949), from White Rock, in Richland County. When Mrs. Dabbs sent her husband a letter on 12 June 1924, she addressed it to the St. Johns Hotel in Charleston where Dabbs was campaigning. In her letter, Sudie Dabbs described the events surrounding the recent graduation of McBride Dabbs from the University, and also reported a conversation Eugene Dabbs, Jr., had recently had with Governor Thomas G. McLeod. "Gov. McLeod told Eugene you'd have a hard fight to beat Harris & Shealy; that he (Harris) had the whole State well organized, but I don't think he knows all; a club in Charleston had a meeting, invited Harris who made a speech and they endorsed him, as opposed to the Grace faction, I understood." She also mentioned, "The State is the only one of the papers that has had a report of your first speech. [T]hey gave you more space than your two opponents." Governor McLeod's prediction proved accurate and Eugene Dabbs came in last in the three-man primary election, held on 27 August, with forty-three thousand votes. Bonneau Harris won with over seventy-five thousand, and J.W. Shealy polled almost sixty thousand. Harris died on 31 December 1925, and James W. Shealy succeeded him and served through 1932.

Eugene Dabbs refocused his attention on his family and his farm after the election and never flirted with politics again. The single mention of the election's outcome is in a letter, dated 16 September 1924, from his

life-long friend Elizabeth W. Brearley, who remarked, "*The election was very disappointing!*" Even Elizabeth Dabbs, in a letter to her father written from Canyon, Texas, where she was director of physical culture at West Texas Teachers' College, and dated 24 September, just a few days after she arrived at school from a visit with her family in South Carolina, did not mention the election. Eugene's son McBride also avoided the subject in a letter to his father written in late September, from Baltimore, where he had traveled to enroll in Peabody Institute and pursue his passion for music. Also, during the fall of 1924, another son, James McBride Dabbs, while away at Columbia University, in New York, wrote frequent letters to his father. James pursued graduate work, at irregular intervals, during the 1920s, while continuing to teach English in South Carolina, first at the University, from 1920 through 1924, and then at Coker College beginning in 1925. In a letter dated 22 December 1924, James described his family's Christmas preparations in their one-room apartment on West 122nd Street. James had married Jessie Clyde Armstrong in 1918 and together they had two children, Maude Elizabeth (1920-2001) and Carolyn McBride (1931-2010). For Maude's enjoyment, they had placed a Christmas tree in one corner of the apartment. "It is a fir, I believe, about five feet high, and is decorated with various colored glass balls and Christmas streamers.... Maude of course is having great expectations of Santa Claus...." On 10 May 1925, two days after his birthday, James wrote his father and mother, thanking them for a check they had sent. "I know I wanted a new volume of poems that John Erskine has just published, so I let you give me that with \$1.13 of the money! I always buy a book first, as you know! Then I think about spending the rest!" James, after quoting a sentence from his father's recent letter, commented: "And Robert Frost, the leading contemporary New England poet, would have gloried in the epigrammatic quality of that other remark of yours: 'Weak fences make bad stock.' In Frost's poem 'Mending Wall' there is a line: 'good fences make good neighbors,'

supposed to be spoken by a New England farmer. Frost himself is a farmer - of a kind. I doubt if his farming is as good as some of his poetry."

Two letters from Sudie to her husband, one written in 1926, the other in 1928, indicate that it was the family's practice to spend the summers at "Valhalla," the Dabbses' mountain home. Eugene and Sudie had purchased about thirty-five acres near Tryon, in Polk County, North Carolina, in two transactions: on 2 April 1920, they bought twenty acres, and on 17 October 1924, they added fifteen acres, adjoining the first tract. During August 1926, Elizabeth, Sophie, and "Mack" [Guy McBride] were with Sudie after Mr. Dabbs had returned to Mayesville; in early August 1928, James and Mack helped Sudie open the house. Clearly, "Valhalla" was a cherished retreat for the Dabbs children and grandchildren and, in the 1932 version of his will, Eugene left "the mountain place in North Carolina to all my children to use as they see fit...."

Eugene and Sudie Furman Dabbs lived their remaining years on the farm near Mayesville. Sudie died 11 January 1931 and Eugene died 31 May 1933. In his 1932 will, Eugene requested that he have a "simple and inexpensive funeral and monument," and he added: "I wish to be buried between my first and second wives" in Salem Black Creek Presbyterian Church cemetery. By the terms of his will, Eugene divided his property among his children. To Elizabeth and Sophie jointly, he bequeathed 120 acres bounded by state highway #54 and Spring Branch; to McBride he gave 635 acres, adjoining the tract owned by his sisters, as well as 115 additional acres; to Furman Dabbs (1920-1942), his grandson, and the son of Eugene and Stella, he gave 159 acres on "the Sumter-Stateburg public road, about eight and a half miles from the city of Sumter;" and to all of his children, jointly, he gave a house and lot in Sumter on Oakland Avenue, and the property in Tryon.

The collection includes only a dozen letters from the 1930s through the 1970s. Of those letters, most were written to Sophie and Elizabeth. In

1937, the two sisters built a house on the property they had inherited from their father, named it Road's End-in-the-Pines, and lived there together until Elizabeth's death in 1975. Sophie never married, but Elizabeth met and married Walter Whitcomb Thompson, an accomplished artist who moved south in the 1930s. Thompson was born near Boston, the son of Walter C. Thompson and his wife, Mary C. Whitcomb. His parents had married on 24 February 1866 in Boston and then settled in Newton, Massachusetts, where they lived with Mary's parents. Walter C. Thompson worked as a railroad ticket agent, and he and Mary had a daughter, Florence, born in 1873 and a son, Walter Whitcomb, born 10 January 1881, (or 1882). The family, moved to Palatka, Florida, about 1885, just before Walter's fifth birthday. The Thompsons, however, returned to Massachusetts and were enumerated in the United States census in 1900 as residents of Woburn, where Walter, the elder, worked as a railroad manager; Walter, the son, was a clerk; and Florence was a music teacher. When Walter Whitcomb Thompson registered for the draft on 12 September 1918, he worked for Gilchrist Co. in Boston as a manager and lived in Melrose, just north of the city, along with his wife. Walter's career as a professional artist probably began in the 1920s, perhaps in New York where he lived, ca. 1925-1928. By 1930, he and his family had moved to Fairfield, Connecticut, where he operated an art school, according to the federal census for that year. A year or two later, the Thompsons moved to Georgia. From 1934 until 1939, Walter served as the director of art education for the city schools in Beaufort, South Carolina, and for one year, 1939-1940, he held the same position in Jesup, Georgia. When he was listed on the 1940 census, he lodged in the Ingleside Hotel in Jesup, and listed his occupation as "art instructor." He also indicated that he had completed two years of college and was divorced. In the fall of 1940, Thompson was employed by Coker College in Hartsville (S.C.) as an associate in art. While in that position, he met

Elizabeth Dabbs and the two were married on 24 May 1942. Walter and Elizabeth lived in the Road's End-in-the-Pines house, along with Sophie, until Walter's death in 1948. In a letter to Sophie, a Mayesville friend, Jacqueline B. Beall, mentioned having seen a landscape by Walter Thompson in Columbia, a picture she coveted and one she would have bought "if I was rich...." She also inquired about Elizabeth. "I know she is very happy with so gifted a husband."

The final component of correspondence in the collection, 1985-2007, was generated by Carolyn Dabbs Moore. The younger daughter of James McBride Dabbs and Jessie Armstrong, Carolyn was obsessed with family lore and spent the last twenty years of her life sorting out family history. She wrote long, rambling computer-generated letters from her house in Jonesborough, Tennessee, to her relatives, sharing details about her most recent discoveries in the E.W. Dabbs Papers that she avidly delved into when she found time to visit the South Caroliniana Library in Columbia (S.C.) where they are housed. In a letter to Tom Johnson, biographer of her father, and librarian at the South Caroliniana Library, written 4 November 1985, she recounted, in four pages, the details she had culled from the Dabbs Papers during her most recent visit. She also complained to Tom that the library closed before she had finished her research. In a post script, she speculated, "Heaven may be a place where [the] library never close[s]." Many of Carolyn's letters are addressed to Louise Dabbs Bevan, Carolyn's cousin who lived in Mayesville. Even though Carolyn's letters were primarily recitations of her latest genealogical discoveries, she also included current family news. In a letter addressed to "Dear fellow travelers," and written in 1990, after a page and a half of details about the Vardells of nineteenth-century Charleston, she interjected "almost enough of History...." before she continued her narrative. By the end of the letter, she realized she had recorded "mo[r]e history than any of us need." Although Carolyn Moore continued to collect family data, she was not the

one who eventually collated the information, added new details, and published the results. Brenda Bevan Remmes, Louise's daughter, compiled the family stories, added genealogical details from family letters, collected photographs of family members and, in 2008, published *Everything Happens at the Crossroads: A Narrative History of Eugene Whitefield Dabbs and Maude McBride Dabbs and Their Descendants*. Brenda Remmes also created an "online supplement" to the book that included material about the early Dabbs generations, along with family photographs.

In addition to family correspondence and papers, this addition to the papers of the Miller, Furman, and Dabbs families also includes a significant archive of family photographs. An album that Susan (Sudie) Miller Furman created ca. 1890-1900 contains twenty-one images of family members and friends. Among the identified individuals are Richard B[aker] Furman (1866-1958), Sudie's brother; James [Ezra] Tindal (1839-1906), South Carolina Secretary of State, 1890-1894; Mrs. Mattie Tindal Thomas (1869-1948), daughter of James Ezra Tindal and wife of Henry Thomas; Mrs. Anne Furman Pendleton (b. 1871), daughter of Charles Manning Furman (1840-1934), wife of Eugene R. Pendleton; A[lester] G[arden] Furman (1867-1962), son of Charles Manning Furman; and P[eter] H[air] Goldsmith (1863-1926), husband of Mary Glenn Furman (1867-1946), who was the daughter of James Clement Furman (1809-1891). A carte-de-visite of Dr. Eugene S. Hoole (1820- 1856) of Eufaula, Alabama, is present, along with a pair of unidentified images, taken by Flournoy, a photographer of Eufaula. The unidentified gentleman is likely Bertram Joseph Hoole (1811-1901) and the woman his wife, Violetta Wyatt Hunter (1822-1901). One other carte-de-visite, produced by Eufaula photographer N.W. Booth is inscribed on the verso "Ada C. Hoole to grandmother." Ada was Axalla J. Hoole's daughter and in the 1870 federal census was living in Bertram J. Hoole's Eufaula household. The

image probably dates from the early 1870s. Three cartes- de-visite of members of the Dow family are also in the collection. The Reverend John R. Dow (1822-1895) was a Presbyterian minister who, in 1870, lived in Sumter County, near Mayesville. His carte-de-visite was taken by Geo. S. Cook in Charleston. Another Cook carte-de-visite, this one of Mary C. Dow (1844-1923), John R. Dow's daughter, is dated on the verso "Sept 1868." The third carte-de-visite is identified as John C. Dow (1849-1911), a son of the Reverend Mr. Dow. Unlike the other two cartes-de-visite, the photographer is not identified. There are also numerous unidentified late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century portraits present. **Gift of Mrs. Martha Dabbs Greenway, Mrs. Louise Dabbs Bevan, and Mrs. Brenda Bevan Remmes.**

**PAPERS OF THE FICKLING, BANKS, AND EDWARDS FAMILIES,
1800-1959**

Miss Sarah Frances Fickling accepted the position of treasurer at the University of South Carolina in 1907 and served in that position until 1919. In addition to her duties as treasurer, she served as secretary to the president and the board of trustees. Writing in *The Carolinian* in March 1913, Broadus Mitchell noted: "The wonderful part, after all, is how she keeps her temper always; in midst of passing duties, is not hasty, with many torments of interruptions, keeps steadily on despite them; with every reason to feel provoked, she is kind and sincerely your friend." Following her departure from the university, Miss Fickling served as secretary and treasurer of the Columbia school board until her retirement in 1945. School board chair Dr. J. Heyward Gibbes said of her departure: "Nothing could give me more pleasure than to render a merited tribute to Miss Sarah Fickling; and I am sure that all the members of the board join in the sorrow that I feel in bidding her farewell as our Secretary and Treasurer." In retirement Miss Fickling appears to have been the family historian who

preserved genealogical information and correspondence and other papers of these three related families.

The first member of the Banks family who is represented in the collection is Catherine Lee Banks (1793-1863). As a young school girl, Catherine began collecting and compiling recipes in a volume. Many were attributed to the person from whom she collected the recipe. After the death of Catherine Banks Edwards in 1863, her granddaughter Elizabeth Stoney Edwards (1846-1931) continued collecting and recording medicinal and food recipes in the same volume. Mrs. Jane Fickling edited the manuscript and published a volume entitled *Recipes from Old Charleston* (1989).

At a very young age Catherine Banks was sent by her father to Miss Morgan's school in Blackheath near London. Not long after her return to Charleston in 1809, she received a letter from Alice Aynsley, the mother of a friend of Charlotte Murray, one of Catherine's schoolmates: "My Charlotte's selection of you for the appellation of friend endears you to my bosom for I know you must be good, & amiable or she would not have placed you so near her heart." The letter communicated the "melancholy" news of the death of Charlotte's father and of her husband. Catherine copied this letter forty-eight years later, 28 April 1860, "the original being nearly defaced." A letter, 10 February 1811, from Charlotte Murray, Dunkeld House, where she was caring for her invalid uncle, explains that his illness "prevented his going to London to attend our good King at this critical time." Recalling their experiences together at school, she inquired: "do you remember *the dancing* at the Parsonage, I believe you were my partner, and the *hopping step*, I never shall forget it." She regretted that some of the plants sent her by Catherine had not survived but that "those... we have got, will be doubly prized, first for their *intrinsic* merit and second tho' *not least* as they are a present from you."

The following year Catherine Banks had to assume responsibility as

head of a household when her mother's death was followed fifteen days later by the death of her father. He died suddenly in Philadelphia while awaiting the arrival of three sons who were being sent to England for their education. The sons returned to Charleston.

Catherine Banks later married Dr. Charles Edwards, a son of Major Evan and Catherine Jones Edwards. A letter, 1 January 1803, of L[ambert] Cadwalader, Trenton, New Jersey, assured Catherine Jones Edwards that her father's estate papers "are deposited in the Bank of Pennsylvania." He and Mrs. Edwards were in agreement "as to the common mode of Education in the Southern States. I believe it to be, as you say, ruinous to the Manners and Understandings of the young men of those Countries." But he also commented on "the horrible State of almost all the Schools and Seminaries of learning to the Northward of you. In regard to the plan of education for her sons, he advised "to *include* a moderate Course of the Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy, some knowledge of Chemistry; and the study of the French Language." He advocated public over private education. In closing, he observed that "I have been very much entertained with the Description you give me of a *Maroon*."

Catherine Banks Edwards' daughter Susan sailed for France in 1844. A letter, 4 July 1844, Panillac, informed her mother of her safe arrival and of her adventures since departing Charleston. Seven days of seasickness left her wishing "for nothing but death," and a severe storm "blew such a gale as I never saw in my life." Their ship anchored in the Bay of Biscay, and on their arrival in Bordeaux she commented "That the women of the lower class do not wear bonnets, but tie up their heads as our servants do." Eight days later, 12 July, in Bordeaux, she expressed her satisfaction with French cuisine "and the manner of serving up things... I don't miss *rice and hominy at all*." She commented on the clothing of French women, described sites and burial customs, and her attendance at the "Grand

Theatre.” One of her interesting contacts was a phrenologist who “told me I had a great deal of energy and could exert myself when *required*.” Family friend Alfred Huger admired Susan for studying in France: “When I remember that she is hardly more than a school-girl, in years, I am most forcibly struck with her power of observation, and her ability to *think*, and her most extraordinary faculty in comprehending and appreciating her own position.” An admirer of French art, culture, and language, Huger observed in 1844: “she is laying up a fund for thought which can never be Exhausted.”

As she was preparing to leave for France, Victoria Murden urged that she “watchfully guard her ways placed suddenly in the midst of temptations to which you have hitherto been a perfect stranger.” “Oh Susan,” her friend advised on 14 June 1844, “remember with many tears and earnest prayers have I sought to lead your heart to God.... Let the thought of God be ever present with you.”

Susan Edwards married Dr. Micah Jenkins Roper. A letter, 17 April [1852], Oakland plantation, St. Matthews, celebrates the birth of the couple’s daughter Lucy - “How delightfully every solitary moment will be fill’d up in attending to, & supplying the wants of the fruit of your own body,” and passed along advice offered Catherine Edwards some years before by Mrs. Rutledge - “The men at first are very sorry for the wife - but if this thing continues they tire of it, after a while & actually turn a *deaf* ear to complaints that neither time, nor attention can assuage.” A letter of 9 May [1852] inquires about the nurse secured by Dr. Roper: “If [she]... has health, with a good constitution it will be every way better than a hired nurse from the city, with all their whims & humors to be consulted.” Catherine was enjoying baking French bread and brewing beer for which she provided her recipe.

Catherine’s young grandson Edward Harleston Edwards left the Naval Academy and joined the Confederate Navy at the outbreak of hostilities.

Stationed on board the steamer *Gaines* in Mobile Bay (Alabama), he informed his father, 7 January 1863, of his recent assignment “on a little island in the Bay to keep fishing boats from running the blockade to the Yankees.” He also provided details of a “near confrontation” between the British consul and the Federal navy when the consul’s boat was intercepted. He supposed that his father knew that “Captain Maffet” [John Newland Maffitt] “has been relieved of his command, but restored to it by order of the President.”

Among the manuscript volumes is one inscribed to “Catherine Edwards From her Affectionate Teacher Mary R. Weyman Premium in Penmanship December 1st 1847.” The volume contains literary compositions by friends. Other volumes contain family records, compositions, and copies of literary works. **Gift of Mr. & Mrs. Tom Fickling.**

**OSCAR JACKSON “JAK” SMYRL, JR., PAPERS,
1923-2007**

Oscar Jackson “Jak” Smyrl, Jr. (1923-2007) was a South Carolinian best known for his work as the staff artist for *The State* newspaper from 1955 until 1986. The Smyrl Papers contain the majority of Jak’s oeuvre, bringing to the South Caroliniana Library materials including six linear feet of Second World War and post-war correspondence, dozens of audio recordings that give life to his music and poetry, a photograph collection containing hundreds of images revealing his travels and love of the sea, and over twenty-five linear feet of drawings, doodles, notes, and sketches created as he illustrated the history of South Carolina for the readers of *The State* newspaper. Jak’s early life is also well documented through childhood sketches and personal diaries, allowing the collection as a whole to provide a unique insight into the life of this prolific artist.

Born in Camden (S.C.) on 5 May 1923 to Oscar Jackson Smyrl and Mary Ann Davis, Jak was the second of four children. A precocious child,

his first drawings were made while sick abed, when given a pencil and notepad to keep himself entertained. Praised by his elders for these efforts, Jak later wrote that the positive reception of his “crude pictures” gave him the confidence to try and develop his talent. He was soon filling notebooks with drawings of cowboys and Indians, pirates and ships, animals, daring aviators, cops and robbers, and other images that filled his young mind. These early notebooks, included in the collection, provide a keen insight into the foundations of an artistic career: movement, shadow, and expression are all present. For a school project Jak illustrated Edgar Allen Poe’s classic short story set on Sullivan’s Island, “The Gold-Bug”, receiving high praise from his teacher, and by the age of thirteen he was taking a correspondence art class, which he continued for the next several years.

Starting as a freshman at Camden High School in 1937, Jak immediately began working on the school newspaper *The Bulldog*. He was the staff artist of this publication for the next two years and later worked on the school yearbook, *Gold and Black*, in 1940. During his time at high school Jak continued correspondence art classes through Cartoonists’ Exchange, of Pleasant Hill, Ohio, receiving high praise from his remote tutors, along with a few suggestions that would prove influential. “The procedure and idea are both very good,” wrote one instructor on 4 August 1941, while another noticed an ink blot and admonished him, 14 August 1941, to “be careful not to overload [the] pen.” Although his drawing abilities were progressing, Jak suffered a blow in the fall of 1939 when he learned that he was ineligible to play on his high school football team due to the previous year’s poor grades. Making the most of these dour circumstances, Jak picked up the trumpet, a decision that was to have lasting effects. In just a few short months he was playing in the school marching band, and by November 1940 he and a few friends had formed a jive band. The “Sentimental Southerners” became a popular local group,

playing for dances at the Court Inn in Camden (S.C.) and even winning a local amateur contest. Music had become another form of artistic expression for Jak, and he was to have a horn near him for the rest of his life, whether recording his own pieces or designing album covers for the Larry Conger's Two Rivers Jazz Band.

