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## *Caroliniana Society Annual Gifts Report - March 2014*

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**THE UNIVERSITY SOUTH CAROLINIANA SOCIETY**  
*SEVENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING*

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UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
Saturday, March 29, 2014  
Mr. Kenneth L. Childs, *President*, Presiding

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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. Lacy K. Ford  
Senior Vice Provost and Dean of Graduate Studies  
and Professor of History,  
University of South Carolina

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

## 77TH ANNUAL MEETING

ADDRESS BY DR. EDNA GREENE MEDFORD

### MEMORY AND THE MEANING OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

Noted poet and essayist Adrienne Rich once wrote, “Every journey into the past is complicated by delusions, false memories, and false namings of real events.” She could have added that the past is often interpreted by those who have something to gain from the way it is recalled. It should not be surprising, then, that history, or at least its interpretation, is shaped by myth, exaggeration, imagination, self-interest, and sometimes by a misguided sense of what it is in the public interest to remember.

Historical memory of Lincoln’s proclaiming freedom for more than three million enslaved African Americans underscores this truth. One hundred and fifty years later, the proclamation and its author remain contested ground, recollected and valued differently by diverse groups of Americans. Lincoln himself bares partial responsibility for this divide. Most historians generally recognize the fact that his behavior was at times contradictory and ambiguous, even as they attempt to justify those inconsistencies. As a consequence, we are left to interpret him as we choose. How we remember him and the proclamation reflects our image of what the nation was and ought to be.

Especially in this season for commemorating the birth of black freedom, we are confronted with competing Lincoln images. A plethora of new books and countless essays celebrate the president’s decree and embrace it almost as passionately as we do the nation’s founding documents. Popular culture—from movies such as *Abraham Lincoln*, *Vampire Hunter* to the more serious Steven Spielberg movie, simply titled

*Lincoln*, to advertisements for luxury cars—reinforces the traditional view that the president was a flawless historical figure who rose above the commonplace to champion the cause of justice. Challenging these images are others that question Lincoln's entitlement to the designation "the Great Emancipator" and his having *earned* the admiration of those whom he was credited with freeing. Consider, for instance, an essay that appeared in last fall's *New York Times*, titled provocatively, "African Americans Had No Friend in Lincoln." In this controversial piece, the author writes:

Lincoln has been called the most significant friend African Americans have ever had. Perhaps he was the *best ally*. An ally may not like, respect, or care about you, but they can work effectively toward the same ends though motives may differ. Lincoln and his Proclamation are arguably the most significant allies Black people have had during our long experience on this continent. But Lincoln was no friend. And his Proclamation was no gift.

In another essay titled "The Emancipation Proclamation Myth: Was Freedom the Goal?," the author questions the extent to which the decree was a liberating document. "The Emancipation Proclamation didn't even FREE most slaves," she argues. [I]t was, essentially, a 'paper' document with little effectiveness on the institution of slavery itself. It would be much later, once the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment was ratified in 1865, that any impactful progress towards freedom for this nation's enslaved citizens would occur; and much further down history's road before the issues of equality and justice would be addressed." And in her criticism of those who are inclined to overlook any ambiguities in Lincoln's emancipation efforts, the author declares: "I do not buy into the saintly overcoat of 'the Great Emancipator' as the 16<sup>th</sup> president is memorialized in the granite monument that bears his name in Washington, D.C."

Before one dismisses such articles as the ranting of some anti-Lincoln fringe element, you should know that both authors are respected members of their professions. And they are not alone in their more critical assessment of the “Great Emancipator” narrative. What is significant as well is that many of these critics are the descendants of those who were freed by the provisions of the proclamation, a fact that has confounded Lincoln admirers.

Of course, even in Lincoln’s own time there was no consensus regarding the proclamation or his role in securing black freedom. In those days, sentiment in this regard tended to be shaped by political affiliation and philosophy and, of course, by self-interest. But even within such groups, opinion was not uniform.

When the decree was first issued in 1863, Americans rushed to either applaud or assail it. The least surprising response came from the Confederacy, where it was roundly condemned, ironically, as an immoral and malicious document. In a statement that would put modern-day political spin doctors to shame, Jefferson Davis expressed confidence that the world would condemn such a “measure by which several millions of human beings of an inferior race, peaceful and contented laborers in their sphere, are doomed to extermination.” Davis was concerned that the proclamation encouraged enslaved people to kill those who, in his estimation, had treated them well. He doubted the sincerity of Lincoln’s instructions that the enslaved “abstain from violence unless in necessary self-defense.” Davis and others in the Confederacy saw this instead as an “insidious recommendation” for “servile insurrection.” In response to the perceived danger to southern society, he threatened to charge and punish Union officers for inciting revolt among the enslaved population.