In September 1942 Jak enrolled at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, where he would study art and participate in the Army ROTC. Accompanied by his father, they traveled by train through Atlanta and settled Jak into a boarding house on Armstrong Avenue in Auburn, a few blocks off the main campus and across the street from the historic Pine Hill Cemetery. Almost before he unpacked Jak put pen to paper in the nearest post office and wrote to his family. This letter, written on 9 September, describes the rush felt at the beginning of the first semester of college - a series of fees, tests, and orientation still encountered by today's students - and opened a floodgate of correspondence that would continue until well after the Second World War. In fact, the collection is unique in that it contains letters both to and from home, as Jak kept nearly all the letters he received and his family did the same. Mary Smyrl faithfully collected her son's letters after they had circulated among his siblings, and the result is a circumspect look into the conversations that took place between a boy and his family. Their letters reveal that the Smyrls were close-knit, and each conveys the distinctive tone of its author: his sisters were sassy, yet fun; his mother a woman who missed and worried over her son, soon to be caught up in the global conflict; and his father, who sagely admonished his boy to "keep everything in moderation" when faced with the work - and play - offered at college. Jak endeavored to make his family proud, and soon his artwork appeared in *The Auburn Plainsman*, the school's student-run newspaper. He made extra spending money by posing for art classes and only dated "nice" girls, refusing to be seduced by a female art student enamored of her model. Participation in the Army ROTC consisted

of classes, drills, and artillery training in preparation for a war that would hopefully end before he finished college.

As Jak began his second semester of college, disappointing news loomed upon the horizon. In March he received word that he would be ineligible for the Army Officer Candidate School due to his eyesight. This was a blow, for Jak wanted every possible opportunity to advance through the ranks. Taking stock of his situation - for he could still enlist in the Army as a private - Jak decided to transfer from one branch of the military to another. His next letter home to Camden notes, "it now becomes my pleasant duty to inform you that you now have a son and brother in the Marine Corps - I joined up this morning." Although starting out as a private, Jak was told that after four months of duty he would at least be able to apply to the Marine Corps Officer Candidate School, and he decided that it was better to have a slim chance at promotion than none at all. In addition, he would be allowed to finish his first year of college and spend the month of June with his family before reporting to Parris Island (S.C.) for Basic Training.

Life as a "boot" at Parris Island was tough, with the recruits being kept busy from 4:30 in the morning until 9:00 at night. Jak's letters home from this time are few, and sparsely written, yet show a deep admiration for the Marine Corps. "They are tough on us," he penned in a spare fifteen minutes late in July, "but they keep us clean as [a] whistle, stuffed with plenty [of] good food - they watch us better than we watch our-selves." Emerging from Basic Training in September 1943, Jak was to stay on at Parris Island for another year, first as a drill instructor, and then as a coach on the rifle range. Although glad to be near his family, at times Jak grew anxious to join the fight. In September 1944, he was transferred to Camp Pendleton, California, to prepare for active duty in the Pacific. Enjoying Los Angeles on the weekends, memorable events included meeting Gary Cooper, who was attending a fair incognito, and hearing Tommy Dorsey.

Jak finally shipped out in December, headed for the Pacific Islands. First stopping at Pavuvu, located in the Russell Islands, Jak eventually participated in the Battle for Okinawa. In a letter dated 14 April 1945, just days after the battle began, Jak wrote of this time as “the greatest adventure of my life”, and the descriptions of bombs, strafing, and death seem somewhat cavalier, even for a young man of twenty-two. Only later, after the surrender was finalized and military correspondence censorship completely lifted, was he able to reveal the true horrors of war.

Once the fighting on Okinawa had stopped, Jak turned his mind back to art and considered future possibilities that the Marine Corps might hold. Artwork he submitted to *Leatherneck Magazine of the Marines*, as well as sketches and drawings he had done for fellow soldiers, had caught the attention of his officers, and his post-war duties shifted. Jak was stationed in Tientsin, North China, in September 1945 and eventually worked with the publications *The North China Marine* and the *Marine Tiger*. With these assignments Jak had his first close interactions with professional journalists. The skills he acquired during this time in China along with the camaraderie he found in the newsroom combined to whet his appetite for newspaper work.

Returning home to Camden in March 1946, Jak attended the University of South Carolina from that fall until the next May. Although his studies focused on fine art and he was selected to display a painting in New York, Jak’s heart was still in the newsroom and he devoted time to the *Gamecock*, the university’s student-run newspaper. Due to his artistic success and at the urging of his professors, the next year Jak transferred to the Art Institute of Pittsburgh, where he felt lonely, isolated, and cold. His letters from this time lack their usual sunny outlook, and Jak returned home in the spring of 1948 to finish his degree at USC. After only two months into the fall semester, however, Jak was encouraged to apply for a position with the State-Record Company. At first hesitant about foregoing

his bachelor's degree, Jak accepted the position he was offered and worked on *The State Magazine* before transferring to the news department at *The State* in 1955. Here he was to remain for the next thirty-one years, producing humorous artwork that the newspaper's readers came to love.

By the time he retired in July 1986, Jak's art was seen by more than one hundred thousand people daily. Instantly recognizable for its distinctive style, the passing of his artwork from the pages of *The State* was universally mourned by readers and staff alike. Columnist Bill McDonald memorialized the event by writing, "he rode off into the sunset with his pen, ink, sketchpad and erasure...leaving behind a trail of warm memories of a zany talent. To call Smyrl creative would be to call one of those Internal Revenue forms slightly taxing." Within the collection personal and professional intertwine, and its materials contain not only the artwork, but the memories and vibrant creativity of South Carolina's everyman artist.

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HARDY FAMILY PAPERS,

1808-1981

The addition of 1,116 manuscripts from the Hardy family strengthens the South Caroliniana Library's holdings of material from Anderson County (S.C.) and also helps chronicle the career of Richard Baxter Hardy (1812-1865), who began his career as a merchant in the 1830s, joined the local elite as a small-scale cotton planter in the 1840s, and achieved political office when he was elected to the South Carolina House of Representatives from Anderson District in 1856. Business and legal papers document his business success; correspondence and receipts illustrate his activities as a merchant and planter; and wills, plats, and deeds sketch the details of his family connections. After Baxter Hardy died

in February 1865, the material in the collection relates to Hardy's widow and her son-in-law, the Reverend William A. Hodges (1840-1889) who had married Cornelia, the youngest Hardy daughter. After the deaths of the Reverend Hodges in 1889 and Mrs. Hardy in 1893, there is a gap in the collection, with the exception of scattered items from 1905-1906, until the 1940s when material generated by Turpin Lynelle Crout (1896-1993), a daughter of the Reverend John David and Caroline Rosalie Hodges Crout, and a great-granddaughter of Richard Baxter Hardy, appears. Papers from another relative, Cornelia Matthews Smith (1905-1982), also a Hodges descendant, are present in the collection.

The Anderson District Hardy family originated with James Hardy (1770-1865) and his wife Mary Wilson (1773-1849). Both were born in Virginia and migrated to South Carolina, where they met and, in 1802, married. By 1808 the couple lived in Edgefield District (S.C.) with their three young children. One of the earliest manuscripts in the collection is the draft of a will James Hardy wrote in 1808 when "very sick and weak in Body."

In addition to his wife Mary, James named three children as his heirs: Miles (1803-1843), Maria (1805-1847), and James Wilson (1808-post 1855). The property that he devised to his wife and children included thirteen slaves, his "Stock of Horses, Cattle and Hogs, Plantation tools and Kitchen furniture; all notes, accounts, Legacies and sums of money due me;" and "Two tracts of Land lying in Pendleton District (S.C.), Big Genestee [Generostee Creek], or such a part thereof as will fall to me by an equal division between myself and brother Freeman Hardy, excepting two Mill Seats which is to remain undivided between my two Sons Miles and James Wilson Hardy." By the time the census was taken in 1810, James had moved his family to Pendleton, probably to the land he and his brother owned on Big Generostee Creek, where he lived for the remainder of his life. Later in life, just after he had reached his seventy-third birthday,

James wrote another will, dated 21 March 1843, and named all his children. Those born after his first will was written were Eliza Hardy (1810-1889), who married, in 1827 John Foster Sadler (1795-1857), Richard Baxter Hardy (1812-1865), John Hardy (1814- 1855), and Western Hardy, (1817-post 1880). Miles, Richard Baxter, and John Hardy lived their lives in Anderson District (S.C.), while the remaining children of James and Mary Hardy moved away. Maria married Garrison Linn (1803-1845) in 1827 and moved to Cass County, Georgia, where both she and her husband died within a short time of each other in the mid-1840s. James Wilson Hardy moved to Lowndes County, Alabama, as evidenced by a letter written to his brother John on 12 May 1854, and Western Hardy, after graduating from the South Carolina Medical College in 1838, relocated to Cassville, Georgia.

James Hardy prospered on his Big Generostee Creek plantation and shared his success with his children. In November 1831, he gave his two eldest sons, Miles and James W. Hardy, eighteen hundred dollars each "as a part of a legacy of his estate." James W. acknowledged in a receipt signed 29 November 1831 that he had received his legacy "in property as part of his Estate coming to me including all I have received." For his two younger sons, he provided schooling at the Pendleton Academy. A receipt signed by J.V. Shanklin, treasurer of the academy's board of directors, acknowledged the payment of "Sixty Dollars in full for the Boarding & tuition of his two sons...for the last session of the year 1836." The younger Hardy offspring also benefitted, in turn, from their father's generosity. Garrison Linn, Hardy's son-in-law, acknowledged the receipt of "eighteen hundred dollars in property" from James Hardy on 25 January 1842; on 16 March 1843, both John and R.B. Hardy signed identical documents; and a few weeks later, on 3 April 1843, Western Hardy did the same. It was not until 25 May 1849, however, that John F. Sadler, Hardy's other son-in-law,

received his eighteen hundred dollars in property. When the 1840 census was taken, James Hardy owned twenty-three slaves. Eleven individuals were employed in agriculture and two in manufacturing and trade. Baxter Hardy was listed in a separate household, with his wife, Ann Caroline Turpin, whom he had married in October 1839. A male under age five, likely the couple's first child, was also enumerated, along with eight slaves. Caroline Turpin, Baxter's bride, was a member of a prominent Greenville family, the daughter of Major William Turpin (1779-1850) and his wife, Maria R. Brasselman Turpin (1773-1848). Before his marriage, Baxter had started a mercantile business under the name R.B. Hardy & Co. at Lowndesville, in Abbeville District, South Carolina. The settlement at Lowndesville had developed in the 1830s around a store owned by Matthew Young (1803-1878). Apparently Hardy operated his business in a building owned by Young. On 29 January 1839, Hardy signed a promissory note for seventy-five dollars "for Rent of a Store house formerly occupied by R.B. Hardy & Co." Although no store records survive from R.B. Hardy & Co. to document the nature of the company's business, the extant receipts and legal documents indicate that Hardy operated a general mercantile business. On 3 April 1839, Wiley Lane & Co. of Charleston sold to R.B. Hardy & Co., of Anderson Court House, more than eleven hundred yards of textiles, including "Bed Tick" and "fancy prints," probably as stock for the spring. The company also had an account at the recently established Pendleton factory, as evidenced by a receipt dated 25 March 1839 and signed by B[enjamin] F. Sloan, one of the company's principals. The mercantile business flourished for several years, from 1837 until at least 1842. During that period, Baxter Hardy divided his time between his mercantile and agricultural interests. He continued to plant cotton, but also found time, usually in the fall or spring, to attend to business in Charleston, Hamburg, and Augusta, Georgia. In November 1838, for example, Baxter was in Charleston for several days where he

signed three promissory notes, on 13 November he paid for six and one-half days board to James Norris while in town and, thanks to the South Carolina Railroad, he was in Hamburg the next day where he settled an account with H.L. Jeffers. As a retail firm, R.B. Hardy & Co. extended credit to purchasers and sold merchandise on account. While many customers settled their accounts at the end of each year, others did not and Baxter Hardy resorted to legal remedies to collect the overdue accounts. On 14 September 1839, Hardy listed more than one hundred fifty accounts from 1838 that were due on 1 January 1839, but had not been satisfied. Hardy sent his Abbeville delinquent list to William C. Cozby, Justice of the Peace for Abbeville (S.C.), who then issued summonses to local constables for collection. In one example, dated 1 January 1840, Cozby authorized any constable to "levy the sum of two dollars and sixty eight and three fourths cents which hath by me adjudged to R.B. Hardy & Co for a debt as also one dollar and twenty cents for his costs and charges in the recovery thereof" from Miss Ann Boles. On 1 February 1840, R.B. Hardy acknowledged receipt from W.C. Cozby for three hundred forty dollars "of the acc[oun]ts he has for collection." Perhaps the difficulty of collecting debts persuaded Hardy to concentrate on his planting interests, rather than devote time to the vagaries of retailing. There is also the possibility that the company was restructured and another family member assumed responsibility for the business. On 2 March 1840, Johnson Martin signed a promissory note for thirty-five dollars in favor of "Linn[,] Hardy & Co." which could indicate that Garrison Linn, Baxter's brother-in-law and resident of Cassville, Georgia, may have been involved with the company.

The documents from the decade of 1840s in the Hardy Family Papers chronicle the family's increasing reliance on cotton production. The elder Hardy, although in his seventies, continued to plant cotton, probably with the help of his son John who also sold cotton on his own account. R.B.

Hardy sold "16 Square Bales Cotton" to J.A. Towers of Hamburg on 6 March 1841. The 5,170 pounds of lint sold at ten cents a pound for a total of five hundred dollars, after freightage had been deducted. Another receipt, this one dated 29 January 1844, documented Baxter's sale of thirty cotton bales at eight and seven-eighths cents per pound to G. Walker, Hamburg cotton broker, for a total of \$880.24, after all expenses had been deducted. Baxter's brother John shipped thirty-eight bales to Walker later in the spring but, by the time the cotton sold, on 27 May, the price per pound had dropped to five and five-eighths cents per pound and John netted only \$643.59 for his crop. Walker, in a note to his client, attributed the low price to oversupply. This year's crop, he wrote, "will be at least 300000 Bales more than we thought it would be." By early 1847, cotton prices had climbed back up to ten cents per pound and when Baxter sold 9,817 pounds to Walker and Bradford in Hamburg, he realized \$941.20.

Other documents in the collection illustrate Baxter Hardy's increased family responsibilities during this period. His four children were born during the decade of the 1840s: William Turpin (7 December 1840-3 May 1863) was named for his material grandfather, William Turpin; Rosa M. (11 June 1842-20 May 1865) and Laura Catherine (27 January 1845-13 June 1915) were namesakes of two of their mother's sisters; and Eliza Cornelia (26 June 1847-18 December 1929) was the youngest child. After the death of Maria Linn, his widowed sister, in 1847, in Cassville, Georgia, Baxter accepted guardianship of his two minor nieces, Arianna M. and Eliza M. Linn and brought them to Anderson District. He was, according to the letters of guardianship issued by the Commissioner in Equity on 24 October 1848, responsible for the "care, superintendence, and management" of his nieces' estates and was required "to maintain and educate" the young girls. Numerous receipts for the girls' expenses appear in the collection beginning with 1849, including school tuition,

school books, writing papers, and items of clothing. One of his charges attended the Greenville Female Academy from May through July 1849. About the same time, Mrs. Hardy paid five dollars tuition for her son William T. for a term of twelve-weeks, to W.B. Leary, a Greenville school master.

The deaths of two close family members affected the Hardy household in 1849 and 1850. On 19 July 1849, Baxter's mother, Mary Wilson Hardy, died after a brief illness. Although James Hardy remained healthy and active, he became more dependent on his sons John and Baxter after his wife's death. Caroline Hardy's father, William Turpin, died in Greenville on 5 December 1850, intestate, but in possession of a large and valuable estate. For the next dozen years, his heirs were often at odds over the division of his property. Dr. William Peter Turpin (1811-1856), Turpin's eldest son, wrote R.B. Hardy on 12 December 1850 a detailed letter about the complexities of his father's estate. He advised Baxter that the two of them were scheduled to appear in court in Greenville (S.C.) on 22 December 1850 to apply for letters of administration. "We or somebody else have a rugged road before them," he cautioned. "The devil seems to have been let loose just about now, when all should be harmony and good will." Apparently, a number of issues divided the Turpin family, including disagreement over the institution of slavery and the choice of marriage partners. In a letter to Baxter, written 6 June 1851, Dr. Turpin railed against the presence of slaves in his household: "I have more of them than I want and I should like for some of you that are fond of such property had all of mine." In a passing reference to South Carolina's recent public argument over secession, Dr. Turpin noted, "If South Carolina seceeds I shall quit this Republic and move into the United States." He also mentioned a current family controversy over the prospect of a marriage between his sister, Laura Turpin, and the Reverend Samuel M. Green, a Methodist minister almost fifteen years older than his prospective bride.

"Tell sister Caroline not to be surprised if she has another Methodist Preacher for a Brother-in-law," he hinted. "Some of the family have kicked already like the devil against it, but I hold on until my opinion is asked, then it is time enough to let loose." The size of the estate and the family's eagerness to litigate prolonged the tedious process of settling the estate. "I can assure you that I am getting heartily sick of this slow way of getting along," Dr. Turpin wrote Baxter Hardy on 5 October 1851. "When I do any thing, I must do it quickly or it becomes a bore." Perhaps in an effort to hasten the settlement process, Dr. Turpin and his brother Thomas J. Turpin lodged a complaint in the Greenville Court of Equity against their father's other heirs, including the Hardys, on 20 September 1853. But there was still no quick resolution. On 6 March 1856, attorney C.J. Elford of Greenville wrote R.B. Hardy in regard to his share of money collected from a bond of Robert Adger and others; however, litigation continued for the remainder of the decade. On 10 March 1860, attorney William M. Thomas informed Mr. Hardy by letter, "on Saturday the heirs of Wm. Turpin decd. will assemble in my office to effect a settlement of the Real estate of the said Intestate - if possible." A few weeks later, on 2 April, Thomas wrote again with the news that "nothing was done in the way of settlement on the day appointed." The problem, Thomas related to Hardy, was that "the parties will not accept my calculation - though Judge [John Belton] O'Neill & Capt. [William] Choice endorse me. Maj. [Benjamin F.] Perry & Mr. [Charles J.] Elford think differently from me; & they are employed in the matter." Some of William Turpin's property, however, had apparently been divided among his heirs before the 1860 effort to make a final division. On 15 February 1859, William Van Wyck wrote Baxter Hardy from Pendleton (S.C.) offering to pay eight hundred dollars "for your and Mrs. Hardy's interest and estate in the Stores Nos. 173 & 174 South Street, which formerly belonged to Maj. Turpin & Mr. S. Maverick." In a letter dated 25 April 1859, J.W. Harrison, an Anderson attorney, requested

that Baxter Hardy “come up tomorrow with your wife and jointly execute the Deed of Conveyance...[before] Mr. Van Wyck leaves for New York...”

During the decade from 1850 to 1860, Baxter Hardy’s wealth, as listed on the census returns for 1850 and 1860, increased dramatically, probably partly through inheritance. From both his father-in-law’s estate, and as transfers from his own father, Baxter accumulated additional property during the decade and was worth seventy thousand dollars in 1860. In the census return for that year, he listed the value of his personal estate as fifty thousand dollars and pegged the value of his real estate at twenty thousand dollars. Clearly, the increase in his personal wealth, listed at only three thousand dollars in 1850, was primarily the result of an increase in his slaves, more than doubling from fourteen to thirty. At the same time, the number of slaves owned by James Hardy decreased from twenty-two in 1850 to only two in 1860. At least some of the slaves that Baxter acquired between 1850 and 1860, likely came from his father. Others perhaps were from the Turpin estate. Baxter Hardy may have also acquired property, including slaves, from the estate of one of his neighbors, Samuel Gerard Earle, who died in 1848. Earle owned almost twenty-five hundred acres on Generostee Creek [Anderson County, S.C.] and lived at Evergreen plantation. After his death, his property was sold. His son, Elias John Earle (1823-1897), purchased Evergreen, but other property was sold at public auction. An undated manuscript in the collection lists lands and slaves that were part of the Earle estate; however, it is unclear if the listed property was purchased by Baxter Hardy or if Hardy was simply involved in the appraisal of the land and slaves.

Perhaps Baxter Hardy’s financial success encouraged him to become involved in politics in the 1850s. Elected in the general election in October 1856, R. Baxter Hardy served in the House of Representatives during the Forty-Second General Assembly. This was the first election in which Anderson District was a separate election district. Previously, members

had been elected from Pendleton District (S.C.), which included both Anderson and Pickens districts. In 1854, the division was effected and Hardy was one of the first four representatives from Anderson elected during the next election cycle. The two sessions he attended were November-December 1856 and November-December 1857. Although no correspondence from his legislative career survives in the collection, two documents and one plat from that service are in the Hardy Family Papers. One of the items, a "Petition of Dr. C.L. Gaillard & other citizens of Anderson District praying that a certain Road may not be opened," was referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges, and Ferries. Charles Louis Gaillard (1809-1875) protested a plan to open a new road from a point near his tannery that would run by Mt. Zion Church to Pendleton (S.C.). Such a road, he argued would "materially damage" his property and was unnecessary because two roads already provided Pendleton with sufficient transportation. "The Rail Road will soon be completed to Pendleton" which will mean "the wagon and other travelling will be materially diminished," he concluded. Fifty-one other citizens of Anderson District supported Dr. Gaillard's petition, including R.B. Hardy. A manuscript map of the area around Pendleton depicted the roads in use as well as the new rail line and other landmarks. The progression of Dr. Gaillard's petition through the House of Representatives can be pieced together by examining the published *Journal of the House of Representatives*...[for] 1857. On 26 November 1857, Mr. Hardy "presented the petition of C.J. [Charles Louis] Gaillard and others, against the opening of a road in Anderson District...." The Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries considered Gaillard's petition as well as the petition in favor of the new road, and made a report to the House on 10 December. Apparently the report was not supportive of the new road and, on the same day, Mr. George Seaborn, another member from Anderson District, "asked and obtained leave to withdraw from the files of this House the petition of

citizens of Pendleton and vicinity, praying the opening of a road, and the counter petition on the same subject." Seaborn then returned the "counter petition" and accompanying map to Mr. Hardy, who had first presented the petition and he filed it with his personal papers.

The other document in the collection that dates from Baxter Hardy's legislative career is the "Plan of the foundation of the New State House showing the thicknesses of the various Walls." Although not dated, the plan was probably issued with one of the annual reports on the new State House which were presented to the General Assembly in both 1856 and 1857. Baxter Hardy served only one term in the legislature. He did, however, announce his candidacy for office, probably for a seat in the House of Representatives, in July 1860. A receipt from A.O. Norris & Co., owner of the *Anderson Gazette*, acknowledged that Baxter Hardy had paid five dollars "for Announcing his name as Candidate July 21st 1860." Hardy's name, however, was not on the list of candidates who had received votes for office in Anderson District, as published in *The Anderson Intelligencer* on 18 October 1860. Because of other demands on his time and resources, Baxter Hardy may have withdrawn his name before the general election.

Among the demands on Baxter Hardy's financial resources was the education of his children. His son and three daughters were all provided with educational opportunities in local schools and, as they reached their late teenage years, at colleges in the South Carolina upcountry. A receipt in the collection documents William T. Hardy attendance at the Thalian Academy located in northeastern Anderson District for three quarters in 1856. Signed by J[ohn] L. Kennedy on 14 November 1856, the manuscript acknowledges the receipt of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents for tuition and fifty cents for "incidental[s]." On 22 January 1857, R.B. Hardy paid sixty dollars "in full for tuition" for the previous year for one of his daughters at an unnamed institution and on 24 May he paid fifty dollars to J.S.

Wilbanks for tuition for an unidentified child. A few months later, on 29 September 1857, Hardy paid Wilbanks an additional forty-nine dollars and thirty-three cents "in full for schooling during the present year." Beginning in the spring of 1858, Mr. Hardy funded his son's Wofford College career. The fee for "tuition and contingent expenses for the present session" was twenty-seven dollars, according to a receipt dated 3 March 1858. Board was additional and William T. Hardy paid James Nesbitt, on 24 March 1858, fifty dollars for "board until July." Other receipts record regular payments of fees to Wofford College and to landlords for room and board until William graduated on 10 July 1861. On 20 June 1861, William settled his boarding account with John W. Hardy through the twenty-fourth of that month and likely returned to his home in Anderson District. William's fifteen-year-old sister Rosalie had joined her brother in Spartanburg when she matriculated at Spartanburg Female College in March 1858. Charles Taylor, president, accepted payment of eighty-four dollars for the first session of 1858, an amount that included tuition, board, washing, lights, vocal music and a contingent fee. Like her brother, she continued to live in Spartanburg (S.C.) until the summer of 1861. In the meantime, the younger Hardy daughters, Laura Catherine and Cornelia, apparently remained at home and pursued their studies with J.A. Montgomery. On 21 July 1858, he acknowledged payment for "tuition for children five months \$25.00."

After he returned home, William T. Hardy enlisted in Captain F.E. Harrison's Company, later Company D, of the First South Carolina Regiment of Rifles on 1 September 1861. Also popularly known as Orr's Rifles, because former United States Congressman James L. Orr served as the regiment's first colonel, the organization was formed on 19 July 1861 at Camp Pickens, near Sandy Springs, in northern Anderson District. Even though he was a college graduate, often a sufficient qualification to warrant an officer's commission, twenty-one-year-old William joined the

ranks as a private soldier. William Hardy's military notebook, in which he recorded miscellaneous bits of information, is in the collection. One list, headed "Expenses since Sept. 1st 1861," documents the amounts he spent for supplies through the end of the year. Several of his purchases related to necessary equipment for military life: a tent cost five dollars, a "Beauregard Cap" was three dollars, and "gun wipers" cost one dollar. Other purchases were for his personal pleasure: he spent five dollars for "Segars," one dollar on whiskey, one dollar on newspapers, two dollars and fifty cents for four dinners in Charleston, and three dollars "or more" for fruit and eatables. He was also a regular correspondent and spent one dollar and twenty-five cents for paper (letter), seventy-five cents for envelopes, and five dollars "or more" for postage. In addition, he paid three dollars for photographs and one dollar and fifty cents for an "Ambrotype." Hardy played the violin and expended four dollars and eighty-seven and a half cents for "Violin, strings &c." He also recorded a contribution of two dollars for the "Charleston sufferers," the citizens who had lost their homes and businesses to the great fire that swept through the town on 11-12 December 1861. His expenses to the end of 1861 totaled forty-seven dollars and thirty-two and a half cents. On another page, Hardy recorded his income for his first six months in the army. He had "Left home with \$50," received seventy dollars in pay, and an additional eight dollars and fifty cents "for extra duty," plus a clothing allowance of twenty-five dollars for a total of \$153.50.

While stationed with his regiment on Sullivan's Island, near Charleston, during the fall of 1861, William T. Hardy listed in his notebook supplies that he had "receipted for." Perhaps he served as a clerk for Thomas B. Lee, the regimental quartermaster. On 16 November, he wrote receipts for "12 pieces (1075 lbs.) beef" and "Five (5) boxes guns." And on 18 November, he checked in 320 sacks of flour, eighteen sacks of coffee, and twenty-eight boxes of soap, among other supplies. By the end of the year,

he had been promoted from private to corporal and placed in charge of squads of four or five men who performed picket duty around camp. In his notebook, he lists the names of the men in his squad, designated as "Third Relief" for several dates in January 1862. On 6 March 1862, he noted that he had "commenced writing for Adj. J.B. Sloan," another indication that his education was utilized, and by the end of April he had been promoted to fourth sergeant. Also in March, he took five "Lessons," probably on the violin, since he had purchased a violin bow on 24 February, and near the end of March had paid ninety cents for violin strings. Several of Hardy's notebook entries document the movement of Orr's Rifles from Charleston to the Virginia Theater of war in April 1862. He "paid for breakfast at Petersburg" and "Dinner at Hanover Junction" on his way to Richmond. It was not until late in June, however, that William T. Hardy was involved in combat. Orr's Regiment was engaged at Gaines' Mill, Frayser's Farm, and Malvern Hill (Va.), during the Seven Days Campaign (25 June-1 July 1862). On 19 July, William sent his father a telegram with the news that "I am sick with diarrhea[-]expect the case to be protracted[-]send some one to stay with me." An entry in his notebook, dated 6 August 1862, documents the length of his illness. "Paid Mrs. Lockett for 2 weeks board from the 19th July to the 2d August 1862, - being twenty (20) dollars." On the same page, he had written a "Recipe for chronic Diarrhea." Although there are no later notebook entries, Hardy's military records chart the remainder of his life as a soldier. He was furloughed for thirty days from 17 September to 17 October 1862 and returned to his Anderson home. During the time he recuperated at home, Orr's Rifles participated in General Robert E. Lee's invasion of Maryland and the Battle of Antietam. After he returned to his regiment, Fourth Sergeant Hardy was promoted to third sergeant and participated in the Battle of Fredericksburg on 13 December 1862 where General Maxcy Gregg, the commander of the brigade that included Orr's Rifles, was killed. Orr's Rifles remained in

winter quarters near Fredericksburg until late April when the Chancellorsville Campaign began. By this time, Third Sergeant Hardy had been promoted to first sergeant, effective 4 April. He was killed "in battle" on 3 May, one of the twenty men killed when Orr's Rifles attacked the Federal breastworks at Chancellorsville. William T. Hardy's body was returned home and interred in the churchyard at Bethesda Methodist Church located near the Hardy family's plantation.

On 2 September 1863, S[arah] A. McGee, a neighbor and the wife of Elias McGee, wrote R.B. Hardy, and enclosed a bill to pay "for the brick, and your kind services rendered, for the burial of my dear son Adolphus." Mrs. McGee had "selected" Mr. Hardy "from among my neighbors because I thought you would have the last tribute of respect performed decently and with neatness...." She admitted that her "long neglect" of the matter had been due to her "confusion of mind mingled with sorrows upon sorrows...." But she failed to extend her sympathy to Mr. Hardy for the recent death of his son.

A printed "Form of the Estimate and Assessment of Agricultural products..." provides an overview of R.B. Hardy's agricultural production during 1863. He, like all farmers and planters, was responsible for the payment of a tax in kind to the Confederate government equal to ten percent of the value of all his crops. In a document dated 16 September 1863, Hardy listed the quantity of wheat, corn, oats, sweet potatoes, cured fodder, cotton, wool and peas he had produced. The value of the ten percent due to the government as tax was \$731; therefore, the approximate value of his agricultural production for the year was \$7,310.00. On 6 November 1863, E.J. Earle acknowledged receipt from R.B. Hardy of "eighty-eight Bushels corn for the Commissary Department CSA on account of Tax in Kind," and on 2 March 1864 Earle received another thirty-six bushels of corn from Hardy "in full of Soldiers Relief Tax in Kind for the current year."

In January 1863, Baxter Hardy wrote his cousin, John W. Hardy of Spartanburg (S.C.), and requested that he help secure iron from a local iron works. John W. Hardy replied, in a letter dated 4 February 1863, that he had “just seen Mr. Bobo about the iron,” and he could secure the required quantity with payment in corn. Simpson Bobo (1804-1885), Spartanburg attorney and major investor in the South Carolina Manufacturing Company, managed the business affairs of that company’s iron rolling mill at Hurricane Shoals on the Pacolet River. A receipt made out to R.B. Hardy, dated 5 April 1864 at “Hurricane” for 220 pounds of iron “Bought of So Car Mfg Co” indicates that Hardy paid for his purchase with 110 pounds of bacon. At the bottom of the receipt, Bobo penned a note to “Br. Hardy.” “We send your iron forward today[.] [H]ope it will reach you in due season & that your health is greatly improved.” Mr. Bobo’s mention of Baxter Hardy’s state of health in the spring of 1864 indicates, perhaps, the onset of the illness that would result in Hardy’s death in less than a year. One receipt for medical services provided by A.E. Thompson, M.D., and another for services rendered by A.G. Cook, M.D., chronicle Baxter Hardy’s final illness. Dr. Thompson visited R.B. Hardy on nine occasions during November 1864, and on three of those visits administered quinine. His last visit, on 8 February 1865, the day before Baxter Hardy’s death, included a substantial charge for “consultation,” probably with Dr. Cook. Dr. Cook attended to Mr. Hardy eleven days in January 1865, and on four consecutive days, 5-8, in February. On the two days before Hardy died, Dr. Cook charged for “visit all night & day.” A week after Baxter Hardy died, Dr. Cook resumed his trips to the Hardys’ home, but now his patient was Rosalee Hardy. Between 15 February and the day of her death, 20 May 1865, he attended Rosalee on thirty-two days. Perhaps both father and daughter died of malaria, for which disease quinine would have been the usual drug prescribed. James Hardy, according to the dates incised on his tombstone, died at the age of ninety-four on 9 February 1865, the same

day his son Baxter died. On 13 November 1866, Mrs. A.C. Hardy paid Leavell & White of Anderson \$708.16 for "3 Marble Tombs[tones]" with "603 Letters" engraved in them to mark the graves of her husband, her son, and her daughter in Bethesda Cemetery.

In a letter she drafted on 18 January 1868, Mrs. Hardy explained to Charles H. Judson, Furman University professor and Greenville Baptist leader, why she could not accept his offer to settle a promissory note due her. Judson had written two letters in 1867 with offers to settle the debt: in the first, he mentioned a payment of one thousand dollars in currency; in the second, the proposal was only nine hundred dollars. Caroline Hardy refused to consider either offer. "I have lost all by the war[,] Husband and Son. [I]t is true I have some land but if I loose all that is owing how am I to make a living for my daughters and myself," she asked. She would, however, consider a payment of two thousand dollars to settle the note.

Cornelia, Mrs. Hardy's youngest daughter, married shortly after the end of the Civil War, probably early in 1867, to a Methodist minister, William A. Hodges. Hodges was born 22 June 1840 at Cokesbury, in Abbeville District (S.C.), the son of Gabriel Hodges (1794-1874) and his wife, Phoebe Douglass Hodges (1804-1874). He was listed as a student when the census of 1860 was taken. In 1862, he joined the conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church as a minister and continued in that capacity for the remainder of his life. On 9 March 1867, he paid an account due F.M. Kay for blacksmith work and the receipt is present in the Hardy Family Papers. Other receipts for taxes and purchases made by William A. Hodges during the 1870s and 1880s are also present in the collection. William A. and Cornelia were the parents of four children: Baxter Hardy Hodges (1867-1947), named for his grandfather Hardy, married Roxanne Davis (1873-1960); Caroline Rosalie (1870-1950), named for her grandmother Hardy, married John David Crout (1864-1950); William G. (1872-1956), married Ella Mae Coleman (1873-1962); and Mae

(1879-1962), married Robert W. Matthews. The Hodges family lived in the family home with Caroline Hardy and her unmarried daughter, Laura, in 1870 at the time the Federal census was taken. Anderson County tax receipts present in the collection indicate that the Hodges family continued to live on land owned by Caroline Hardy until 1884. Mrs. Hardy paid property taxes on 1,753 acres of land valued at \$10,455.50 and on personal property amounting to \$2,656 in 1868, while her son-in-law paid tax only on personal property valued at \$250. Mrs. Hardy also owned eleven hundred acres valued at two thousand dollars in Oconee County (S.C.) in that year. By 1870, the Hodges family had moved to their own house located on Mrs. Hardy's property for she paid taxes for that year on 1,730 acres and "2 Houses." The Reverend W.A. Hodges continued to pay only on his personal property. Caroline Hardy apparently sold some of her land by 1877, because she paid tax on 947 acres and two buildings that year. A detailed tax return for 1878 provides specific information about her land holdings and personal property. She listed one hundred acres as "arable, or plow land," three hundred acres as "meadow and pasture land," and 547 acres as "wood, uncultivated and marshland," for a total of 947 acres valued at thirty-eight hundred dollars. Her livestock included one horse, four cows, three mules, and four hogs. One gold watch, one piano, two pleasure carriages and one dog completed her listing. In 1884, William A. Hodges paid tax on real estate. He owned one lot and three buildings, valued at three hundred dollars. For the year 1886, Mrs. Hardy owned 940 acres, down from 947 in her previous tax returns. She probably had conveyed that acreage to her daughter and son-in-law.

Caroline Hardy continued to grow cotton on her farm, just as her husband had done before his death. She sold five bales to Sharpe & Fant on 8 April 1868 for \$602.46. Another receipt, dated 31 January 1872, documents the sale of four bales of cotton to B.F. Crayton & Sons for \$334.85. A receipt from Granville Clark dated 24 October 1872 for

“repairing her gin” indicates that she had a cotton gin on her property. Her son-in-law, in addition to his duties as a minister, apparently was also involved in farm work. W.A. Hodges sold three bales of cotton to B.F. Crayton & Sons on 7 January 1873. Mrs. Hardy may also have employed sharecroppers to cultivate part of her land. On 21 May 1873, “Mrs. Hardie & Taylor” sold a bale of cotton to B.F. Crayton & Sons and on the same day Mrs. Hardie & Giles sold another bale to the same firm. She did rent part of her Oconee County land to local farmers. Isaac Crow, in a letter to Mrs. Hardy dated 28 January 1881, agreed to her terms. “I have concluded to take your McKinneys Creek lands at your offer, i e, four hundred and seventy five pounds Bale of Cotton rent for the year[,] the Cotton to be delivered at Walhalla Depot.” Dyer Talley, her agent in Oconee County wrote to W.A. Hodges on 3 February 1885, “I have rented a part of the farm for this year....”

The Reverend William A. Hodges died 8 October 1889 and, according to his obituary published in the *Anderson Intelligencer*, “he was about 50 years of age, and for a long time has been afflicted with that dreadful disease, consumption. On account of feeble health, he was forced to withdraw from active duty in the Conference, but continued to work for the Conference as a local preacher as long as he was able.” Four years later, on 29 November 1893, the same newspaper reported the death of “Mrs. Hardy, relict of the late Col. R.B. Hardy... after an illness of several weeks, aged 76 years. She had long been a member of the Methodist Church, and was a most excellent Christian woman, whose death is deeply deplored by a wide circle of friends.” Upon her death, Mrs. Hardy’s surviving daughters, Cornelia Hodges and Laura C. Hardy, inherited her property. In an effort to earn income from the land, the sisters signed a series of contracts “for farm labor on shares of crop.” In 1903, Irv York agreed to cultivate sixty acres of the sisters’ farm lands and pay them “2/3 of corn, wheat, oats, & peas and fodder and 3/4 of all cotton & cotton seed.”

Another tenant, John Gray, agreed to the same terms for 1905. The sisters rented another part of their property, sixteen acres of bottom land on the west side of Weems Creek, "it being a part of the tract on which Mrs. E.C. Hodges and Miss Laura C. Hardy now lives..." to J.E. McGee. In exchange for ditching the land, cutting all timber, and planting three rows of willows in the bottoms as water breaks, McGee would pay rent only during the final year of a three-year contract. In 1907, he would owe "one third of all corn, fodder and other crops grown on said land." The extended Hodges-Hardy family continued to live together on the family's property during the first two decades of the twentieth century. For example, in the 1900 census Baxter H. Hodges, his wife and children lived next door to Baxter's mother Cornelia (Corrie), her son William G., and Laura C. Hardy, Cornelia's sister. At the time of the 1910 census, Laura Hardy, Baxter's aunt, lived with her nephew, but Cornelia lived by herself in another part of Savannah Township. Laura Hardy died in June 1915, and her interest in the family property apparently passed to her surviving sister, Cornelia. When Cornelia Hodges died on 18 December 1929, the remaining original Hardy property was inherited by her children.

In fact, when correspondence in the collection begins again in 1946, it relates to the descendants of William A. and Cornelia Hardy Hodges and their efforts to sort out the tangled ownership of family land in Anderson County. One of the couple's daughters, Caroline Rosalie, married John David Crout, a Methodist minister, who had graduated from Wofford College in 1891 and was admitted to the South Carolina Conference the same year. Two children were born to them: Turpin Lynelle (1896-1993) and Herman Hardy Crout (1901-1958). After service in World War I as a Marine, Herman married Mary Davis in Florida in 1932 and later worked and lived in Orlando. Turpin never married and resided with her parents in Decatur, Georgia, until they died within a few months of each other in 1950. Evidently, when Cornelia Hodges died, she left her house and land

to her two daughters, Rosalie Crout and Mae Matthews. After Rosalie died in 1950, her two children inherited their mother's half interest in the property. The correspondence between Turpin and her brother Herman details the ongoing dispute with their Aunt Mae, also the owner of one-half of the undivided property. Mae Matthews lived in the house on the farm and had done so since her mother's death in 1929. In a letter to Turpin, dated 30 July 1952, Herman explained his solution to the problem. "I think honestly that the place should be divided between Mae's family and ours [,] either in the land or in cash." The difficulties were evidently settled and eventually Turpin moved back to her family's home in Anderson County. Lee R. Gandee thanked Miss Crout for a recent visit he had made, in a letter of 20 September 1963. "It is a joy to see an old house that beautiful, and to meet anyone like you." Family correspondence dominates the remainder of the collection. Although most of it is to Turpin Crout, a few of the letters, dated 1981, are from Rosalie Matthews Pitkin (1910-1990) to her sister Cornelia (Connie) Matthews Smith (1905-1982), daughters of Mae Matthews. Turpin L. Crout continued to live in Anderson County until her death on 27 September 1993, age ninety-seven. She was buried in Bethesda Cemetery with four generations of her ancestors. **Acquired with dues contributions of Mrs. Sloan H. Brittain, Mr. Millen Ellis, Mr. & Mrs. John Franklin McCabe, and Dr. Ann Russell.**

**WHITRIDGE FAMILY PAPERS,
1784, 1791, 1814-1919**

The parents of the Whitridge family children who are featured prominently in this collection of one hundred eighty-five manuscripts were Dr. William Whitridge (1748-1831) and Mary Cushing Whitridge (d. 1846). The Whitridges lived in Tiverton, Rhode Island. Two of the sons, Joshua Barker (1789-1865) and John (1793-1878), followed their father in the practice of medicine. Another son, Thomas (1802-1883), was a

commission merchant who eventually settled in Baltimore. John Whitridge earned the AM degree from Union College and his medical degree from Harvard in 1819. Like his brother Thomas, he lived in Baltimore, where he practiced medicine for fifty-three years.

Joshua Barker Whitridge was the second of the Whitridge children to carry that name. The first Joshua was born in 1787 and died in March 1788. Joshua graduated from Union College in 1811 and earned his medical degree from Harvard in 1815. During the War of 1812, he served in the regular army. Dr. Whiteridge settled in Charleston by December 1815 and practiced there until March 1846. In one of his later letters he referred to the house in which he lived in 1816 at the corner of Queen and Meeting streets. Whitridge compiled an autobiographical sketch for Union College in 1856. Noting his retirement from active practice in March 1846, he recalled that "he retired, from the arduous duties of his profession, to his plantation called Rose-Bank. Upon the Island of Wadmalaw... where he has ever since been engaged in the less laborious occupation of Cotton planting - much to the improvement of his health and to the prolongation of life."