The prediction of insurrection was a recurring theme among southerners and sympathetic northerners alike. Even Lincoln's own *free* Illinois alluded to it in the state's resolution condemning his actions. Shortly after the president issued the proclamation the Illinois legislature declared it "unwarranted in military as in civil law" and a "gigantic usurpation, at once converting the war...into the crusade for the sudden, unconditional, and violent liberation of 3,000,000 negro slaves." The legislators charged that Lincoln's decree would encourage servile insurrection, "a means of warfare, the inhumanity and diabolism of which are without example in civilized warfare, and which we denounce, and which the civilized world will denounce, as an uneffaceable disgrace to the American people."

Similar arguments flowed from the Border States, whose stubborn resistance to state-implemented emancipation had frustrated Lincoln's efforts and ultimately forced him to act on his own. Their loyalty to the Union was tenuous and challenged by self-interest and the desire to maintain the institution of slavery. The reaction of the *Louisville Democrat* illustrates the sentiment of the non-Confederate, slave-holding states. With no small degree of irony, the paper announced: "We scarcely know how to express our indignation at this flagrant outrage of all Constitutional law, all human justice, all Christian feeling...To think that we, who have been the foremost in the grand march of civilization, should be so disgraced by an imbecile President as to be made to appear before the world as the encourager of insurrection, lust, arson, and murder!"

Peace Democrats and conservative Republicans throughout the Union voiced objections based on fear that such radical actions would destroy any chances that a compromise could be reached and the war brought to a speedier conclusion. "If we gently whisper "PEACE!," one contemporary suggested, "we are forthwith adjudged a traitor, and followed by the howls

of the Abolition horde...Who, save a demon, can but shudder at the results that may ensue from this damnable step of the President." The *New York Herald*, which supported the Democratic Party, cautioned its readers that such "extreme abolitionist measures" were the work of radicals who were likely to destroy the Union rather than save it. The newspaper encouraged the Lincoln administration to abandon any effort to prosecute the war on behalf of "negro emancipation" and instead fight to restore the Union and the national constitution.

Even among abolitionists, response to the proclamation varied. For the most part, they applauded the president for extending the purpose of the war. One contemporary, obviously overcome by the extraordinary implications of Lincoln's actions, compared it favorably with the Sermon on the Mount. "It will...for all time be pointed at as an instrument the most wonderful in consequences and benign in influence that was ever given to the world by human agency," he proclaimed.

The president's critics among the abolitionists expressed concern that he had not gone far enough—he had freed those slaves in areas where he had no control, and left enslaved those that were presumably under his jurisdiction. William Lloyd Garrison's *Liberator*, accusing Lincoln of possessing neither "high principle" nor "eminent wisdom," chided him for preferring to "scotch the snake, instead of killing it."

But it was African Americans who offered the most poignant assessment of Lincoln's proclamation. For the prewar free, the fervent desire to see the end of slavery grew from their close association with the institution (some of them had been enslaved themselves) and from the realization that they could not improve their own status as long as any African American was connected with a servile institution. Although ostensibly free, they had suffered from the inability to participate in the



political process, even in most areas of the North. Furthermore, they were denied economic opportunities and refused equal access to social institutions. In other words, they were Americans who had been stripped of any right to think of themselves as or be thought by others as such. Although they disagreed with Lincoln's decision to exempt certain areas of the South, they believed that the proclamation opened the door to universal emancipation. Frederick Douglass, the best known (and perhaps, most influential) among a group of black leaders of the period, thought it "a blunder" that Lincoln did not declare freedom everywhere. "But even in this omission of the Proclamation," he argued, "the evil is more seeming than real. When Virginia is a free state, Maryland cannot be a slave state...Slavery must stand or fall together. Strike it at either extreme...and it dies."