A letter, 11 January 1820, to his brother John in Baltimore suggests that he had prospered in the practice of medicine. Reporting the arrival of Dr. Judson from New York, he noted that he delivered "a carriage and fine pair of horses to my order....[also] a fine coachman." He anticipated in a few days "to get a Bill of Sale of Jim, who makes an excellent footman. Cuffee we keep for other purposes." Acquisition of the carriage and horses may have been prompted by romantic interests. Whitridge married Sarah Bailey McLeod, daughter of Dr. Donald McLeod, in June 1821. In his letter of 11 January Whitridge mentioned a duel scheduled on that date "between Cols. Taylor and Levy." The doctor declined an invitation to attend as surgeon.

Joshua Whitridge approved of his brother's intention of locating his practice in Baltimore rather "than that of entering into business in the little village of New Bedford." He continued, "But who is the noble spirit, this friend indeed, who has so generously offered to furnish you such ample means upon such liberal terms. Gods blessing rest on him, and all Yankeys who evince such a spirit." He did not doubt that his younger brother would be successful as "You will find no difficulty in becoming acquainted with the middling and lower classes of society. It is to these two last that you must for a long time depend. Treat them with attention and politeness but not with familiarity" (2 December 1820).

A letter, 18 February 1821, from Mary Whitridge, Tiverton, expressed the concerns she and her husband shared for their sons in faraway places. "Joshua has many things which the rest of us cannot have," she advised John, "but he has his troubles too should he obtain his dear little girl I suppose he thinks his happiness would be compleat but he will find there is no perfect happiness on earth." Joshua brought "his dear little girl" to New York after their marriage. He also brought along the carriage on ship but left the horses behind (24 July 1821). Brother Thomas visited the newlyweds in New York and responded to Joshua's opinion "that I did not accede to his proposition respecting a collegiate education, and wondered that you [John] should discourage me." Mentioning his prospects, he commented "it is of no use to look back" (28 October 1821).

One problem that many younger physicians must have encountered at this time was collecting payment for services rendered. John Whitridge informed his sister of options for collecting accounts: "We take accounts less than \$50 before a Magistrate & swear they are correct... the Debtor must pay the money, go to Jail: or supersede it for 6 mo[nths] with good security" (20 March 1822). Concerning his practice "among the poor people.... I often find them very ungrateful & some times insolent after I have done every thing for them" (19 September 1822). With regard to

making collections, Joshua advised his brother “to be circumspect in your mode of making collections. Be careful whom you sue. Do not be easily provoked to this expedient. I have suffered much in reputation and in business by enforcing payments, and have got but little money. The Lawyer generally takes the whole.” He cited the example of Dr. Philip Prioleau, a successful physician, who had never sued a patient in twenty-six years of practice (15 January 1827). While in Charleston for his health in 1829 and 1830, John Whitridge resided with his brother. He was informed by Thomas who was looking after affairs in Baltimore that he and “old Kean” were occupied with collecting and urged him to forward some new accounts - “I believe the old man to be one of the best collectors you ever had” (14 December 1829).

Joshua Whitridge married Sarah McLeod in 1821. She died 1 November 1845, and he married Caroline Hammond of Boston in 1850. Joshua inquired about his brother John’s matrimonial pursuits in a letter, 15 January 1827, and reminded him, “If you are disposed to look about you a little I will call your attention to a Miss Julia Porcher of our city whose old grandfather Mr. Weston died two days ago and left her that large house... at the corner of Queen and Meeting Street, and 40,000 in Bank Stock. If you think you could be contented with a little pug nosed, pot bellied square bottomed, *well behaved girl*, with that sum, you had better make a visit to Charleston.” John Whitridge married Catherine Cox Morris of New York in December 1830.

Joshua’s younger brother, Thomas, worked for a number of commercial firms along the coast in New England before settling in Baltimore. He informed his brother John in a letter of 30 March 1823 of his inclination, “if I can obtain capital, to commence in the wholesale W[est] I[ndies] business.” He apparently sought capital from Joshua who declined with the explanation that neither he nor his factor had been able to sell a single bale of cotton “and I cannot now get as much by five cents in a lb. as might

have been obtained three months ago.” Joshua also required funds to purchase a large portion of his late father-in-law’s property on Edisto which was being sold by order of the equity court. He did acknowledge “that nothing would give me more pleasure than to set you up in business if I had *capital*.” Thomas seemed resigned “again to solicit a clerkship, and if this be the case, it appears to me I should prefer coming to your city next fall” (6 April 1823). Thomas was in Portland, Maine, in September 1826 where he was seeking employment “among the merchants of this place, but alas, the prospect looks rather gloomy.” He had received an unanticipated advancement of \$500 from a Mr. Lord and a message from Joshua who “thinks it probable that he can let me have \$500 in the course of the ensuing winter, [and] he offers to endorse for me to the amount of \$2000” (8 September 1826). Thomas Whitridge was established as a commission merchant in Baltimore in 1827. By 5 January 1830 he could write his brother John in Charleston that his business “has been better this fall and winter than ever I have had it.” But with the arrival of cold weather and wind from the northwest, he had “some fear that the harbor will close.” That remained a problem in late February when the harbor had been frozen for twenty days, but with the first warm day “several vessels have succeeded in cutting through the ice to Bowley Wharf” (20 February 1830). When Thomas Whitridge died in 1883, he left an estate of three million dollars.

The correspondence does not reveal exactly when Joshua Whitridge began to devote his energies to agriculture, but in a letter of 26 December 1826 he informed his brother John: “I am doing very little in my profession at present, but am deeply engaged in agriculture. I am at great expense in that way, and intend to loan the horse or loose the saddle.” He divided his time between town and country as he explained in a letter of 15 January 1827: “The former, of which I am able to judge earnestly by comparison, has suffered prodigiously. And how the latter will terminate without more

personal attention remains to be proved.” Joshua visited his brother Thomas in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1830. In addition to suffering the effects of a fever, Thomas reported that “J[oshua] is quite low spirited. He has heard from Charleston and his crops are again ruined. This is the third season - he now feels poor and does not think he can do much more that what he has already done” (6 August 1830).

The outbreak of the Civil War may have diminished communication between Joshua Whitridge and his family to the North. He was in upstate Greenville in January 1865. He was pleased to have received a “Flag of Truce” letter from his wife in which she expressed her gratitude “manifested to herself and son by all our friends in Bal[timore].” He advised both John that he had heard rumors “of some hope - and some prospect of the termination of the War. God grant, that the efforts which it is rumored are making, for the negotiation of an honorable peace, - may result in a speedy conclusion of this wretched internecine War!” He closed with a comment on his health which “by great care and circumspection, has been wonderfully preserved in this to me, uncongenial climate” (30 January 1865). Two and a half months later, on 12 April, Joshua Whitridge died. The collection includes a salt print photograph and watercolor portrait of Joshua Whitridge. **Acquired through the Lumpkin Foyer Fund.**

Letter, 25 June 1845, written by **A[lfred] P[roctor] Aldrich (1814-1897)** from Barnwell C[ourt] H[ouse], [S.C.] to P[eter] Del[l]a Torre (1817-1864) in Charleston, conveys news between two practicing South Carolina attorneys. Aldrich informed Della Torre, “I have served Mr. Allen with the notice of appeal and will send you a copy of his decree should he find time to make one between this and court.” He also related, “We have a report here that Judge Wardlaw is dead.” David Lewis Wardlaw

(1799-1873) had been a law judge since 1841, but the report of his death was erroneous. Aldrich observed, "If this be so it will be quite a loss to the Bench. I suppose [James J.] Caldwell or Whithers [T.J. Withers?] will be chosen to the place. Either of them will be a good set off to [Judge John Belton] O'Neill." **Gift of Mr. Henry G. Fulmer.**

Letter, 28 December 1830, written from Charleston by **Horatio Allen (1802-1889)**, chief engineer of the South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company, to [John Bloomfield Jervis] (1795-1885), chief engineer of the Mohawk & Hudson Rail Road Company, in Albany, New York, describes the first trip of the locomotive *Best Friend of Charleston* with passengers, an event that had taken place three days earlier. "The Engine is performing very well, having exceeded the performance of the Rocket at the time of trial. She has taken up and down the road (about 5 miles in length) 141 passengers in three carriages at the rate of from 12 to 15 miles per hour." Allen was obviously proud of the fact that his steam locomotive had performed better than Robert Stephenson's famous *Rocket*, which won the prize at the Rainhill Trials held in Lancashire, England, in early October 1829. There the *Rocket* bested its competition by averaging twelve miles per hour over a set course. Allen bragged, "With three times her [the *Rocket's*] weight she [*Best Friend*] travelled at the rate of 12½ miles per hour." Although very pleased with the *Best Friend's* initial trial, Allen confided, "Between ourselves I do not altogether like her. My objections are two. She has entirely too much weight on the pair of wheels, making fully equal to a 5 ton Engine, and 2d her boiler has a part of its surface exposed to a high temperature without any other conducting medium than *Steam*." He was also concerned about the speed at which the locomotive should run. The members of the board of the railroad company wanted "to let the Engine run at 15 miles," but Allen thought "Ten miles should be the fastest speed allowed." Even with only a short run of

track in service, Allen reported, "We are receiving from 25 to 40 dollars per day on the 5 miles now done, about 40 per cent on cost." Allen also mentioned Ezra L. Miller (1784-1847), the Charleston merchant and one of the directors of the company, who had used his own funds to pay for the *Best Friend*. The company's board, according to Allen, was "in a great degree devoid of that high honourable policy which will induce one to put confidence in their aid in case any difficulty should arise." In particular, "Their conduct towards Miller has been any thing but creditable to their policy or their sense of obligation." For his part, "Miller feels very sore in regard to the treatment he has met, and...he has not realized quite as much money or celebrity as he had expected."

Allen also informed his old friend Jervis, "I have decided on the route and location for the final 70 miles" of the South Carolina Railroad Company's road connecting Charleston to Hamburg, South Carolina, the road's terminus, on the Savannah River opposite Augusta, Georgia. "The line as regards surface is decidedly superior to any other which has been run. And what think you for locomotive power, of a line of the following character. A *straight* line 13 miles, a curve of 2000 feet Radius, a *straight* line 3 miles, a curve 2000 feet Radius, a *straight* line 18 miles[,] a curve 2000 feet radius, a *straight* line of 30!!! miles - We will talk to you of a mile a minute by and bye." When Jervis docketed the letter on the verso, he wrote "Long straight lines - Miller Engine at work &c," indicating, perhaps, the contents he thought most important.

Horatio Allen and John B. Jervis had worked together in the late 1820s as engineers employed by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and after Allen left the South Carolina Railroad Company in 1834, he and Jervis were reunited when both worked on the Croton aqueduct project (1836-1842) in New York State. **Acquired with dues contribution of Mrs. Joel T. Cassidy.**

Letter, 8 July 1830, written from "Near Mount Vintage P. Office, Edgefield District, S. Carolina," by **B[enjamin] Ayer** to his father Benjamin W[oodbridge] Ayer (ca. 1770-1859) of Alna, Maine, recounts Benjamin's efforts to repay a debt owed to Lucius Barnard, Esq. (1787-1838) of Alna, Maine, describes his efforts to establish a medical practice in Edgefield, and compares and contrasts his new surroundings with his native New England. "I left Charleston the 1st of May in a *Steam Boat* for Augusta, Georgia, by the way of Savannah...thence proceeding up Savannah River 200 miles & upwards to A[ugusta].... I am in S. Carolina nearly on the Geo. Line.... I find the Carolinians much more liberal than you col[d], frozen hearted people at the North." His medical practice was established in a country that "is hilly & quite healthy except the marshes & swamps. I have taken a stand 3 miles from any sickly swamp, so I can ride to the abode of disease during the day & return at night. The sickly season has not yet commenced, but I have had a few bad cases & cured them - charges are very high & the people able to pay." Benjamin was also impressed by the local women. "The Planter's Daughters are sent abroad for an education - they play the Piano & dance like a top. In this hilly country many of them are as fair as the Daughters of N. Eng." He also described, in general terms, the people he lived among. "The planters own from 5 to 130 Negroes each. The country being divided into plantations of from 2 to 10,000 acres, renders the population scattered, but the roads are excellent & the land not rough, as in N. Eng." In closing his letter, Benjamin scolded his parents for worrying about him. "...[I]f anything should happen to me, my friends here would let you know it just as soon as the mail could carry a letter. I have 4 or 5 old College acquaintances in this State employed as Teachers, Clerks &c. My health continues excellent."

Benjamin was probably born about 1800 and lived in Alna, Maine, until he left home to attend Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Maine, from which

he graduated in 1826 with a medical degree. **Acquired with dues contributions of Dr. & Mrs. Joseph H. Gibbons.**

Letter, 31 May 1847, written by **Fiske [Barrett]** from Berry Hill [plantation], St. Paul's Parish (S.C.), to "My Dear Cousin" and addressed to Miss Eliza Barrett, Hallowell, Maine, conveys his observations and impressions of South Carolina people and manners. After he apologized for not having answered his cousin's letter dated 20 April, he explained that he had "been engaged in preparing an address to be delivered before an association in Charleston" and thus had been too busy to write. "Even now, I have but a few moments to write, as I am about to leave for the city."

"Nothing new, or worthy of note has occurred since my last letter," he claimed, "unless it be the acquaintance of a number of ladies.... One in particular, a dazzling brunette, with fire in her eye which burns your very heart up; with a grace & dignity in her carriage, & a symmetry in her form, which instinctively prompts one to 'lift the heart, & bend the knee.'" Fiske then presented his observations of "Southern manners & customs" which "differ much from those of the North." He was pleased with the "generous hospitality among them, a kind of disinterested, unaffected politeness, & chivalrous spirit about them, never found at the North." He was especially impressed with the manners of the young. "I have seen many a young boy & girl of fourteen - or as they are called here - a young gentleman & young lady, do the honors of the table, figure in company, & receive strangers, with as much propriety & grace as the most accomplished at the North, tho' twice fourteen years of age. Thus the young here are trained to be ladies & gentlemen in the true sense of [the] term; to regard the comfort, pleasure, & feelings of others with whom they are cast, as a sacred trust." He also found one custom very charming. "Every night, before retiring, the younger members of the family go round one by one, & implant a sweet kiss upon the lips of both father & mother, & each brother & sister, with a

'good night' to each.... Is not that beautiful? How different from the cold, calculating Yankees. People used to say in H[allowell] that I was fond of kissing. Perhaps that is the reason that this custom strikes my fancy so." Fiske also mentioned his future plans: "You may tell the good folks of H[allowell] that I have not 'left my Theology,' but am now pursuing it with more vigor than ever, & shall re-enter the School at Cambridge next year, if my health will permit."

Fiske Barrett (1816-1880) did pursue theology and graduated from the Harvard Divinity School in 1849. He was born in Springfield, New York, earned his A.B. degree from Union University, New York, in 1842 and, after his ordination as a Unitarian minister, served a number of churches in Massachusetts from 1849-1869. **Gift of Mr. Henry G. Fulmer.**

Manuscript volume, 1863-1867, of the **Beaufort Volunteer Artillery (S.C.)**, possibly kept by Lieutenant John Jenkins Rhodes, is a small daily memorandum book, the first half of which has been used to document items purchased for the Artillery Company. The remainder of the notebook records information of artillery rounds fired and also contains a roll of members of the Beaufort Volunteer Artillery. **Gift of Mr. John H. Boineau.**

Letter, 24 December 1807, written from Camden (S.C.) by **Susan Blanding (1780-1809)** to her sister Betsey [Elizabeth] Carpenter (1784-1865) of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, details her voyage from Newport (Rhode Island) to Charleston, in company with her husband, Dr. William Blanding (1773-1857), and their experiences during the first month of their residence in South Carolina. Susan explained to her sister, "The tediousness, and length of our voyage, discomposed and agitated my mind to such a degree that for a long time I could not collect my shattered senses sufficient to know whether I was dreaming or whether I was in reality 900 miles from my native country." After waiting in Newport for one

week for favorable weather and winds, the Blandings sailed on 10 November, bound for Charleston. Susan detailed each day's notable events and mentioned the prevalence of seasickness among the passengers. After two days at sea, she observed "a head wind which blows fresh - Wm. Sick, I well." By the 16th, she noted, "the wind fair but light...the sick almost recovered, the ladies had been very sick; an old Lady Mrs. Nowell was my state room companion; an ugly old gouty thing too she was; one moment she would pray, another she would swear." The next day, the wind shifted to the southeast "where it continued to blow a gale for 32 hours [and] we were obliged to lay to with the sails taken in - and left to the mercy of the rude blast and dashing wave; we were carried across the gulph stream & a gulph it seemed ready every moment to swallow us up." On 24 November 1807, after two weeks at sea, the ship, after a Charleston harbor pilot had been taken on board, "crossed the bar at 11 oc[lock] and arrived at the wharf at 2 oc[lock]." The couple remained in Charleston for a few days exploring the city. While her husband was "busy in procuring means to get to Camden," Susan "went to the Museum and Publick Library where I saw many curiosities natural and artificial which pleased me much. From the Library I had a fine view of the town." The Blandings "went to the Theatre [where] the School for scandal was performed with applause...." Before leaving for Camden the morning of 28 November 1807, "Wm. Hired a horse for himself & a seat in a chair belonging to a Mr. Flake, sometimes Wm. Rode with me some times Mr. Flake.... the traveling up the country was much better than I expected.... we arrived the 4th day at 12 oc[lock] after leaving Charleston at Chancellor Blanding's." Abram Blanding (1775-1839), William's brother, had settled in Camden (S.C.) in 1799. He read law and was admitted to the bar in 1802. When William and Susan arrived, "Mr. B. was at the Legislature and did not return until the next Sunday. Mrs. B. [Elizabeth Martin Blanding] came out and welcomed us to Camden and received us with the utmost

cordiality, and still treats us with every token of friendship." Susan was also welcomed by many of the women of Camden. "The day after I arrived, the Ladies began to make morning calls, just be introduced, spend a half hour, &c." She found the town to be quite pleasant as well. "I like [C]amden quite as well as I expected...[It] is quite pleasant, but not as much so as Warren [Rhode Island] or Taunton [Massachusetts]."

Susan Blanding lived less than two years in Camden. She died on 6 September 1809, aged twenty-eight. A tombstone marks her grave in the Quaker Cemetery in Camden, and a memorial stone was also erected in the Village Cemetery in Rehoboth at the behest of her husband. The inscription reads: "She was the truly amiable and affectionate companion of Doct. William Blanding, and daughter of Caleb & Elizabeth Carpenter, late of Rehoboth." Betsy Carpenter, the recipient of the letter, married, in 1811, James Blanding (1781-1870), brother to William and Abram, and the couple named their first child Susannah Carpenter Blanding. William Blanding married again in 1811 to Rachel Willett (1788-1845), a native of Philadelphia, and the couple lived in Camden where Dr. Blanding continued his medical practice and devoted himself to the study of natural history. In 1835, the Blandings moved to Philadelphia where Mrs. Blanding died in 1845. Doctor Blanding spent the last years of his life in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, with his relatives. **Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. & Mrs. Franklin Beattie.**

Letter, 5 October 1863, draft, written by **M[illedge] L[uke] Bonham (1813-1890)**, governor of South Carolina [December 1862 - December 1864], headed "State of South Carolina, Executive Department, Columbia," and addressed to Major [Samuel] Melton (1830-1899), C.S.A., notes that he had learned "that the impressment officer is taking the horses of Mr. William Hitchcock who is a common carrier, useful not only to the public generally but especially so to the military... now much the largest

portion of the travelling public." Governor Bonham suggested that "some modification of the order for impressment may well be made... on account of the public interests."

Major Samuel Melton had served as Brigadier General Bonham's aide-de-camp in Virginia during the campaign that ended with the Battle of Manassas, and then joined the staff of Major General Gustavus W. Smith, on which he served until February 1863 when he joined the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General in Richmond. It was in that capacity that Bonham asked for Melton's help in the case of William Hitchcock. Hitchcock, a native of New York, had kept a livery stable in Columbia (S.C.) from at least 1850 and in 1863 was "the only person engaged in the business" in town. **Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. & Mrs. Daniel R. Day III, Mr. George B. Hartness, and Col. & Mrs. Lanning P. Risher.**

Letter, 10 December 1832, from **A[lexander] Bowie (1789-1865)**, Abbeville, to his cousin Captain James H. Baskin (1788-1877) of Rocky [R]iver, Abbeville District (S.C.), discusses the local sheriff's election and evaluates the merits of the three candidates, especially in relation to the party divisions occasioned by the state's nullification controversy. "In the whole course of my life, I have met with nothing which has shocked me so much as learning the fact that our friend [Richard] Covington has been prevailed upon by some of the Union party to offer himself as a candidate for that office." Bowie, an ardent nullifier, suspected that Covington's candidacy had been orchestrated by members of the Union party "to divide our party" and give their own candidate a better chance at victory. Bowie was convinced that the insertion of a second aspirant to the office was "a trick to smuggle [Charles] Neely into office." After all, Bowie related, "it is true that some of the Union men in the village & elsewhere have still considered Neely as a candidate..." To Bowie, the clear "object is to

divide the nullification votes between Covington & [Robert] Gilmer (1794-1834), that Neely may run in upon the unbroken strength of the other party." That plan, in Bowie's view, would never work. "Even if every Union man in the district were to vote for C. he cannot succeed; for I hold it to be utterly impossible for him to take from Gilmer 6 or 700 nullifiers, which would be necessary to ensure his election." To save Covington from losing the election and, in the process, losing "the confidence & esteem of many - very many of his oldest & best friends," Bowie urged Baskin to "use your influence with him to reconsider his determination - I hope it is not yet too late." When the votes were counted, Robert Gilmer was the winner and assumed the sheriff's office on 25 January 1833.

Alexander Bowie earned an A.B. degree from South Carolina College in 1809, read law with his brother George Bowie in Abbeville (S.C.), and was admitted to the South Carolina bar in 1813. Elected to the South Carolina House of Representative in November 1818, he represented Abbeville District for one term, 1818-1819. He continued to practice law, in Abbeville until 1835, and then in Talladega, Alabama, where he had relocated. In 1839 he was elected to the Alabama bench and served as Chancellor of the Alabama Northern Division until his retirement in 1845. During the remaining twenty years of his life, he was a trustee of the University of Alabama and was one of the founders of the Alabama Historical Society.

Acquired with dues contribution of Ms. Marian C. Winner.

Two letters, 1838-1839, to **Margaret Bross (1819-1856)**, New York native and governess to the children of Charles Edmondston (1782-1861), were written by South Carolina friends with news of their travels and plans for the future. The first letter, from Emily Cooke, headed "Grove Hill near Statesburg S.C.," 15 October 1838, was directed to "Lerwick," Mr. Edmondston's mountain estate, "near Flat Rock Buncombe Co. No. Ca." Emily requested help in arranging for her return to the North in view of the

fact that she was “not engaged for another year, nor see no prospect of being so in this place.” Apparently she also was a governess or teacher at Stateburg but had lost her position “owing to the fact of a young gentleman of extensive and varied accomplishments having come into this place to get a school, and having succeeded in getting nearly all the s[c]holars in it....I have heard that you were going to town [Charleston] in Nov. and I thought if there were persons going to the North this fall suitable for me to go on with, you through Mr. Edmondston would be better able to find it out than any other person I know, and inform me.”

The second letter, from Greenville (S.C.), 27 June 1839, was from a friend named Charlotte who was spending the summer in the upcountry. She and her mother had just returned to Greenville from “Glen Springs about forty miles from this place.” She had been advised, she reported, “to drink of the water there which was thought would be of great benefit to me having been analysed & found to contain Epson Salts, Magnesia & Sulphate of Lime.” She, however, “found it very unpalatable, the taste is more like the worst pump water in our city....” Charlotte also mentioned that “there are a great many persons from the low country now in this village,” including “Mrs. Alston & Sarah Waterman.” She and her mother planned “to pass a week or ten days in Pendleton & anticipate much pleasure, having many friends there.” While in Pendleton, Charlotte would “avail [her]self of Miss Bates instructions in Astronomy, [as] there are some very beautiful stars now visible the names of which I am anxious to learn,” she continued. She also inquired of Margaret: “do you continue your morning & evening walks on the battery?”

Margaret Bross was born in the state of New York, moved to Milford, Pennsylvania, as a child, and then attended the Troy Female Seminary [now the Emma Willard School (Troy, N.Y.)] from 1832 until 1836. Following her graduation, she spent three years in South Carolina as governess to Charles Edmondston’s children. She returned to the North in

the fall of 1839 and worked as vice principal at Ridgebury Academy, in Orange County, New York. In 1843 she married Chauncey Thomas and lived with her husband and four sons in Pike County, Pennsylvania, until her death in 1856. **Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. & Mrs. Roger Mower.**

Manuscript volume, 1915-1919 and 1929, ledger for **Bundy Gin Company (Clio, S.C.)**, a cotton milling operation serving farmers in Marlboro County, documents business operations in a rural farming community during the decade that the boll weevil arrived in South Carolina.

A page titled "Trial Balance Bundy Gin Co.," 15 February 1916, provides information on the value of "Machinery & Buildings," "Real Estate," and "Cash in Bank," and identifies the men involved with this operation, as investors or employees, which in various years included L.D. Bundy, H.C. Herring, B.D. Rogers, and T.H. Hubbard.

Entries record names of individual farmers, volume of fiber ginned, "cotton seed credits," accounts with individuals and banks, credits and debits, "Profits & Loss," "Distribution of Capital," and the firm's expense accounts, with a significant gap between the several pages of expense accounts for 1919 and the single page for 1929. Undated letterhead stationery describes the firm as "Ginners and seed buyers." **Gift of Mrs. Sarah Calhoun Gillespie.**

Letter, added to the papers of **James Edward Calhoun (1798-1889)**, was written on 7 March 1846 from New Garden in Columbiana County, Ohio, by J. Hastings, Jr., and addressed to James Edward Calhoun in Abbeville District. It is chiefly a report of prices for pieces of equipment and machinery, apparently for use in the operation of a flour mill. Hastings, acting as purchasing agent for Calhoun, informed him of the availability

and prices for articles including a saw set, gumming tools, a compass and chains, "Beaty's axes," a smut machine, kiln pans, a turning lathe, a thresher, iron shafting, a "Parker wheel," weighing beams, bolting cloth, a force pump, and reaping machines in Philadelphia and the surrounding areas. The suggestion that these items would be used in a flour mill comes from a discussion of various types of bolting cloth, during which Hastings noted that many of the "Brandywine millers use No. 8 for merchant work - but in no case finer than No. 9 - finer than that they say it is much more difficult to make good flour - having to grind the bran so fine."

Another letter, 5 May 1845, among the library's holdings of James Edward Calhoun manuscripts suggests that these two men had been in business together for nearly a year at least by the time the 1846 letter was penned. The earlier missive, written by Hastings from Tallassee, Alabama, indicates the author's desire to assist in fitting machinery already owned by Calhoun for the "fabrication of woollen & coarse cotton goods" and inquires about Calhoun's opinion regarding the production of cotton blankets. **Gift of Mr. Henry G. Fulmer.**

Letter, 9 July 1863, written from Laurensville (S.C.) by **Elizabeth "Lily" Calhoun Jones Carrère (1840-1899)** to her husband, Dr. Maynard Edward Carrère (1813-1879) in Charleston, where he was serving as a Confederate surgeon, gives updates on the health of his son Charles (1849-1893). She began the letter by informing that "Dr. Traynham has not cauterized his [Charles's] throat today or given any medicine, only directed to continue the gargle. I got him to look at his toe...all that it now needs is to keep a greasy cloth round it... I felt quite uneasy about it yesterday, fearing it might mortify; it looked so dark and smelled so badly." The letter never mentions Charles's specific malady, only that "his sickness has been caused by disobedience," and that when he had recovered she feared that he "will forget it all, and be led off as before, by the bad

companions he now confesses to have been associating with recently.” Lily closed her letter by urging her husband to “not stay longer than your business demands,” and reminded him of “*how long* it has been since I have been able to *enjoy* your society” as his “last two visits were marred by sickness.” **Gift of Mr. Henry G. Fulmer.**

Manuscript volume, 1881-1904, contains minutes of town council meetings for the Marlboro County town of **Clio (S.C.)**, handwritten municipal ordinances created to raise revenue for the town, and a two-column itemized financial record for the town dating from 1887 through 1890. The record also includes an undated list of registered voters. **Gift of Mrs. Sarah Calhoun Gillespie.**

Printed manuscript, 15 February 1782, headed “State of Br. Genl. DeLancey’s 1st Battn. as per Return dated Charles Town So: Carolina 15th Febry. 17[82].” A printed form with numbers recorded in manuscript, this document details the number of soldiers present and absent who served with the First Battalion of **Brigadier General Oliver DeLancey**’s Brigade of Loyalist troops in South Carolina during the final stages of the American Revolution. Oliver DeLancey raised three battalions of New Yorkers loyal to Great Britain in 1776, and many of his men spent much of their service in the South, beginning with their participation in the siege of Savannah and continuing until the First Battalion sailed from Charles Town in July 1782. This abstract lists the numbers of officers; effectives, “serjeants,” drummers, rank and file; non-effectives; total enlisted; and establishment. Perhaps most revealing of the state of the provincial troops in Charleston was the small number, only 139, of rank and file listed as present. The numbers of non-effectives document the losses incurred by the battalion while in service. Two hundred soldiers were dead, 167 had been discharged, and 350 had deserted. An additional 106 men were prisoners.

The return is signed by Alex[ander] Innes, Inspector General, Provincial Forces. **Acquired with dues contributions of Mrs. Ann B. Bowen, Mr. Sam E. McCuen, Mr. Phillip L. Martin, Dr. Anne L. Matthews, and the Honorable & Mrs. John R. Russell.**

Six letters, 20 May 1843 and 10 March 1847-27 April 1848, were written by **Jane Witherspoon Dunlap (1826-1861)** from Columbia (S.C.) to her maternal uncle George McCottry Witherspoon (1812-1898) of Lancasterville. Jane's mother, Sarah Crawford Witherspoon (1806-1832), had died a week after Jane's sixth birthday; her father, Samuel Ferguson Dunlap (1799-1834), died a month before Jane's eighth birthday, and she was reared by her relatives. All six of these letters, in addition to conveying family news, request money from her uncle George, who apparently was in control of her father's estate. George McCottry Witherspoon and Jane's mother were children of James Hervey Witherspoon (1784-1842) and Jane Donnom (1786-1834). George graduated from South Carolina College in 1832, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1834, and practiced law in Lancaster for the remainder of his life. When Jane Dunlap wrote her uncle on 20 May 1843, she lived with her aunt Nancy Witherspoon (1808-1891) and her husband, James Henly Thornwell (1812-1862), in Columbia, where Jane was in school. Jane first apologized for her infrequent letters, because she had "been so much engaged in studying and reading...." She then reported that "Uncle, Aunt, and the [Thornwell] children are all quite well," but as a precaution, during the approaching summer sickly season, her aunt intended to move, with "her little flock," to Abbeville (S.C.) and stay with her sister, Mary Ann Witherspoon Wardlaw (1818-1890), and her husband, Joseph James Wardlaw, M.D. (1814-1873). "Aunt Mary has written for me to be sure to go to spend the summer with her," Jane related to her uncle George. The trip, however, would require twenty dollars and, "as I wish to pay expenses

to Abbeville," she wanted her uncle George "to send [the money] by the first stage in a letter...." It would be safe, she assured him, "as the girls at school get theirs in that way." Although, she claimed, "I dislike very much sending for money and never do it unless I positively cannot do without it," she was insistent: "Now do not disappoint me as Judge [David Lewis] Wardlaw expects to start on Monday week and I cannot go with him without you send it to me, and that by the *first mail*."

The next letter from Jane to her uncle, even though written almost four years after the first, was on the same subject. "I have looked most anxiously for a reply to my last letter but all in vain, so do, my dear uncle, have compassion and send me some *ways and means*." First, she wanted "to pay honest debts," and then there was the expense of an upcoming trip to Camden where, on 21 April, she was to "act as bridesmaid to my friend Miss Cantey." In her next letter to her uncle, dated 29 December 1847, Jane intimated that she might become a bride herself in the next year and, therefore, wanted to end George's responsibility for her father's estate which was, she indicated, in an "unsettled state." Furthermore, she had reached twenty-one the previous September, "and the more I reflect, the more I feel, that in justice *particularly to you* as well as to myself that the affairs should be brought to a final, and definite settlement." Because the estate was "indebted to you I suppose between two and three thousand dollars," not counting interest, there was "no telling - were you to wait for payment in money - when the debt would be paid to you," she wrote. "*There is no telling how soon I may take a notion to marry...*," but before she did that, she wanted her uncle's "debt to be paid. Would it not suit you as well to receive payment in negroes, rather than wait for the money?" After all, her uncle had already offered her \$450 "for the boy Henry (the one I have in Columbia with aunt T[hornwell])." She continued: "you could have him and [I] offer with him his mother (Martha) and her family consisting I think of two or three children besides Henry." In order to settle

the entire debt, Jane gave her uncle "the choice of any other family or families of negroes - the price of the negroes to be left to you - or to any person or persons you may select." Of all her slaves, "there are three I would not wish to leave me - Pansey, Lucinda (the weaver), and maum Nelly." Even so, "as painful a thing as it would be I would sell a few at any rate to pay the debt to you - were I to feel assured that they would find so good a master as you my conscience would be at rest." If her uncle George declined to accept slaves in payment, Jane asked, "would you be willing to take Uncle Washington's note?" And, in conclusion, she reiterated her desire to satisfy her debt to her uncle. "I do hope you my dear uncle that very soon, at any rate by the Spring that we may come to a perfect understanding and final settlement of the Estate," and in the meantime, she continued, "I do hope you can send me \$150 by uncle Thornwell."

Evidently, George Witherspoon's response to Jane's proposal was positive. In a letter written from Columbia (S.C.) on 24 January 1848, Jane informed her uncle, "I am much satisfied that my letter proposing a settlement of my father's estate met your wishes." George had already made some arrangements to accept certain slaves in payment of part of the debt owed by the Dunlap estate. "I am very willing you should have them ["Darkey and her family"] - particularly as you own her husband. I have a perfect *horror* of separating families." In respect to her request in her previous letter for an advance, she informed her uncle, "you are indeed kind to promise to do all you can to raise the amount of money I desired - tho' you made a mistake and wrote \$150 instead of \$250 - the latter being the amount I desired." In her next letter, dated 15 February 1848, Jane apprised her uncle of "an anxiety on my part to repay you in any way possible & agreeable to you for your kindness in advancing money and in other respects." But she continued to ask for advances, this time thirty dollar for a planned trip to Abbeville and Charleston (S.C.). In

Jane's last letter to her uncle, written from Columbia (S.C.) on 27 April 1848, she despaired of settling her obligations. She had been hopeful that another uncle, Washington Dunlap, who moved to the West, would be able to help relieve her debt. Another relative, "Uncle Jack," had just returned from a visit to Washington Dunlap with disappointing news. "[T]he probability is that you will never find... [Washington Dunlap] prepared to settle with the Estate." Jane was "greatly perplexed" by the business but still desired "most anxiously to have a settlement of the Estate, particularly a settlement of accounts against me here." The only way to accomplish that, she believed, was to "persuade you to sell a *negro* or *family of negroes* of the least value to me," she informed George Witherspoon. She needed "three or five hundred dollars *now*," she wrote, in order to pay a \$250 debt she owed in Columbia. That debt, "which I am crazed to be paid is one reason I urge the sale of the negro or negroes and if you can get the amount of money please send me as soon as possible," she explained. From that sum, she would use "\$25 to pay my mantua maker who needs the money... having several little children to support by her needle."

She also was in need of one hundred dollars that she would use to pay for a trip to Baltimore in company with her aunt and uncle Thornwell. "Uncle will leave home for Baltimore about the 5th of May...[and] Aunt expects to go with him, will take the babe with her and leave the other children at home with an excellent white nurse. They wish me to go with them and of course I would be delighted to go if you think you can let me have the necessary amount for travelling...."

Jane Dunlap married in November 1849, more than a year after her final letter to George Witherspoon was written. Her husband, Charles Pierce Pelham (1816-1877), was a colleague of James Henley Thornwell, Jane's uncle, at South Carolina College where they both taught during the 1840s. Pelham, a native of Marlboro District (S.C.), graduated from South Carolina College in December 1838 and, except for a year of European

travel (1844-1845) and a year on the faculty at Mt. Zion College in Winnsboro (1845-1846), was associated with South Carolina College until his resignation in 1857. He spent the rest of his life in the newspaper trade, first as publisher of the [Columbia] *Daily Southern Guardian*, which he established in 1857 and continued until the burning of Columbia in February 1865. He was associated with the [Columbia] *Daily Phoenix* after the war and, in July 1875, Pelham was the founding editor of the *Columbia Register*, a position he retained until his death two years later. Charles and Jane Dunlap Pelham were the parents of six children. Jane died 29 November 1861, two days after giving birth to her son James Wardlaw Pelham (1861-1906). **Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. & Mrs. Dennie S. Bradley, Mr. Millen Ellis, Mr. J. Bland Goodwin, Jr., and Ms. Lynn Robertson.**

Letter, 7 January 1861, written from Fulton (Clarendon County, S.C.) by **W.H. Dyson** to James S[anders] G[uignard] Richardson (1815-1880), Sumter attorney, requests an opinion about a disagreement over his right to establish a grist mill. "Mr. Evans who will hand you this note with Five dollars enclosed is about to take charge of a [Whiskey] Distillery for me attached to a Grist Mill lately built by me" on property acquired by Dyson's father from a Mr. Broughton. One of the Broughton sons had spread the rumor "that Broughton can prevent me from grinding," Dyson continued, because "there is an agreement between his father and mine, that the site was not to be used by him or his heirs for a mill." Dyson denied knowledge of "any such agreement." Dyson wanted Richardson to "give Evans your opinion on the subject to satisfy him." He also promised to "make a remittance to you as soon as I can conveniently do it on account of other matters." **Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. & Mrs. Edward Johnson.**

Letter, 25 October 1846, written from Robertville (S.C.) by the **Reverend Bond English (1797-1868)** to Joseph Hyde of the American Bible Society in New York City enclosed fifteen dollars “collected among a few individuals to purchase Bibles to distribute among the destitute in this section of the country.” English specifically requested twenty Bibles consisting of six “Octavo, small Pica, sheep, lettered,” four “Sheep, lettered, bands, Duodecimo,” five “minion, sheep, lettered,” and five “nonpareil, sheep, lettered, raised bands,” and then asked that the balance of the fifteen dollars be used for “cheap Bibles of some sort,” all of which were to be directed to Joseph M. Lawton, St. Peters Parish (S.C.).

English concluded his letter by reminding Hyde that “three years ago I became a life member to the American Bible Society” and was under the impression that as such he would be “entitled to a small annuity in books.” He went on to ask that Hyde send him “one of your Duodecimo, Nonpareil, Bibles with references, Morocco gilt. Or send me the Amt. I may [be] entitled to in Testaments with Psalms Octavo, Pica, Sheep, lettered, raised bands.”

Bond English, a native of Kershaw County, was admitted to the South Carolina Conference in 1821 and served forty-six years as a Methodist minister. **Gift of Mr. Henry G. Fulmer.**

Letter, 25 March 1845, written from Tomotley in Beaufort District (S.C.) by **Patience Wise Eustis (1786-1860)** to her stepson, Frederick Augustus Eustis (1816-1871), in Boston updates him on activities around the plantation since his departure. Much of the letter centers on enslaved persons living on the plantation and horses. While discussing a horse that Frederick apparently wished to have shipped to him, Patience noted that Harry, presumably an enslaved individual on the plantation, had asked, “Missis, can’t you find a better looking Horse at the Island for Master

Frederick?," to which she replied, "Master Frederick fancies this very horse & no other."

The writer continued by informing that an individual only identified as George had "also been doctoring Remus, & is in hopes he has cured him, at any rate, the child is much better, for his treatment." She followed by providing a humorous account of "Charles Augustus," the horse that George had been riding, that includes a comparison to Don Quixote's steed. She noted that even though George "objects to riding such a Rocinante" he endeavored to "turn all his defects, into beauties...Long legs a sign of youth - Raw bones & high hip bones signs of strength & fleetness &c."

Patience concluded her letter by sharing family news with Frederick's wife Mary (b. ca. 1820) and asking how she may address a letter to Mary's mother.

Patience Wise Blacket Izard, the daughter of South Carolina planter and statesman Ralph Izard (1742-1804), took control of Tomotley plantation upon the death of her husband, General Abraham Eustis, in 1843. The plantation eventually passed to Frederick Augustus Eustis in 1868 following lengthy court proceedings involving Eustis and local executors. **Gift of Mr. Henry G. Fulmer.**

Letter, 17 March [18]48, from **J[ames] McF[adden] Gaston (1824-1903)** to his cousin Dr. James M.C. Boyd, of Prairie Bluff, Alabama, is a cordial discourse in the matter of love and love lost. Gaston, writing from Cedar Shoal [Greenville County, S.C.], told of the plans that he and several friends had made to take a buggy ride to Rocky Mount Water Falls. He also let his cousin know that one of his friends failed in securing a buggy for the event and lamented that his acquaintance was too "boyish" to speak to his gal. With humor, he related to Boyd that his friend "hopes just-now that it may rain."

The letter continues with a comment to his cousin on a wager he has with his hapless friend on who would marry first. Gaston wagered a pair of fine boots that his friend would not marry before two years. He went on to state that when the time elapsed, he would shout to his friend to “get my boots.”

Gaston continued the letter talking of a captivating young girl from Alabama who had visited the previous summer. He spoke of taking a trip to Tuscaloosa to visit her “for her special benefit,” asserting that “her beauty exceeds all contemplation.” While he claimed not to love her yet, he felt that he “could come at it pretty easy as I feel no special regard for another just-now.”

The letter continues with the news from the local area concerning family and friends and concludes: “My paper is nearly exhausted and I will close with an invitation for you to bring your lady to see us.”