As the beneficiaries of Lincoln's promised freedom, African Americans had the greatest reason to praise the proclamation and its author. And they did. In the North, celebrations followed the announcement, with resolutions passed honoring Lincoln and also those freedom fighters, such as John Brown, who had given their lives for the cause. But free men and women were not so naïve that they misunderstood Lincoln's motivations for issuing the document. The New York-based *Weekly Anglo-African* declared the proclamation "simply a war measure...an instrument for crushing, hurting, injuring, and crippling the enemy. It is per se no more humanitarian than a hundred pounder cannon. It seeks to deprive the enemy of arms and legs, muscles and sinews, used by them to procure food and raiment and to throw up fortifications." But the black newspaper also recognized that the decree had the potential to inspire flight from slavery. Since early on in the conflict African-American men and women had seized the opportunity presented by the war to flee from their

bondage. Lincoln's proclamation only strengthened their resolve to liberate themselves. The decree was likened to "a pillar of flame, beckoning them to the dreamed of promise of freedom! Bidding them leap from chattel-hood to manhood, from slavery to freedom."

Throughout the North, African Americans regarded the proclamation as the avenue by which dignity and respect would be restored to those who had been denied these basic rights by slavery. Marital unions, heretofore made a mockery of by forced separation, would now be recognized by law. Black women subject to sexual abuse by their owners and any white males placed in their path, would, at least in law, be accorded the same protections (albeit not the courtesies) of white women. Fathers and mothers could exercise the natural rights of parents, protecting their children and imbuing them with the values of their community. African Americans believed that freedom would end "oppression, cruelty, and outrage, founded on complexion," and ensure "unerring justice."

Frederick Douglass saw the proclamation in similar fashion. In an address at the Cooper Institute a few days after it was issued, he declared the decree to be "the greatest event of our nation's history." Since January first, the nation had pledged itself to protect all Americans irrespective of color, and in doing so had given black men and women a "stake in the safety, property, honor, and glory of a common country." In Douglass' estimation, all Americans, white and black, were liberated by Lincoln's edict. While some criticized the president's assertion that the proclamation was being issued out of military necessity, Douglass viewed it as a "grand *moral* necessity." If some thought the proclamation mere "ink and paper," he challenged them to make it "iron, lead and fire, by the prompt employment of the negro's arm in this contest."

Recognizing the potential for freedom that the war represented, black

men had pressed for their use as combatants from the very beginning, but president and Congress had rejected their participation in what was considered at that time a “white man’s war.” The irony of the country now *needing* black men to win the war did not escape the attention of African Americans. “The skill of our generals and the bravery of our soldiers [have] been tried, the strength of our resources has been pushed to the utmost,” the *Anglo-African* noted. “[W]e have in the field an army as large as that of Xerxes, and on the water, ships in thousands, and yet all these do not prevail, and our tried and trusted ruler calls upon the negro ‘to come to the rescue!’”

Of course, before Union victory could be declared, nearly 200,000 African Americans would enlist in military service; 38,000 of them would give their lives clad in Union blue. At Port Hudson (Louisiana), Battery Wagner (here in South Carolina), at Chaffin’s Farm and the Battle of the Crater (Virginia) and in numerous other engagements, African-American soldiers showed that they had earned the right to be accorded whatever was due to loyal Americans.

When Lincoln arrived in the defeated Confederate capital on April 4, 1865, African American residents of the city greeted him with unrestrained joy. Observers described the scene in which women and men surrounded the president and thanked him for their freedom; some of them dropped to their knees in reverence. “There is no describing the scene along the route,” reported black Civil War correspondent Thomas Morris Chester. “The colored population was wild with enthusiasm. Old men thanked God in a very boisterous manner, and old women shouted upon the pavement as high as they had ever done at a religious revival.” Lincoln had entered the city as the leader of the victorious Union; African Americans, who were now freed by that victory, welcomed him as savior and friend.

Just over a week later, when Booth's bullet cut down the president, African Americans mourned along with the rest of the country. But their grief was mixed with apprehension. Lincoln had represented promise and hope. Now, suddenly, their future appeared uncertain. Legend has it when former slave Charlotte Scott learned of his death she exclaimed that black people had lost their best friend on earth. Freed by her owner a year before the proclamation took affect, she nevertheless embraced Lincoln as her emancipator and pledged to contribute to a fund that would erect a monument in his memory. Her five dollars would be the first funds collected to erect a memorial, paid for almost entirely by freedmen and women. Thus was born the Lincoln of legend, an image that would endure to this day among many white Americans but less so among African Americans. For the next several decades, black leaders would invoke the name of the martyred president to inspire their people to earn the respect of the nation and to remind white Americans that Lincoln had promised freedom and that the promise should be honored. For a while, their actions strengthened the "Great Emancipator" image.

So how and when did the African-American view of the martyred president evolve from savior and friend to pragmatic politician? Doubtless, greater exposure to and a better understanding of the larger emancipation narrative is one factor. Indoctrinated with the idea that "Lincoln freed the slaves," (a narrow, incomplete perspective promulgated by both scholars and lay people throughout much of the last 150 years) African Americans learned that the story, as is usually the case with history, was far more complex. They heard that the president, although an anti-slavery advocate for most of his life, was no abolitionist until slavery plunged the nation into civil war and threatened to shatter the Union. They learned that Lincoln had been a gradualist who preferred that slavery die a slow, natural death;

that he had met with a group of African-American men shortly before issuing the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation in September 1862 and had suggested that the race problem in America could be resolved if black people accepted colonization (“voluntary deportation,” in his words). They learned that at Charleston, Illinois, during the 1858 debates with incumbent senator Stephen Douglas, he had declared himself no champion of the rights of black men and women, except in regard to their right to benefit from their labor. Although African-American leaders had always held a nuanced view of Lincoln—Frederick Douglass had suggested in 1876 in his speech at the dedication of the Freedmen’s Memorial that he was “the white man’s president”—they chose to embrace the “Great Emancipator” image, believing that doing so advanced black civil rights.

The image of Lincoln held by freedom’s first generation did not face significant challenge until the 1930s, when the Great Depression and disillusionment with the Republican Party encouraged a reassessment of the president and his proclamation. Interesting enough, the change in attitude was led by the former slaves themselves. Crushed by poverty and demoralized by discrimination, they began to question the inadequacies of emancipation. “[They] went and turned us loose, just like a passel of cattle, and didn’t show us nothin’ or give us nothin’,” one man observed. “[There] was acres and acres of land not in use, and lots of timber in dis country. [They] should a give each one of us a little farm and let us get out timber and build houses.” Another suggested that the president had given the enslaved people freedom “without giving us any chance to live to ourselves.” Freedmen and women were compelled to depend on former slave owners for employment, food and clothing. The situation was hardly an improvement over their lives in bondage. In the freedman’s estimation,

“Lincoln done but little for the negro race and from a living standpoint, nothing.” Jacob Thomas sarcastically declared that he had “always thought a lot of Lincoln ’cause he had a heap of faith in de [black man] ter think dat he could live on nothin’ at all.”

Of course, not all, perhaps not even most, African Americans at that time viewed Lincoln negatively. William Henry Towns of Alabama had heard the dissenting voices, the revisionist narrative, and had not been swayed by them. “Some say that Abe wasn’t interested so much in freein’ the slaves as he was in savin’ the Union,” he offered. “Don’t make no difference, he sho’ done a big thing....Any man that tries to help humanity is a good man.” Another freedman was similarly positive in his assessment. To his thinking, the president was a man who “aimed to do good, but a man who never got to it....his intentions were good, and if he had lived he would have done more good.”

Disillusionment with the Republican Party further weakened the bond between the president and the African-American community. By the 1920s and ’30s, a series of events had helped to alienate African Americans from the party of Lincoln, including the Republican Party’s support for white supremacists such as Judge John Parker, who had been nominated to the United States Supreme Court. When, in 1934, Robert Vann, editor of the popular black newspaper the *Pittsburgh Courier*, advised black people to “turn Lincoln’s picture to the wall; the debt has been paid,” many African Americans were ready to oblige.

The reassessment of Lincoln also reflected the desire of African Americans to acknowledge their own agency during the Civil War. By the early twentieth century, in an effort to balance the emancipation narrative, scholars (black ones in particular) had begun to write about black freedom from the perspective of the freed. They documented the role played by

African-American soldiers and sailors who helped to preserve the Union and free enslaved people. Black spies, scouts, and fugitives from slavery replaced the image of passive men and women waiting to be liberated. At the height of the Civil Rights Movement, Lerone Bennett, senior editor of *Ebony Magazine*, would ask the question: "Was Abe Lincoln a White Supremacist?" Bennett's answer was that our 16<sup>th</sup> president shared the racial views of his contemporaries and spent the first half of his presidency attempting to preserve slavery. He would offer a book-length version of this thesis thirty-two years later when he published *Forced into Glory: Abraham Lincoln's White Dream*. In Bennett's view, the "Great Emancipator" would have been willing to see slavery continue into the twentieth century.