James McFadden Gaston was an explorer and scientist who was born near Chester (S.C.) and served as a surgeon in the Confederate Army. After the South’s defeat, he fled to Brazil where he practiced medicine from 1865 to 1883. Upon returning to the United States after 1883, he continued his medical practice in Atlanta, Georgia. **Acquired with dues contribution of Dr. Donald L. Fowler.**

Two letters, 16 August 1794 and 16 January 1805, written by **Sam[uel] Green (1767-1837)** from Columbia (S.C.) to his brother Dr. John Green, Jr., of Worcester, Massachusetts, convey family and local news. As merchant, physician, and postmaster, Samuel Green was a notable resident of Columbia for more than forty years. These two letters, added to the 177 items already housed in the South Caroliniana Library’s Green Family Papers, supply more details about a remarkable family and the early history of Columbia. In the first letter, Samuel noted that brother Elijah Green (d. 1795), who had graduated in 1793 from Rhode Island

College [now Brown University], "has spent the summer with me and part of the spring. [H]e has become a great Physician - does as much practice as ever you did in Worcester. I expect the young man will repair to Charleston as soon as the heat of summer is past. I dare not let him go at present on account of the sickness of that place." In the 1805 letter Samuel related news of the opening of the South Carolina College. "We have our college underway under the Presidency of Dr. Maxey. [H]e tells me he is pleased with your son who is in R. Island College. [H]e thinks him possessed of one of the greatest Mechanical Geniuses he ever knew."

Acquired with dues contribution of Mrs. Margaret B. Harvin.

Letter, 2 February 1851, from A[nn] E[liza] Henry, Spartanburg (S.C.), to her sister Mrs. Caroline Patterson, Fort Defiance, Caldwell County, North Carolina, communicates family and local news. "My family as well as the neighbours generally are quite well and hearty except a little feverish from vaccination, the smallpox is at Henderson[ville?] and many are very uneasy for fear it may get here." Ann's daughter, Caroline P. (Carrie) Henry (1831-1858) had married, in 1850, James Farrow (1827-1892), an 1847 graduate of South Carolina College and an attorney in Spartanburg. "Mr. Farrow and Caro have been here all the winter except two weeks that James was gone to Columbia, they are very well and I think the happiest people I ever saw. James says he is intoxicated every day with happiness, he is very pleasant and thoughtful about the house and I don't know what I should do without him." Ann's son [Edmund] Jones Henry (1829-1855) was "very busy with the law trying to be prepared for an examination in May." Her son James Edward Henry, Jr. (1835-1852), she wrote, "is doing nothing yet, but I think I will send him to school here." Her youngest children, Frances and Patrick, were "studying at home but I expect will start to school in the spring."

Locally, the major news was the death, on 2 December 1850, of Benjamin Wofford. "Doubtless you have heard of the death of old uncle Wofford which took place sometime in December, he was very sick for several weeks, and perfectly resigned to go. He left over one hundred thousand dollars \$100,000 to build a College in this district. I suppose it will be located near the village, that and a railroad will bring out old Spartanburg, lots are being bought now at high prices and eight or ten new buildings going up." Benjamin's widow, Maria Barron Wofford (1803-1883), was "by herself at this time but looking for a niece whom she intends to adopt. The house and lot and every thing on it with ten thousand \$10,000 was left her at her own disposal."

Ann Eliza Jones Henry (1802-1855) was the daughter of Edmund Jones (1771-1844) and his wife, Ann Lenoir Jones (1778-1838), and was born in Wilkes County, North Carolina. She married James Edward Henry (1796-1850), a native of Providence, Rhode Island, and settled in Spartanburg (S.C.), where Mr. Henry practiced law. The recipient of the letter, Ann's sister, Phebe Caroline Jones (1806-1869), had married, in 1824, Samuel Finley Patterson (1799-1874), North Carolina planter and politician. **Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. & Mrs. David G. Sherer.**

Letter, 20 July 1852, written by **R[obert] S. Hilborn** from Charleston to Benajah Pratt, Jr. (1801-1878) in East Oxford, Maine, provides news of Hilborn's travels. "Since I saw you have ben in 24 states in the Union," he wrote. After spending three months near Tallahassee, Florida, he traveled "five hundred Miles on Horseback threw a wild wilderness oneley hear and thare a Hut....I landed in Charleston South Carolina on the 19th of May with an intention to return to my native Land." Once in Charleston, however, he "met with a good chance for business in the Charleston Rail Road establishment and concluded to stop until November.... I like

Charleston much and I think you would [as] it is very helthey and business is varey Brisk....” **Acquired through the Lumpkin Foyer Fund.**

Letter, 11 August 1726, “South Carolina, America,” written by **Brian Hunt**, Missionary to St. John’s [Parish, Berkeley (S.C.)] to “The Revd Mr. David Humphries [Humphreys], Secretary to the honble. Society for propagating the gospel into foreign parts...Westminister.” On the final page, with address and docket on verso, of a longer report on conditions in his parish, Hunt reminded the secretary of “the great want of bibles in this parish” and noted “The people would gladly pay for them...; but the poorer sort have no opportunity of sending for them to Europe.”

Brian Hunt was born in Kent, England, in 1685, attended Cambridge and, after serving as a chaplain in the Royal Navy and as a curate in Essex, sailed to Virginia in 1722. From 1723 until 1729 he was the Anglican Missionary to St. John’s, Berkeley (S.C.). In 1731 he and his family removed to Barbados, where he continued his work as an Anglican clergyman until his death in 1744. The English poet and essayist James Henry Leigh Hunt (1784-1859) was his great grandson. **Acquired with dues contributions of Father Peter Clarke and Dr. & Mrs. Tom E. Terrill.**

Letter, 12 February 1861, written by **Timothy W[ard] Johnson (1795-1873)** from Charleston, “Southern Confederacy,” to his cousin [Enoch] Coe, in Meriden, Connecticut, offers an enthusiastic report of the state of Charleston almost two months after secession and two months before the bombardment of Fort Sumter. Johnson, a native of Middlefield, Connecticut, but long a resident of Charleston, had first operated a tavern in town but, by the late 1850s, was an inspector in the U.S. customs house, and was an avid supporter of his adopted state. “I was amused this morning reading some of your Connecticut democratic papers,” he began,

“calling on the working men of your state to rally to the support of the Union - let me say to you there is no union - it is already dissolved....” He continued: “[W]e have formed a Southern Confederacy, elected our President and vice President - Davis and Stephens... we have adopted the good and glorious old Constitution - with the oath added that we will never consider or listen to a compromise....” Johnson then turned his attention to Fort Sumter. “[W]e shall take it when we attempt it though it cost us a thousand lives.... [Major Robert] Anderson has no enemy in our city. [H]e is a noble brave and chivalrous gentleman - he is bound to fight if attacked.” He predicted, “there will be no fighting at present unless they attempt to reEnforce the fort[.] [I]f they do - then comes the tug of war.” In the harbor “there stands Sumpter in lonely grandeur with her Stars and Stripes proudly floating from her lofty Battlements - while all around from Forts and battlements from Bastions breastworks and entrenchment flaunts the saucy palmetto [flag] with its seven bright stars and room for more - while under its blue folds are ranged a thousand gallant hearts, all anxious and eager for the expected conflict.” Johnson believed that “if necessary our females would be found in fort and trenches....” In addition, “there are boys of sixteen among the soldiers all eager for the fray - oh and thousands of slaves wishing to keep their owners - think you such a people can be subdued[?]”

While in the midst of his patriotic rhetoric, Johnson reported on his immediate family who were all in good health except his wife, who was “fretting and almost refuses to be comforted as she thinks her husband and five sons will be in danger.” Three of his sons - Seyle, Charles and James - were in “the Washington Light Infantry, the pride of the regiment,” while Edward was in the police force and Oscar Stanhope was in the home guard. Even Ellen, one of his daughters, he wrote, was “a Rabid Secessionist, not died in the wool however.” And Johnson admitted “that

next to some great and sudden bereavement in my own family, the breaking up of this great, and glorious union, causes me more grief [than anything else.]” Another family member, “our Sister Mrs. [Caroline] Sebring is getting better contrary to the expectations of her physician and all her friends.”

Timothy W. Johnson had settled in Charleston about 1816, married Louisa Bennett Miller, daughter of William Miller and Magdalena Bennett Miller, about 1820, and the couple lived in the port city until Louisa died 5 November 1861, in Greenville (S.C.), while on a visit to a daughter, Louisa Ward Johnson Grady. She was buried there in Springwood Cemetery. Timothy W. Johnson continued to reside in Charleston where he died 3 January 1873. Even though he had been a rabid supporter of South Carolina, his adopted state, during the Civil War, he was buried in the village cemetery in Middlefield, Connecticut, the town of his birth. Although the original manuscript letter is incomplete, eight pages are present, and the complete letter is present in typescript. **Acquired with dues contributions of Mrs. Pat McLaurin, Mr. Otto Neals, Dr. Hyman Rubin III, Mrs. Louisa E. Tobias, Mr. & Mrs. George R. P. Walker, and Mr. Charlie Williams.**

Letter, dated 11 March 1841, Princeton College, from **W[illiam] D[alrymple] Johnson** to James Morrow (1820-1865), Willington, Abbeville District (S.C.), touts Princeton’s merits and encourages Morrow to enroll there. “You mentioned something about coming here,” Johnson wrote. “I feel unwilling to persuade any person to come here not withstanding I think it very far superior to any college we have in the south for the following reasons.” Johnson cited the strength of the faculty “(In this part of the country the faculty is thought to be the ablest in the U.S.)”; enumerated the professors and listed their specialties; and cited the accessibility of astronomy and chemical “apparatus.” Students also had

the use of a “mineralogical cabinet [and] a museum of natural history....” Other advantages offered by the college included “access to at least 10,000 volumes...[and] most of the interesting periodicals of the day,” close proximity to Philadelphia and New York, and a diverse student body with “students from every state from Mas[sachusetts] to L[ouisian]a and about an equal number of N[ortherners] and Southerners.” Johnson believed, “It helps a man in the first part [of] life (especially) to graduate a good college....It is said that this college has turned out more smart men than any other college in [the] U.S.” His expenses at Princeton, “Board, Tuition, Room Rent, Fuel, Library, servants, Wages, washing [and] Incidental expenses for [the] year,” were \$163.37. Johnson suggested that Morrow “go to some academy and study mathematics until next November and come then and enter [the] Junior class.”

James Morrow did not take his friend's advice to attend Princeton, but instead chose an institution closer to home, Franklin College [later the University of Georgia] in Athens, Georgia, where he earned an A.B. degree in 1843. From there, he went to the University of Pennsylvania, studied medicine, and received his M.D. in April 1846. After returning to South Carolina, he continued his medical training at the Medical College of South Carolina in Charleston, 1848-1849. By 1850, he was back in Abbeville District where he practiced medicine until he joined the expedition to Japan, 1853-1855, led by Commodore Matthew C. Perry. Morrow collected plant specimens and observed Japanese agricultural practices. After he returned from Japan, he once again practiced medicine in South Carolina. With the coming of the Civil War, Morrow offered his services to the state and worked as a surgeon for the Confederacy until the end of the war. The writer of the letter, William Dalrymple Johnson (1818-1901), enjoyed an equally successful career. After his graduation, with honors, in 1843, from the College of New Jersey [officially renamed Princeton in 1896], he briefly returned to his native state, North Carolina,

before settling permanently in South Carolina where he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1846. For the next twenty-five years, his law office was in Bennettsville (S.C.), and he farmed in Marlboro District. He was a member of the Secession Convention in 1860 and a signer of the Ordinance of Secession, served in the state senate during the war, and was elected chancellor of the state equity court in 1865, a position he held until 1868. In 1871 he moved to Marion County (S.C.) where he continued to practice law until his death. **Gift of Mr. Henry G. Fulmer.**

Letter, 5 February 1833, written by **Sarah B[ond l'on] Lowndes (1777-1839)**, from Oakland plantation in Colleton District (S.C.), to Miss Caroline Bayard (1797-1871), Philadelphia, extends sympathy for the recent deaths of several friends, especially for "the loss of your excellent and most respectable friend and Relation Mr. Bayard." Sarah also expressed the wish "that your dear Mother and yourself may be blessed with health....I frequently sit down and think of you both and wish our lots had been cast in the same place [but] she must continue to love me, and mine, and so must you." The close friendship between the Lowndes and Bayard families apparently began when James A. Bayard (1767-1815), Caroline's father, and Thomas Lowndes (1766-1843), Sarah's husband, served together as Federalist members of the U.S. House of Representatives from 1801 to 1803. The Bayards named a daughter Elizabeth Lowndes Bayard (1804-1805), probably to honor their friends. Other evidence of the long-term friendship is a series of letters, written between 1818 and 1831 by Sarah Lowndes to Caroline Bayard now archived in the Bayard Family Papers in the Princeton University Library.

The longest section of the letter, however, is political and details Sarah's reaction to South Carolina's Nullification crisis. "We are now in a perilous and awful situation, a few ambitious men by ceaseless intrigue, have [created] a Party in this State, making the Tariff the pretext to inflame

them against the General Government, have set up the most... monstrous Doctrines of State Sovereignty, in opposition of the Federal Union, & are striving to Lure the State from it." However, "a Strong Party of the best part of the Inhabitants calling themselves Unionists, have by all lawful means opposed their mad projects. [W]e and all our family are of the Union party, we love our Country, our *whole* Country...." She acknowledged "the opposite Party styling themselves 'State Rights' have... for the last 3 years, gotten power into their hands, called a Convention, Nullified the Tariff Laws, and dared the power of the General Government, yet... [we] of the Union Party feel strong in our Integrity. [W]e are troubled but not cast down, perplexed but not intimidated, we believe the People have been deceived, and led to sanction such Acts of which they are ignorant...." She also believed "the Tariff has but little to do with the Excitement. [H]ad Mr. Calhoun run his way to the Presidential chair unimpeded, Mr. [James] Hamilton been Secretary at War, and Mr. Hayne not prostrated in the Senate by Mr. Webster, before whom he was nothing, or as chaff driven by the wind[,] we should never have had this opposition to Government got up." Even though she felt "very, very anxious... I trust all will yet be right...." A confrontation between the federal government and South Carolina was averted when, in March 1833, Congress passed a new tariff bill that would gradually lower tariff rates over the next twenty years. **Acquired with dues contribution of Dr. Judith Alexander.**

Three manuscript volumes, 1820-1870, of legal proceedings recorded by the **Marlboro District (S.C.) Clerk of Court**, consist of [Judgments and] Execution Docket, 1820-1825, Sum[mary] Pro[cess] Docket, 1854-1870, and "Criminal Journal," 1866-1868, listing county court rulings for Marlboro District. Entries for each of the three volumes list names of parties involved (plaintiffs, defendants, and attorneys), types of

crimes committed, punishments and rulings handed down, dates and case numbers, and remarks on the persons or resolution of the cases. A number of the cases identify African-American slaves or freedmen by name.

The earliest volume, [Judgments and] Execution Docket, 7 July 1820-18 April 1825, records judicial decisions in civil cases, with the customary documentation for each case, as well as an index of plaintiffs. Issues related to settlement of estates or debt generally discuss amount of money owed and what specific property might be used as collateral, such as real estate, horses, or enslaved persons. Many cases note payment of obligations in full, which prevented a sale or an auction. An entry recorded 18 December 1820, involving "Indorsee of John Dunnam or John W. Vinning," provides the following remarks: "11th Jan[uar]y 1821, levied on the Interest that J.W. Vining has in the Est[ate] of his mother & father Consisting of fourteen Negroes - Says late Sh[er]iffe. \$50 paid by F. Miles to [attorney] J.R. Ervin who holds his receipt for the Same." Several months later, an entry dated 10 June 1821, in the case of Hartwell Ayer v. C.F. Stewart and A. Poellnitz, identifies four enslaved persons, "Nick, Sampson, Flora & her child Jude...."

The clerk who recorded the entries was likely named Jos[eph] David; the first page includes four examples of this signature, a name common to several generations of men who lived in Marlboro District during the nineteenth century.

A later volume, the Sum[mary] Pro[cess] Docket, October 1854-September 1870, shows entries recorded in multiple hands. This volume provides less detail than is recorded in the other two volumes in this accession. Entries continue during the Civil War, with remarks noting absence of defendants or attorneys due to service in the Confederate Army or "Def[endan]t on the Potomac."

The third volume of [county] court records, 28 September 1866-28 April 1868, of "Marlborough District," labeled with the spine title of "Criminal journal," hints at the hunger, poverty, social unrest, and unsettled living conditions of the new social order in this rural area during the years immediately following the Civil War. Initial pages show transcribed text of legal documents ordering the resumption of government operations related to the judicial system. Tasks required include the compiling of a list of local men for "Grand and Petit Jurors" (28 September 1866), and an order that the Clerk of Court would be supplied with "all the Books, Dockets...and Journals...which are necessary for the Clerk to keep said Court" (28 September 1866). By 15 November 1866, the clerk recorded a list of twenty-four men as grand jurors and forty-eight as petit jurors. The criminal docket begins on 28 January 1867, with punishments or acquittals for such crimes as thefts of cotton, corn, bacon, "Fresh Beef," a rifle, and a pistol, as well as multiple cases of assault and battery. Some African Americans mentioned in this volume appear with no last name.

Beginning in 1800, South Carolina courthouses served jurisdictions that were designated as districts until 1868 when the legal divisions returned to the terminology of counties. Although these records refer to the "District Court," the rulings listed do not connote the equivalent meaning as the multi-state district courts of the current century. **Gift of Mrs. Sarah Calhoun Gillespie.**

Letter, 23 April 1849, written from Buckhead, a Fairfield District (S.C.) plantation, by **C[laudia Hart] Means (1804-1863)** to her brother-in-law, William B. Means in De Soto Parish, Louisiana, discusses family matters and also acknowledges the receipt of \$3,600 "from yr factor in New Orleans." Claudia's husband, Edward Means (1804-1847), had died two years earlier and had left his estate with considerable debt. Claudia Means used the money owed by William Burney Means (1807-1857) to

pay some of those obligations. "Next spring I have promised to pay my husband's note to Eliza Heron of 15 hundred dollars & one to Mr. McCollough of 2 thousand 5 hundred so do let me know if there will be that much due to us then. We have paid the bank 5 thousand in all & paid sister & partly paid our last note due to brother Isaac's [Means] estate now in the hands of Sally Ann." She also informed her brother-in-law, "I am going next fall to try very hard to sell our Beaver Creek lands & some of the negroes. The negroes I could sell at any time, but the old land must be taken care of until I can sell them." Her future, she wrote William, was uncertain. "I am thinking a little of moving with my brother [Benjamin Hart (1811-1849)] to Texas where I am told lands can be bought for 50 cents....My brother wrote me he would probably be at your house in La some time this month, on his way to Texas." She also asked, "have you had a tombstone put up yet, my dear brother?" The tombstone she asked about was for her husband, Edward, who had died 30 April 1847, at his brother's house in Louisiana where he also was buried.

Claudia Hart, the daughter of Major Benjamin Hart (1766-1853) and his second wife, Mary Salley (1775-1812), married Edward Means on 3 April 1832 and was the mother of seven children, including Mary Hart Means (1835-1916), the wife of Thomas Coalter Means (1821-1859). The Mary Hart Means Papers, 1846-1911, including typescripts of letters of her parents, several of which detail her father's illness and death in Louisiana, were donated previously to the South Caroliniana Library. **Gift of Mr. Harvey S. Teal.**

Printed manuscript, ca. 1862, relating to **Christopher Gustavus Memminger (1803-1888)**, Secretary of the Treasury for the Confederate States. Born in Germany, Memminger came to Charleston as a poor young boy, speaking only German, and was reared in an orphanage. After

a stranger gave him a pair of shoes, Memminger was able to go to school and eventually grow to become a celebrated financier.

Printed on onion skin paper in black ink, the four political cartoons are extremely rare Confederate imprints. The first panel shows an orphan boy receiving a pair of shoes from a stranger. The second panel depicts Confederate soldiers standing barefoot in the snow, while the Treasury hands out money to civilians. The third panel shows the financier refusing a subscription to provide shoes to Confederate soldiers. The final panel depicts an angry bull charging the masses.

This interesting collection of vignettes makes the claim that, as the Secretary of the Treasury, Memminger had turned his back on the Confederate soldiers and refused them assistance that he, himself once received - shoes. Through the four panels of this bound broadsheet, the history of this claim is brought to light. **Acquired through University South Caroliniana Society Endowment.**

Letter, 17 June 1843, written from Athens, Clark County, Georgia, by **James Morrow (1820-1865)** to "Dear Pa' & Mother" and addressed to Mr. John B. Bull, Willington, Abbeville District (S.C.), details the writer's plan to return home as soon as his final examinations at the University of Georgia were over. "I hope we will have no difficulty at all about leaving for home to be with my dear Pa' & Mother once more, as soon as commencement after the examination is over." In fact, James was so eager to leave for home, he had asked two professors about obtaining permission to go home immediately after the examination. One professor's answer "left me to understand that those who had no speeches to write were free as soon as the examination was over." James, therefore, would "look for Pa' about Tuesday evening week."