This indictment of the president and emancipation attracted the indignation of many Lincoln scholars and admirers but won support among those who believed that more than a century of giving him exclusive credit for black freedom denied the role of everyone else. Within that camp, however, were those who took the extreme position that the president deserved no credit at all or played only a cursory role in emancipation. To that extent, they had succumbed to the same excesses of those they criticized. They failed to recognize that black freedom involved an unstated partnership between the president and the enslaved. Lincoln had issued the proclamation because he realized that to secure victory would necessitate removing the enslaved labor force as an advantage to the Confederacy. In addition, he could use black men to strengthen the Union army.

As early as August 1863, Lincoln had acknowledged the centrality of black military support in a letter written to Illinois friend James Conkling, who had invited him to speak at a gathering of Illinois Republicans in

Springfield. Although the pressures in Washington prevented him from accepting the invitation, Lincoln took the opportunity to respond to his critics who were pressuring him to rescind the proclamation. "You say you will not fight to free negroes," he wrote. "Some of them seem willing to fight for you." Anticipating a future when Union victory would have been won and all men would be called to account for their actions, he foresaw that "there will be some black men who can remember that, with silent tongue, and clenched teeth, and steady eye, and well poised bayonet, they have helped mankind on to this great consummation." Contrarily, he feared that there would be certain white men who would be "unable to forget that, with malignant heart, and deceitful speech" they had sought to disrupt and destroy the Union.

Both camps would do well to embrace that balance which attempts to do justice to all groups and individuals that assisted in the birth of black freedom, be it the president, the "radical" Republicans in Congress, abolitionist leaders, the military, and not the least of these, African Americans themselves. Only by broadening the emancipation narrative will we acquire a fuller, more accurate understanding and appreciation for what it took to transform men and women from legally-defined property to acknowledged human beings. And in doing so we are likely to increase African-American appreciation for Lincoln's role and the proclamation's significance.



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

**DIARY OF ROBERT BEVERLEY HERBERT,  
1931–1974**

Five manuscript volumes, 1 January 1931–24 February 1974, of the diary of Columbia (S.C.) attorney and businessman Robert Beverley Herbert (1879–1974) document his daily activities, record his comments on and observations about local, national and world events and personalities, and also contain scattered reminiscences of his boyhood growing up on a farm in Fauquier County, Virginia. Although Herbert started his diary when he was fifty-one years old, later in life than most diarists, he was remarkably faithful to the task of making regular entries, rarely missing more than a day or a week during the forty-three years he maintained his diary. Even during his final illness, in his ninety-fifth year, he recorded his daily thoughts and observations. In the last entry of the fifth diary volume, written 24 February 1974, two weeks before his death, he wrote: “It is a beautiful Sunday morning with a lot of Feb flowers blooming.”

Throughout the four decades that he kept his diary, Herbert consistently recorded details about specific facets of his life: his family, especially his wife, children and brothers, but also other members— uncles and aunts, cousins, and in-laws; his many friends and acquaintances; his law practice; his investments in real estate and the stock market; his leisure and social involvement, particularly hunting and fishing, card games, and his attendance at meetings of the Kosmos Club and other local organizations; his gardening activities; local weather conditions and how they affected him; and local, state, national and world politics and

politicians. Although Herbert does not explain why he decided to keep a diary, his first entry, a review of his family and business life as of 1 January 1931, offers a clue. Even though the country was suffering from the economic depression that began with the stock market crash in 1929, Herbert wrote, "I have no complaint to make." He and his family enjoyed good health; his four children were successful in school; and the business of his law firm, Herbert & Dial, "has been remarkably good considering the fact that I spent one fourth of the year running for Governor and another fourth working in the legislature." In contrast, "Conditions in South Carolina are distinctly bad—both agriculture & the textile industry are much depressed and there is no telling when they will improve." Herbert apparently wanted to chronicle the events of an uncertain time in order to have a written record of changes he observed in his own life as well as in the life of his community and state. When he made the first entry in the fourth volume of his diary, on 11 April 1957, he reflected on what chronicling his life for twenty-six years meant to him: "On looking back over...[the diary,] I am impressed by the fact that both my troubles and those of the country and indeed of the world seem always present. If the diaries serve no other purpose they should remind me that I must not expect to be free from the troubles and cares of one kind and another and that most of them will pass away."

The importance of the Herbert diary is not simply the significant period of its coverage—from the dark days of the Great Depression, through the equally uncertain years of World War II, to the decades of remarkable change that swept over post-war America—but that it also portrays the reactions of an educated, politically active, socially involved South Carolinian to the forces that were reshaping the South as a result of the New Deal policies of Franklin D. Roosevelt and the evolving Civil Rights

movement that would, before Herbert's death, bring about the integration of public schools and guarantee the right to vote in local, state, and national elections to all people. Herbert, long a champion of legal and civil rights for African Americans, applauded the protection of the franchise but, as an attorney trained in the law a generation after Reconstruction, he was reluctant to accept the actions of the United States Supreme Court in overturning school segregation. Herbert's diary also complements the large collection of his papers previously acquired by the South Caroliniana Library. Together, the papers and the diary provide a valuable resource for scholars of twentieth-century South Carolina politics and history.

A Virginian by birth, and proudly so, Robert Beverley Herbert was a prominent resident of Columbia (S.C.) for more than three-quarters of a century. He entered South Carolina College in September 1897 to pursue the study of law. As a student, he was active in the Law Association and served as president in 1899; he was also president of the German Club, 1898; a member of the Clariosophic Literary Society and on the Board of *The Carolinian*, the college's literary magazine; played fullback on the football team; and was listed in the *Garnet & Black* in 1899 as "Best all-round man." In later years, he often referred to his college days in diary entries. In an extended entry dated 3 August 1946, he recalled some of his college pranks. "Then at the S.C. College I was a disorderly & disturbing influence—set an alarm clock to go off during chapel service, sang the hymns in a falsetto voice, tried to shoot out the arc light on the campus & did nearly every thing else I could to give trouble." After attending the Carolina-Clemson football game on 20 October 1949, a game he especially enjoyed because Carolina won 27 to 13, Herbert remembered his experiences against Clemson a half-century earlier. The game "carried me back to the three Clemson games I played in & we lost

all three by ever increasing scores [6-18, 0-24, 0-34] and it didn't look as if Carolina would ever beat them."

Herbert graduated with a law degree in 1899, was admitted to the Bar in 1900, and then joined the law office of John Trimmier Sloan, Jr. (1846–1909), a prominent Columbia attorney who had married Jane Beverley, Herbert's mother's sister, in 1882. Jane B. Sloan (1856–1893) and Rebecca B. Herbert (1855–1892) were daughters of Robert Beverley (1822–1901) and Jane Eliza Carter (1821–1915) of Avenel, Fauquier County, Virginia. Rebecca Beverley married William Pinkney Herbert in 1876 and together they had six children: Edward (1877–1959); Robert Beverley (1879–1974); Rebecca Beverley (1882–1891); William Pinkney (1883–1973); Guy Fairfax (1889–1971); and John Carlisle (1891–1892). When Rebecca died 22 January 1892, soon after the birth of John Carlisle Herbert, her surviving children were left to the care of relatives. R. Beverley spent much of his time after his mother's death with his grandfather Beverley, especially during summers and at Christmas, and would often on the anniversary of Robert Beverley's birth, 4 July, record some memory of him. "This was Grand Pa Beverleys birthday I believe 145 years ago today....He was poorly educated but had a lot of sense....He had a big influence on me and I dream about him more often than anyone else I have known," Herbert wrote on 4 July 1966. Six years later, on 4 July 1972, he wrote: "I think of the old man very often. I believe he had the most commanding personality of anyone I have known with the possible exception of Sen. B.R. Tillman."

Herbert established his own family when he married Georgia Rucker Hull, the daughter of James M. Hull, an Augusta, Georgia, physician, and his wife, Mary Lyon, on 25 August 1915. Typical of the diary entries written on the anniversary of their marriage was one dated 1932. "Seventeen

years ago today...Georgia and I were married in Augusta. I believe we have had more genuine happiness and contentment than we dared hope—we have enjoyed reasonably good health, have four...healthy children, a good home and owe no money.” When Herbert began his diary on 1 January 1931, he described his and Georgia’s four children: “Beverley [Robert Beverley, Jr.] is musical and does nearly everything easily. Jim [James Hull] is probably the heartiest member of the family. He is an enthusiastic boy scout...[and] is...steady & reliable. Georgia is a lovely little girl, very pretty, gentle and sweet in her manners. She does very well at school and in her music. Mary Baldwin is the serious member of the family. Life is a serious business to her and she lives with an eye to the future.”