James Morrow was born in 1820 in Abbeville (S.C.), the son of David and Sarah Dunn Morrow. After David Morrow's death about 1822, his

widow married John Baxter Bull (1790-1855), a wealthy planter of Willington who had studied at Moses Waddel's academy while Waddel himself was still in charge, probably not long after it was moved from Vienna, Georgia, to Willington about 1804. Young James Morrow also attended the Willington Academy, probably in the late 1830s after it was reopened in 1830 by Waddel's two sons, James and John. This letter joins two others, also written by James Morrow to his step-father, already in the collections of the South Caroliniana Library. **Gift of Mr. Henry G. Fulmer.**

Two letters, 17 June 1816 and 5 November 1833, added to the South Caroliniana Library's collection of the papers of **William Moultrie Reid (1798-1884)**, contribute further information about the life of an important South Carolina Presbyterian minister and church leader. The earlier letter was written by [John] Berkley Grimball (1800-1892) from New York to Reid in Charleston and relates Grimball's preparation for entering Princeton in the fall of 1816, his impressions of New York City, and his concern for his friend's situation in Charleston. "I am sorry to hear that you are not yet settled in a Merchant's Counting House, but am glad that you are out of the Post Office," Grimball began. "I am now reviewing, at an Academy, the books I have read, which I hope to accomplish in one Quarter." He then described some of the attractions "of a City celebrated in our part of the world for its beauty & magnificence. New York is certainly the handsomest City I have ever seen; the accounts we have received were not exaggerated." In addition to the city hall, which he thought "one of the first buildings in the *world*," he was also impressed with "The Battery... a green comprising... 5 or 6 acres interspersed with large trees." And he speculated, "this walk must be extremely pleasant in a Summer's evening with a handsome fair one under your arm." With the company of young ladies much on his mind, he described Broadway as "the principal street leading directly down to the Battery and is much frequented by the Belles

about 12 oclock.” Grimball also added that “Mother... is much better than when she left Charleston [and] Sister is in good health.”

The second letter, dated 5 November 1833, addressed to Moultrie “at the Theological Seminary, Columbia, S.C.,” and signed “George,” was probably from Moultrie’s older brother, George deBert Reid (1793-1876). Written about a month before Moultrie’s wedding day, slated for 8 December in Columbia (S.C.), George explained the best transportation option for the wedding trip to Charleston. He had, in response to Moultrie’s request, explored the cost of purchasing a horse-drawn chair, which “with harness” would cost “\$90 or \$100 some as high as \$110 & 120 but I do not see the necessity of your going to all the expense at present. I see nothing to prevent you from coming to town in the Stage which will cost you about \$10 each.” He also observed, probably in response to Moultrie’s question about lodgings, “Your Mother’s house will be certainly the most proper place to carry your wife on your arrival here,” and noted that “they are making preparations to receive and expect you to go there.” Moultrie’s bride, Margaret Goulding (1814-1900), was the daughter of the Reverend Thomas Goulding (1786-1848), president of the seminary. The bridal couple was also invited to stay for a few days with George and his wife, Eliza Smith Ramsay Reid (1802-1863). “Eliza and myself expect you will spend part of your time with us provided you come down early in December.” Eliza planned “to spend Christmas at John’s Island [S.C.] with Cousin Martha Walpole and has accepted the invitation as she cannot go into the Country in the spring, being what the Frenchman call ‘*Enceinte*.’”

Gift of Mr. Henry G. Fulmer.

Letter, [postmarked Camden (S.C.), 10 June, no year, likely 1848], from **Maria A. Root (1836-1856)** to “Dear Uncle and Aunt,” is addressed to Mr. Orrin Atwater, Southington, Connecticut. Eleven-year-old Maria had recently arrived in Camden after an extended stay with her relatives in

Connecticut when she wrote her deceased mother's brother Orrin Atwater and his wife, Mary Brooks Atwater (1810-1904), about her trip south and her new surroundings. "We had a very pleasant passage. [W]e struck three times in going over the Bar at Charleston." She informed her uncle and aunt that she was "quite pleased with my Ma," actually her step-mother, Mary Elizabeth Heise Root (1820-ca. 1865), who had married her father, Francis Root (1809-ca. 1854), two years after the death of Francis's first wife, Maria Atwater (1814-1836). "I like the South very much and I think Grandma is mightily mistaken if she thinks I am a coming back to the North to live any more," she vowed. Maria also provided a glimpse of her half-siblings for her Connecticut relatives: "Sister Ida (b. 1846) is a cunning little thing. She walked when she was seven months old and she runs all about now.... Little Jimmey (1847-1849) is a bright little fellow and has got four teeth and says Dad Dad.... Brother John (b. 1839) and Brother Francis (b. 1840) go to school and learn fast." Her Heise uncles, Christian and James, who lived nearby, were also important to her. "Uncle Christian Heise has been very sick... [and] Uncle James stays here with us... he likes the Sout[h] very much."

By 1855 Maria had moved to Columbia, perhaps after the death of her father, and on 3 January 1855 married Samuel C. DePass (1832-1906). The couple had one child, Margaret Ellen DePass, born 18 December 1855, in Charleston. Maria Root DePass died six weeks later, on 4 February 1856, and was buried in the Quaker Cemetery in Camden (S.C.).
Acquired with dues contribution of Mrs. Paige G. Rumph.

Manuscript volume, 1891-1895, of **Roper, Welch, & Herring**, records cotton purchased by a general store in Clio, Marlboro County (S.C.). Inscribed on the end papers of the ledger are the names of the men involved, B.F. Roper, G.R. Welch, and H.C. Herring.

In 1894 the firm sold the store to Archibald Legare Calhoun (1875-1948), the son of Archibald McLucas Calhoun (1843-1908). Family lore reports that the young man restocked the entire store via a factor in Charleston. With shrewd management and bulk purchases in the years that followed, Calhoun's business flourished, allowing him to replace his frame building in 1907 with construction of a two-story brick structure on Main Street. This business remained in the Calhoun family for at least a century. Calhoun's store was known to sell goods ranging from automobiles to coffins, a selection boasted of in the store's slogan: "A.L. Calhoun - Dealer in Everything." A Sanborn Insurance map of 1930 documents that his store (at forty-seven hundred square feet) was more than four times the size of his two competitors in Clio (S.C.). Calhoun's investments and developments included operation of a cotton seed oil mill, the Clio Oil and Fertilizer Company, founded in 1908. He established the Peoples Savings Bank and purchased the existing Pee Dee Power Company in 1918, from which he sold electricity to Clio until 1926, when Carolina Power and Light Company bought out his interest.

Along with serving local farmers and residents of Clio, A.L. Calhoun also managed his farming operations from his office in the store. Some of these entries may reflect accounts with the tenants working on his property called Donoho plantation, which Calhoun purchased in 1900 from William Dalrymple Johnson (1818-1901). **Gift of Mrs. Sarah Calhoun Gillespie.**

Twelve and one-half linear feet of materials, ca. 1860s-ca. 2006, relating to the **Rudisill family** consist of correspondence, medical publications, scrapbooks, records of a pipe organ repair business, genealogical research files, and photographs. Members of the Rudisill family have been involved in the medical field, private education, and

social life of Charleston and the low country of South Carolina for two generations.

Dr. Hillyer Rudisill, Jr. (1902-1947), a native of Georgia, was a highly respected radiologist associated with the Medical College of the State of South Carolina and Roper Hospital. In the early 1940s he held the position of assistant professor of radiology at the University of Tennessee, Memphis, and radiologist at John Gaston Hospital. During his time in Tennessee, he convinced the Army Medical School to relocate its School of Roentgenology from Washington, D.C., to Memphis in 1942/43. Although he died at an early age, Dr. Rudisill authored articles in numerous medical publications on the use of X-rays and how they affect a wide range of illnesses, such as cancer, tuberculosis, and malaria.

While a student at Washington and Lee University between 1919 and 1921, Hillyer Rudisill, Jr., kept a scrapbook that reflects both the academic and social life of a student at that institution. He married Helen Heard (1906-1990), of Minneapolis, Minnesota. She was a registered dietitian and worked as such in South Carolina and North Carolina after the death of her husband. Helen Rudisill was born into a family that boasted many long-lived members. Her grandfather, Frederick C. Penney (1850-1959), lived to just shy of his 109th birthday, and several celebratory news articles marking each centennial-plus birthday are included among the collection materials. Frederick's daughter, Edith May Penney (1878-1974), who lived to be ninety-six, taught school in Minneapolis and Bronxville, New York, and also taught graduate courses at Furman University in Greenville.

Hillyer Rudisill, Jr., and Helen were the parents of two children, Hillyer III, born in 1935, and Cecily Preston, born in 1936. Hillyer Rudisill III became interested in building and repairing pipe organs while a student at Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania. He completed his undergraduate education at the University of South Carolina, and during his time on that campus repaired the organ then in Rutledge Chapel. He also serviced

pipe organs in the low country and the Pee Dee region of South Carolina. Plans showing the specification for an instrument for First Baptist Church, Lake City, are among the records for his organ repair business. As an educator, Hillyer Rudisill III taught and worked as an administrator for several private schools and also served as corporate secretary of the South Carolina Independent Schools Association.

Genealogical research files, correspondence, and photographs documenting Hillyer Rudisill III's research on the Rudisill, Heard, Collins, Burton, Penney, Reese, and related families round out the collection. **Gift of Mr. Hillyer Rudisill III.**

Letter, 3 September 1781, written from Camden (S.C.) by South Carolina governor **John Rutledge (1739-1800)** to North Carolina governor Thomas Burke relates news of a man wanted by the state of South Carolina and of the political and military situations in South Carolina, North Carolina, and Georgia.

Most of Rutledge's letter is dedicated to "one Richard Sutton [who] lately left this State, with a number of negroes and Horses, a Quantity of Indigo, and several Waggon & Teams, of which he had plundered [from] some of our Honest Inhabitants." Rutledge went on to state that "Genl. Sumter...being apprized of the Felony...caused him to be Arrested, & Confined, but Mr. Matthew Locke, by Force, had him set at Liberty," and inquired whether "by the 4th Article of the Confederation, the State has a right to have Sutton delivered up" should he be apprehended again in North Carolina.

He then informed Burke that he proposed "calling a Legislature as Soon as the Gentlemen lately prisoners in Charles Town and St. Augustine (many of whom were Members of the last Assembly) arrive" and that "General Greene marched from this place, on the 26th ulto. for the Congarees." He concluded his letter by giving his opinion that Georgia

should be able “to maintain their Ground and perhaps compel the Enemy to abandon Ebenezer” and expressed his regret that the “Tories are rising, & troublesome in your State.” Burke would be captured by these same troublesome Tories twelve days later at Hillsborough, North Carolina, and imprisoned on James Island until January 1782. **Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. & Mrs. Hunter L. Clarkson, Mr. & Mrs. A.C. Clarkson, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Gene Duncan, Mr. & Mrs. Stephen Hoffius, Prof. & Mrs. Herbert A. Johnson, and Mr. E. Crosby Lewis.**

Printed manuscript, 12 April 1799, signed by **James Simons (1761-1815)**, Collector [of Customs] of the District of Charleston, certifies that William White, an American seaman, aged twenty-six, had produced proof as required by “An Act for the Relief and Protection of American Seaman” (1796) and was, therefore, declared a citizen of the United States of America. Seamen’s protection certificates were intended to prevent seamen who were American citizens from being impressed into British service, a practice that continued well after the end of the American Revolution. **Acquired with dues contributions of Mrs. Patricia McNeely and Mrs. George B. Richardson.**

Document, 5 November 1868, titled “The Light of Masonry,” replete with full-color illustrations of Masonic symbols, details key dates in the early Masonic career of **William Henry Sinkler**. The oversize document, printed in 1901 by M.C. Lilley & Company of Columbus, Ohio, indicates that Sinkler entered apprentice, achieved Fellow craft, and attained the degree of Master mason in September, October, and November 1868, respectively at the Strict Observance Lodge No. 73 in Charleston. **Gift of Mrs. Harriet S. Little.**

Letter, 2 October 1828, written from Marion Court House (S.C.) by **D.H. Skinner**, to "Dear Parents," and addressed to Isaac Skinner, Royalton, Vermont, describes his impressions of the people of Marion District gained during his nine months residence among them. Daniel Havens Skinner, M.D. (1791-1875), a graduate of Middlebury College, class of 1816, studied medicine in Maryland before setting up his practice in Marion in February 1828. Since his arrival, he wrote, he had "succeeded well in getting into practice [and] have had the greater part of the business this poor place has afforded, which has not been very much. When I came here, there were two other physicians here; and there is one now besides myself, but I have had the most of the practice within twenty, or thirty miles; but it has been unprofitable, owin[g] to the thinness of the population and the poverty of the country." Dr. Skinner had formed a very low opinion of the locals. The district "is thinly populated and the inhabitants generally ignorant, extremely indolent and sunk in the lowest depths of vice & dissipation." Furthermore, "the style of living among the common people is wretched, tho' perfectly congenial to their dispositions [and] most of the houses in the country are not so good & comfortable for a family as the barns in N. England; but they do not want warm houses in this climate. This State is considered wealthy, but there is very little appearance of wealth in this part of it."

Skinner devoted much of the remainder of his letter "to the great political excitement [that] has been exhibited in this State in consequence of the late Tariff of duties enacted by Congress." After a recitation of the "meetings...held in almost every part of the State," the "inflammatory and seditious harangues made to the people by ambitious designing demagogues," and the "resolutions to oppose the laws of Congress passed," he indicated that all of those things had been done to protest "what is here pretended as an usurpation of power by the general Government." In such a climate, he found it necessary "to call myself a

Marylander here in order to do way [with] some of the prejudice against the northern people." He feared that because "S. Carolinians are nearly all hotheaded Jacksonites and Jacobins there are not wanting men here, who tired of the dull pursuits of civil life, are panting for a field on which to display their powers of action, and for their own aggrandizement and party purposes, would not hesitate to open the floodgates of civil war and plunge our land in blood."

After his sojourn in South Carolina, Dr. Skinner returned to Vermont, died there on 25 March 1875, aged 84 years, and was buried in the North Royalton Cemetery. **Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. & Mrs. George McCoy.**

***Newspaper extra*, 2 June [1834], [Southern] Times & [State] Gazette, Columbia (S.C.),** printed "A Brief Abstract of the opinion of the Judges on the Oath in the Military Bill, June 2, 1834," along with the editor's commentary, on a legal case, *McCready v. Hunt* (1834), that had its origin with the actions of the state's nullification convention of November 1832. In addition to nullifying the federal tariff laws of 1828 and 1832, the convention mandated that a new oath of allegiance to the state of South Carolina - instead of the United States, as set forth by the state's constitution of 1790 - would be required of all state officials, including militia officers, when they assumed office. When Edward McCready (1802-1892) was denied his commission as lieutenant in the Washington Light Infantry because he refused to take the nullifier's version of the oath, he sued his commanding officer, Colonel Benjamin F. Hunt, in the local court, and lost. He then appealed to the three judges who made up the State Court of Appeals - John Belton O'Neill, David Johnson, and William Harper - for relief. The judges ruled two to one, with O'Neill and Johnson in the majority that, in Judge O'Neill's words, "The Military Officer must take the Oath of office already enjoined by the [state] Constitution which

cannot be superceded, or amended.” Supporters of the right of nullification, including the editor of the *Times & Gazette*, were furious. He wrote: “Thus, fellow citizens, we have endeavoured to lay before you by the earliest opportunity, one of the most daring, bare-faced attempts, ever made to rob you, by the hypocritical forms of the law, of your dearest rights...of your SOVEREIGNTY!” The editor then suggested that his readers “Call upon your Governor to assemble your legislature, and let your sovereign will be traced in characters not to be mistaken, uttered in a tone not to be resisted.” When the General Assembly next met, in the fall of 1835, the legislators voted to abolish the State Court of Appeals, in an effort to prevent judicial decisions from overturning the will of the legislature. **Acquired with dues contributions of Mrs. Merlene Byars, Dr. Fred Klutzow, Mr. Henry G. Fulmer, Dr. & Mrs. William Weston III, and Mr. Scott M. Wilds.**

Letter, 1 February 1859, written from Charleston by **Lou[isa M. Taft] (1838-1865)** to Louisa A. Thayer, Uxbridge, Massachusetts, conveys family and local news. “You will be glad to hear of the safe arrival of our Ux[bridge] friends in Charleston. Father spent three hours last night on the wharf waiting for them, but the *Columbia* did not reach Charleston wharf until about half-past six this morning. They all look very well; but not quite equal to the ‘St. Cecilia’ [Ball] to-night.” Louisa mentioned three recent local deaths and also commented, “I saw in this morning’s paper W[illiam] H[ickling] Prescott’s death. I suppose it can be no mistake - and Phillip 2d is left incomplete. I am truly disappointed for I feel a double interest, for besides having read the three first volumes, it seems especially connected with the ‘Dutch Republic’ which I have just finished.”

Louisa M. Taft (1838-1865), the letter writer, was the daughter of Uxbridge, Massachusetts, native and prominent Charleston merchant Augustus Richardson Taft (1809-1891) and his wife, Isabella Ashenhurst

Taft (1815-1896). The letter's recipient, Louisa A. Thayer (b. 1837), was probably the daughter of Joseph Thayer (1780-1872) and his wife, Chloe Taft Thayer (1793-1869), Louisa M. Taft's grandfather's sister, thus making the two Louisas cousins. **Gift of Mr. Henry G. Fulmer.**

Letter, 4 December 1831, from **P.B. Tomlinson**, Huntsville, [Laurens District (S.C.)], to his aunt Abigail A. Tomlinson, New Rochell[e] Seminary, New York, describes his recent trip from Meriden, Connecticut, to Laurens District (S.C.) where he plied his trade as a "Yankee" peddler during the winter of 1831-1832. Tomlinson left Meriden on 8 September 1831, in company with four others, with their wagons loaded with merchandise. Traveling by steamboat from New Haven to New York City, and from New York City to Elizabeth Town, New Jersey, about fifteen miles away, the group of wagoners "started by land" from there; however, "two of the company upset their Waggon and damaged them very much but not to hinder us at all, or at least but a few moments." Even Tomlinson's illness while in Philadelphia did not slow the wagon train. "[M]y comrad[e]s put me on board my Waggon and on we pushed," he recorded. "I gradually gained my health but did not gain much flesh until I arrived at South Carolina..." Tomlinson boarded with a Mr. Foster, "...a Yankee... [who] came from Connecticut at the age of thirteen but teams [deems?] the Yankees all as brothers." Tomlinson found many "friends in South Carolina... [even though] there are many things which make the people opposed to Yankees for instance Negro Insurrection and Tariff with many little obstacles... but never have I been insulted or received any ill treatment but there are many [others] searched and detained a number [of] days as there was a Reward offered for the detention of any person with what is called the Walker pamphlet..." Tomlinson was in South Carolina at a time when both the controversy over federal tariff laws and the widespread fear

of the influence of David Walker's abolitionist pamphlet, *An Appeal to the Coloured Citizens of the World* (1829), made life uncomfortable for visitors from the North. Tomlinson's only real complaint about South Carolina, however, was that he "found many People that would not trade with Yankees and I find Pedling very dull this winter as there is but [a] small crop Cotton and... [as a result] there is but little money is So. Ca." "[T]here are ten Pedlars in Laurens District which is about eight to[o] many," he informed his aunt. Although "the District is small and not very wealthy," he had "traded about one Hundred Dollars Pr. Week" while in South Carolina. **Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. & Mrs. Thomas B. Edmunds.**

Printed manuscript, 27 June 1871, documenting the existence of the **Ugly Club of the University of South Carolina**, is a small printed flyer issued either as an invitation to join a club for "ugly people" or a program for an event. Among the committee listed on the flyer are Alex N. Talley and C.P. Pelham, both of whom were faculty members of South Carolina College. **Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Delk.**

Twenty-three loose manuscripts, six bound volumes, and nine photographs chiefly document the planting activities of the **White and Baskin families** of Lowndesville in Abbeville County (S.C.).

Central to the collection are two plantation journals kept by James M. White (b. ca. 1828) during the years 1859 and 1860. The 1860 Federal census lists White as a farmer owning sixteen slaves and living with his wife Eliza ("Lulah" in the journals) and two children. Daily entries were recorded in pocket-sized diaries and give general information regarding the weather and social and plantation activities. White's agricultural pursuits were directed toward the production of cotton but he also describes growing numerous food crops for consumption on the plantation

including apples, beans, beets, corn, cucumbers, grapes, oats, okra, onions, peas, parsley, peaches, potatoes, radishes, sugar cane, squash, turnips, watermelon, wheat, and yams. In addition to planting, White recorded that his slaves and overseer, William Young (who began work on 14 February 1859 for six dollars and fifty cents per month), performed a variety of tasks necessary for the upkeep of the plantation. These included picking, ginning, and bagging cotton, making manure, hauling planks from a nearby sawmill, tending to the stables, ditching fields, and building and repairing fences.

In some instances, such as the birth of a child, particular slaves were mentioned by name. This was the case on 15 March 1859 when White noted "Liddia's 8th child born - Boy." Two male slaves, Rolly and Ned, were often mentioned by name in connection with activities away from the plantation. On 27 January 1859, White recorded that "Rolly put up Tar Kiln this morning." On 30 December 1859, Ned was sent "to help scour the church at Lowndesville," and three days later he was sent to "W.B. Scotts to help him kill Hogs." The entries of 14 April 1859 and 30 June 1860 are more typical of those detailing the activities of enslaved persons. On these dates, White recorded "all hands planting cotton" and "negroes have holiday."

In October 1860, White began describing activities in and around Abbeville (S.C.) that reflected growing sectional tensions that ultimately would lead to South Carolina's secession from the United States on 20 December 1860. On 31 October, White recorded that he attended a "Meeting at Lowndesville for the purpose of forming a company of Minute men" during which a committee was appointed to form a constitution. One week later the committee met and "formed constitution & by-laws for Minute Men." The next month White attended a "Mass meeting" in Abbeville which featured speeches by "Judge Magrath, Bonham, McGowan, Thompson, Noble, Cochran, & Davis all in favor of Secession."

The final entry in the diary detailing political activities was recorded on 27 December 1860, one week after South Carolina's secession. On that day White noted that he went to Lowndesville in the evening and "hoisted a Lone Star Flag across the Street." Presumably this flag was what has become known as the "Bonnie Blue Flag" - a banner that features a single white star in the middle of a blue field.

In addition to the plantation journals, the collection contains scattered correspondence addressed to James T. Baskin in Lowndesville (Abbeville District, S.C.). Of particular interest are two letters written to Baskin in April 1843 discussing the replacement of John D. Wilson as pastor of Providence Church in Lowndesville. On 1 April 1843, Benjamin Morgan Palmer, the pastor of First Presbyterian Church in Columbia (S.C.), wrote to Baskin to inform him of the impending resignation of Wilson and to recommend Samuel H. Hay from Barnwell as a potential replacement. Wilson, who apparently lived with the Baskins while conducting services at Providence Church, wrote to Baskin on 22 April 1843 asking for help in settling any outstanding accounts he may have had in Abbeville, wondering if Baskin would be interested in buying his furniture, and declaring his impression that he would not live much longer.

The remaining volumes in the collection consist of pocket-sized account books, dating from 1870 through 1895, which chiefly document financial agreements between James M. White and tenant farmers employed on his lands in Abbeville County. **Acquired through the University South Caroliniana Society Endowment Fund.**

Letter, 3 June 1824, from **David R. Williams**, Society Hill (S.C.), to attorney Joseph H. [L]. Tillinghast, Providence, Rhode Island, details the steps he had taken to settle an estate in which Tillinghast had an interest. He had attempted "to remit the amount received on you a/c. in bills on New York"; however, "not being able to purchase at less than one half per cent

premium at 60 days, I gave the money to my Factor & directed him, after proper enquires, to remit to you on those terms, if no better could be obtained." Williams indicated that "2015\$ was the amount of your proportion after deducting 380\$ for Daniel[.] [T]he other two Heirs loosing the other two negroes Bess & her child." Williams promised to send Tillinghast the settlement documents as soon as he had received them and, he wrote, "mean time I hope you will be satisfied that I have done all that ought to have been done for your interest."

David Rogerson Williams (1776-1830) was born in Cheraw District (S.C.), studied at Rhode Island College [now Brown University] between 1792 and 1795, read law in Providence, where he practiced briefly, and then returned to South Carolina about 1800. Elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1804, he served 1805-1809 and 1811-1813. On 9 July 1813, he was appointed a brigadier general in the United States Army and served near the Canadian line for six months before resigning in December and returning to South Carolina. He was elected governor by the state legislature and held office from December 1814 through December 1816. Most of his life after that he devoted to his farming and manufacturing interests in Darlington District. When he settled the estate that involved Joseph L. Tillinghast (1791-1844), he was not simply acting as an attorney, but was doing a service to the man who was married to the sister of his deceased first wife. Williams had married Sarah Power (1770?-1803), the daughter of Nicholas Power (1742-1808) and his wife, Rebecca Cory (1746-1825), in 1796; Joseph Tillinghast had married her sister Rebecca (1790?-1860). **Acquired with dues contributions of The Honorable & Mrs. James A. Lander.**

SELECTED LIST OF PRINTED SOUTH CAROLINIANA

James Freeman Clarke, *Charities of the Church of the Disciples* (Boston, 1876). **Acquired with dues contribution of Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Lojewski.**

Condensed Proceedings of the Southern Convention: Held at Nashville, Tennessee, June, 1850, (Jackson, Miss., 1850). **Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. & Mrs. Charles Fiening, Dr. James Riley Gettys, Jr., Dr. & Mrs. W.R. Gilkerson, Dr. Robert D. McIntyre, and Dr. Kibbi V. Mack-Shelton.**

James S. Cothran, *The Cyrus Hall M'Cormick Cottage for Orphan Boys: An Address on the Occasion of the Laying of the Cornerstone, February 14th, 1885* (Clinton, 1885). **Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. & Mrs. Richard Blencowe.**

John Wesley Eyestone, *Our Family History and Father's War Experiences* (Mount Vernon, Iowa, 1910). Eyestone served in the 13th Iowa Infantry and was a prisoner in Charleston and Columbia. **Acquired with dues contributions of The Rev. Dr. Roger M. Gramling and Dr. Ernest L. Helms III.**

Murat Halstead, *A History of the National Political Conventions of the Current Presidential Campaign: Being a Complete Record of the Business of All the Conventions: With Sketches of Distinguished Men in Attendance upon Them and Descriptions of the Most Characteristic Scenes and Memorable Events* (Columbus, Ohio, 1860). **Acquired through the William A. Foran Memorial Fund.**

History of the 329th Harbor Craft Company, World War II (Atlanta, 1946). Activated in Charleston, May 1943. **Acquired with dues contributions of Dr. Dewitt B. Stone, Jr., and Drs. Drew Gilpin Faust and Charles E. Rosenberg.**

Negroes and Religion: The Episcopal Church in the South: Memorial to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America (Charleston, 1856). Satire on the attitude of the Episcopal Church toward slavery. **Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. Larry D. Dale and Mr. & Mrs. Robert D. Doster.**

New South (Port Royal), 13 June 1863 issue. **Acquired with dues contribution of Miss Dorothy Dabbs.**

New South (Port Royal), 24 June 1865 issue. **Gift of Dr. Allen H. Stokes, Jr.**

Saturday Evening Post, 11 and 18 February 1905 issues. Containing the third and forth installments of the serialized edition of *A Diary from Dixie* edited by Isabella D. Martin and Myrta Lockett Avery. **Gift of Dr. Allen H. Stokes, Jr.**

William Gilmore Simms, *The Wigwam and the Cabin* (New York, 1856 Redfield edition). Stamped "Editor's copy." **Acquired with dues contributions of Dr. & Mrs. W. Eugene Atkinson.**

United States Coast Survey, *Preliminary Chart No. 14 of the Sea Coast of the United States: from Cape Roman, S.Ca. to Tybee Island Georgia* (Washington, 1857). **Acquired with dues contributions of Ms. Felicia Furman and Mr. & Mrs. Stewart Clare.**

United States Coast Survey, *Sketch E Showing the Progress of the Survey of Section V from 1847 to 1854* (Washington, 1854). Shows the South Carolina coastline from Daufuskie Island to the state boundary with North Carolina. **Acquired with dues contribution of Miss Ola Hitt.**

United States Coast Survey, *Coast of South Carolina from Charleston to Hilton Head* (Washington, 1862). **Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. & Mrs. John L. McCants and Mr. & Mrs. Glen Bowers.**

PICTORIAL SOUTH CAROLINIANA

Ten cartes-de-visite, ca. 1864-1866, taken by **Hubbard & Mix and Erastus Hubbard** of Beaufort (S.C.) consist of views of Beaufort and St. Helena Island. Beaufort scenes include Bay Street with people and carts, Magnolia House with the U.S. flag on a pole in front, and the Photographic Gallery. St. Helena Island scenes show Penn School and creek from Village Farm plantation. Other photographs show saddled horses by a small fenced cemetery, the back of a house and its fence, a palmetto tree by a latticed fence, and a skiff with three people and sail open. **Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. & Mrs. Edwin H. Cooper, Jr., Mr. Michael J. Hutson, and Mr. & Mrs. Wade Hampton.**

Forty-one photographs, ca. 1853-1918 and undated, of the **Wienges and Dennis families** of Berkeley County (S.C.) picture Gordon McAnally Wienges as a boy and later in life; Charlotte Wienges DeHay at various ages; Edna Wienges Dennis and her children, Christine, Gordon, Irene, and Inez; J.O. Wienges as a young man; Thomas Wienges as a boy; Adelaide Markley Dennis surrounded by her family; Jake Carson; and Edward Rembert as a boy. Charlotte and Edna were daughters of Dr. Gordon McAnally Wienges and Eliza Weeks. The Weeks family owned Tiverton Lawn plantation, also called Tippicophaw, in Santee Circle near Moncks Corner. Gordon and Eliza lived at Tiverton Lawn while he practiced dentistry in the county and in Sumter.

Of interest are photographs of Josephine McNeill, Charlotte Wienges' nurse, fanning rice for dinner and at her cabin, as well as a photograph of a young Edna with her bicycle. Also included are the ruins of Biggin Church; the Wadboo bridge; the train station at Cordesville; the ruins of the lock-keeper's house at Black Oak; Charlotte's home, New Tippicophaw at Pineland; and the home of William Hampton Dennis on

U.S. Highway 52, which burned in 1943. **Gift of Mrs. Jean Blakenship Grady.**

Twenty-nine photographs, 1907, of **Columbia (S.C.)**, taken during January and February, capture sights such as St. Peter's Catholic Church under construction, the Hotel Jerome and The Colonia, Mr. Currier on Main Street, the home of E.W. Robertson, Dents Pond, the Congaree River, the canal and penitentiary, an old gin mill, and Ridgewood Club. **Acquired with dues contributions of Mrs. L. Arlen Cotter.**

Oil portrait, ca. 1827, of **Keziah Goodwyn Hopkins Brevard (1803-1886)** is unsigned but attributed to North Carolina artist Jacob Marling (1774-1831). The daughter of Keziah and James Hopkins of Lower Richland District, Keziah married Alexander Joseph McLean Brevard of North Carolina and lived briefly in the Charlotte area before returning to her father's plantation in Lower Richland. Joseph died in 1842, and being childless, Keziah inherited her father's property upon his death in 1844. Keziah managed the Lower Richland plantation and other properties; a glimpse of her life may be found in *A Plantation Mistress on the Eve of the Civil War: The Diary of Keziah Goodwyn Hopkins Brevard, 1860-1861*, edited by John Hammond Moore. A portrait of Keziah's cousin Emma was painted in a similar style. **Gift of Dr. & Mrs. Edward Darrell Hopkins, Jr.**

Engraving, 1864, of **Quincy Adams Gillmore** by Johnson, Fry & Co. Publishers, New York, taken from a photograph, shows Union General Gillmore inside a battery with Fort Sumter and monitors in the background. Trained as an engineer, Gillmore commanded the Department of the South, was headquartered on Hilton Head Island, 1863-1864, and built Fort Mitchel and Fort Holbrook. He also launched the assault on Fort

Wagner on 18 July 1863. **Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. James Addison.**

Other gifts of South Caroliniana were made to the Library by the following members: Mrs. Deborah Babel, Mrs. Joy W. Barnes, Dr. George F. Bass, Dr. Jack Bass, Dr. Ronald E. Bridwell, Mr. Ben Boatwright, Mrs. Charline M. Brandt, Mrs. Louisa Tobias Campbell, Dr. Rose Marie Cooper, Mr. Brian J. Cuthrell, Mr. Henry G. Fulmer, The Rev. Dr. Roger M. Gramling, Dr. Fritz P. Hamer, Mrs. Georgia H. Hart, Mr. George B. Hartness, Mr. Brent H. Holcomb, Mrs. Suzanne Cameron Linder Hurley, Dr. Thomas L. Johnson, Dr. James E. Kibler, Jr., Dr. William A. Link, Mrs. Sarah Graydon McCrory, Mr. Larry Pursley, Ms. Betty Jean Rhyne, Mrs. Mary S. Roby, Dr. William C. Schmidt, Jr., Dr. Constance B. Schulz, Mr. Geddeh Smith, Dr. Allen H. Stokes, Jr., Dr. & Mrs. Edmund R. Taylor, Mr. Harvey S. Teal, Dr. Norman Walsh, and Mr. James R. Whitmire.

Life Memberships and other contributions to the Society's Endowment Fund were received from Mrs. Ann B. Bowen, Dr. Patricia S. Breivik, Dr. & Mrs. William W. Burns, Father Peter Clarke, Dr. & Mrs. W.M. Davis, Mr. Thomas C. Deas, Jr., Mr. Millen Ellis, Dr. Drew Gilpin Faust, Mr. Henry G. Fulmer, Mr. & Mrs. Gaston Gage, Mrs. Sarah C. Gillespie, Ms. Leigh Hammond, Dr. & Mrs. Flynn T. Harrell, Ms. Lynn Robertson, Dr. Charles E. Rosenberg, The Rev. & Mrs. William M. Shand III, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Smith, and Dr. Allen H. Stokes, Jr.

**ENDOWMENTS AND FUNDS TO BENEFIT
THE SOUTH CAROLINIANA LIBRARY**

The Robert and May Ackerman Library Fund provides for the acquisition of materials to benefit the South Caroliniana Library, including manuscripts, printed materials, and visual images.

The Deward B. and Sloan H. Brittain Endowment for the South Caroliniana Library provides support for the acquisition of manuscript and published material of permanent historic interest, the preservation of the collection, internships and assistantships allowing students to gain archival experience working with the collections, the professional development of the staff, and outreach to excite interest in research in the collection via exhibits, publications, and other areas.

The Elizabeth Boatwright Coker Graduate Assistantship honors the noted author who established this assistantship to encourage and enable graduate history students to advance their professional research skills.

The Edwin Haselden Cooper Director's Fund provides support to be expended at the Library Director's discretion.

The Orin F. Crow Acquisition and Preservation Endowment honors the memory of Dr. Crow, a former University of South Carolina student, professor, Dean of the School of Education, and Dean of the Faculty. This endowment was established in 1998 by Mary and Dick Anderson, Dr. Crow's daughter and son-in-law.

The Jane Crayton Davis Endowment has been created to help fund the preservation of the irreplaceable materials at the South Caroliniana Library. As a former president of the University South Caroliniana Society,

Mrs. Davis is keenly aware of the need for a central repository for historical materials and of the ongoing obligation of the Library to maintain the integrity of its collections.

The William A. Foran Memorial Fund honors this revered University of South Carolina history professor and funds the acquisition of significant materials relating to the Civil War and Reconstruction, areas of particular interest to Professor Foran.

The Rebecca R. Hollingsworth South Caroliniana Library Endowment Fund provides support for the acquisition of daguerreotypes, ambrotypes, ferrotypes, and albumen prints (circa 1840-1880) for the Visual Materials Division at the South Caroliniana Library. This support will also be available to provide for processing, cataloging, digitizing, exhibiting, outreach, and conservation for the Visual Materials Divisions as well as student assistants to work with these efforts. These funds will also support an annual display at the University South Caroliniana Society's Annual Meeting.

The Arthur Elliott Holman, Jr., Acquisition and Preservation Endowment was established in honor of Mr. Holman on 19 August 1996, his eightieth birthday, by his son, Elliott Holman III, to strengthen and preserve holdings in areas of Mr. Holman's interests, such as the Episcopal church, music and the arts, Anderson County, and other aspects of South Carolina history.

The Arthur E. Holman, Jr., Conservation Laboratory Endowment Fund provides support for the ongoing operation of the conservation laboratory, for funding graduate assistantships and other student workers, and for equipment and supplies and other related needs.

The John C Hungerpillar Library Research Fund was established by his daughter Gladys Hungerpillar Ingram and supports research on and preservation of the Hungerpillar papers and acquisition of materials for the South Caroliniana Library.

The Katharine Otis and Bruce Oswald Hunt Biography Collection Library Endowment provides for the purchase of biographical materials benefitting the South Caroliniana and Thomas Cooper Libraries' special, reference, and general collections and the Film Library.

The Lewis P. Jones Research Fellowship in South Carolina History honors Dr. Jones, esteemed professor emeritus at Wofford College, by funding a summer fellowship for a scholar conducting serious inquiry into the state's history.

The J.A. Kay South Caroliniana Library Intern Endowment Fund provides support for internship(s) for graduate or undergraduate students in an appropriate discipline to work with rare and unique research materials and learn state-of-the-art conservation techniques and other professional library skills. The award will be presented as funds are available for a student to work in the South Caroliniana Library.

The Lumpkin Foyer Endowment Fund at the South Caroliniana Library provides support for enhancements and maintenance of the Lumpkin Foyer as well as unrestricted support for the Library.

The Governor Thomas Gordon McLeod and First Lady Elizabeth Alford McLeod Research Fellowship Endowment was established in 2001 and provides support for a research fellowship at the South Caroliniana Library to encourage the study of post-Civil War politics,

government and society, with an emphasis on South Carolina history. This endowment was established by the family of Governor and Mrs. McLeod in recognition of their contributions to the Palmetto State.

The William Davis Melton University Archives Graduate Assistantship at the South Caroliniana Library benefits University Archives by providing graduate students with invaluable experience while promoting the care, use, and development of the University's historical collections, with particular focus on oral histories. The endowment was established by Caroline Bristow Marchant, Walter James Bristow, Jr., and William Melton Bristow in memory of their grandfather, president of the University of South Carolina from 1922 to 1926. An additional gift of property from General and Mrs. T. Eston Marchant fully funded the endowment.

The Robert L. and Margaret B. Meriwether South Caroliniana Library Fund will support the South Caroliniana Library in memory of Library founder, Robert L. Meriwether, and his wife and colleague, Margaret B. Meriwether, who also worked on behalf of the Library. The fund was created to receive gifts in memory of their son, Dr. James B. Meriwether, who died 18 March 2007.

The John Hammond Moore Library Acquisitions and Conservation Fund established in honor of Dr. Moore provides support for acquisition of new materials and conservation of existing holdings at the South Caroliniana Library.

The Robert I. and Swannanoa Kenney Phillips Libraries Endowment was established in 1998 by their son, Dr. Robert K. Phillips, to honor his parents and his family's commitment to generations of support of the

University of South Carolina. It provides for acquisitions and preservation of materials in the South Caroliniana Library and the Thomas Cooper Library. Priority is given to literature representing the various majority and minority cultures of Britain and America to support undergraduate studies.

The Nancy Pope Rice and Nancy Rice Davis Library Treasure Endowment has been established to strengthen the ability of the Dean of Libraries to make special and significant acquisitions in a timely fashion for the University of South Carolina libraries. These funds allow the Dean to purchase books and manuscripts to enhance the special collections held by South Caroliniana Library and Thomas Cooper Library.

The Hemrick N. Salley Family Endowment Fund for the South Caroliniana Library was established to provide support for the care and preservation of the South Caroliniana Library.

The John Govan Simms Memorial Endowment to Support the William Gilmore Simms Collections at the South Caroliniana Library provides support for the Library to maintain its preeminent position as the leading and most extensive repository of original source materials for the research, analysis, and study of William Gilmore Simms and his position as the leading man of letters in the antebellum South.

The William Gilmore Simms Visiting Research Professorship Endowment, established by Simms' granddaughter Mary C. Simms Oliphant and continued by his great-granddaughter Mrs. Alester G. Furman III and other family members, recognizes and honors the noted nineteenth-century American literary giant.

The Ellison Durant Smith Research Award for the South Caroliniana Library Endowment was endowed through a gift from the estate of Harold McCallum McLeod, a native of Timmonsville, Wofford College graduate, and veteran of World War II. This fund was established in 2000 to support research at the South Caroliniana Library on government, politics, and society since 1900 and to pay tribute to “Cotton Ed” Smith (1864-1944), a dedicated United States Senator from 1909 to 1944.

The Donna I. Sorensen Endowment Fund for Southern Women in the Arts provides for the acquisition of books, pamphlets, manuscripts, and other materials covering fine arts, music, literature, performing arts, and the decorative arts to enhance the Library’s collections pertaining to Southern women. Such support will document women’s contributions to the state, the American South, and the nation.

The South Caroliniana Library Oral History Endowment Fund supports the activities and programs of the Oral History Program, including equipment, supplies, staff, student training, and publications as administered by the South Caroliniana Library.

The South Caroliniana Library Portrait Conservation Endowment provides support for ongoing and future conservation needs of the Library’s priceless portrait collection. Proceeds from these funds will be expended first to address the greatest needs of the collection and for ongoing and future needs.

The South Caroliniana Library Portrait Conservation Project Fund provides for the immediate needs, maintenance, and conservation of the Library’s portrait collection.

The Southern Heritage Endowment Fund supports and encourages innovative work at the South Caroliniana Library and at McKissick Museum.

The Allen Stokes Manuscript Development Fund established in honor of Dr. Stokes provides for the acquisition of new materials and the preservation of collection materials housed in the Manuscripts Division at the South Caroliniana Library.

The War Years Library Acquisition Endowment Fund is used to purchase regional and state materials from the World War II era, individual unit histories, and other materials related to World War II.

The Louise Irwin Woods Fund provides for internships, fellowships, graduate assistantships, stipends, program support, preservation and/or acquisitions at the South Caroliniana Library.

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WHOSE BEQUESTS WILL BENEFIT
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Members of the Carolina Guardian Society share a commitment to the future of the University of South Carolina, demonstrating their dedication and support by including the University in their estate plans. Through their gifts and commitment, they provide an opportunity for a future even greater than Carolina's founders envisioned two hundred years ago. Membership is offered to all who have made a planned or deferred gift commitment to the University.

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MR. THOMAS F. McNALLY
Dean of Libraries