His Virginia roots also constituted a large portion of R. Beverley Herbert’s diary entries. In 1920, he had bought his brothers’ interest in his family’s farm, Woodside, where he had lived until September 1892, when he went away to boarding school. In 1935, he purchased Avenel, the estate that had belonged to his grandfather Beverley. He improved the houses on both places and rented Woodside to tenants until about 1940, when his son Jim, who graduated from Princeton in June of that year, decided he wanted to farm the property. While on an extended visit to Woodside in August 1943, Herbert decided to “write a little of the history & my early memory of this place.” In five long pages, written over several days, he outlined the history of the property, detailed the additions to the property, chronicled some of the neighborhood stories, and recalled some of the local “characters” he had known. He also related some of his own memories of growing up at Woodside. “I was not very happy here as a child,” he wrote, “due perhaps to the fact that I was quite serious minded and it disturbed me that we were in debt most of the time & had

nothing....My older brother [Edward] and I cut the wood, brought in the water, fed the chickens & horses, worked the garden, & milked the cows. When I was ten years old I thinned corn from sun to sun for 75 cents.” Later in life, Herbert, encouraged by his daughter Georgia, a talented reporter and writer, wrote stories about his Virginia childhood and sent them to the Fauquier *Democrat*, the county newspaper, where many were published. He revised and rewrote the stories, organized them topically, and on 1 July 1968 received two copies of *Life on a Virginia Farm*, a book published by the newspaper company. “It is better than I thought and I was so interested in reading it I sat up half the night....Except for Georgia Hart’s interest and work it never would have seen the light of day.”

Of all the topics that Herbert regularly included in his diary, his observations on politics and politicians are the most detailed and insightful. His interest, and later his involvement in politics, was a natural extension of his law practice. Christie Benet (1879–1951), with whom he was associated from 1902 until 1906, in the firm Herbert and Benet, dabbled in local politics and was appointed, in 1918, to serve in the United States Senate after the death of Benjamin R. Tillman. William Elliott, Jr. (1872–1943), partner in the firm Elliott and Herbert from 1909 to 1916, had served as the state’s Code Commissioner from 1901 to 1911, and was responsible for editing and publishing the acts passed by the state legislature. Herbert himself represented the South Carolina Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Immigration on two trips abroad, in 1904 to Scotland and in 1906 to England. Herbert served as president of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce, 1911–1912, and, in that office, associated with both local and state politicians. Herbert, however did not seek public office until 1928 when he was elected a member of the House of Representatives from Richland County and served during the two

sessions of the Seventy-eighth General Assembly (8 January–16 March 1929; 14 January–5 April 1930). He then entered the race for governor in 1930. Herbert finished sixth in a field of eight candidates with 17,102 votes (7.3% of the total) in a contest eventually won by Ibra C. Blackwood.

R. Beverley Herbert's interest in holding public office was due, at least partially, to his belief that the state was so poorly served by those who had traditionally held office. Cole L. Blease was a particular target of his disdain. In his entry of 16 April 1931, Herbert, the attorney for the husband in a child custody suit brought by the wife, was highly critical of the wife's attorney, Cole L. Blease, who had accused the husband of bragging that he would have the case continued indefinitely, rather than allow it to come to trial. Herbert denied that there had been any delay on his client's behalf and asserted "to...[Blease] that sort of fluff is the practice of law for he really knows nothing about law except perhaps a smattering of criminal law. Really how the Good God (or the Devil) could have contrived to combine so much of vulgarity, ignorance, and bumptiousness in one individual passes comprehension—and he a governor and a U.S. Senator. Verily South Carolina thou art fallen on evil days."

During the summer of 1932, Herbert decided to run again for a seat in the South Carolina House. "Today the campaign opens at Eastover with 24 candidates for the house," he wrote on 27 July. On 10 August he noted: "The State carries this morning a very nice heading on my candidacy & letter from Dr. Geo. B. Cromer. The Greenville Piedmont, Calhoun Times, Beaufort paper and others have been very good about endorsing me....Certainly for the little service I have rendered I have gotten far more notice than I deserve. If I am elected I shall surely try to do something for S.C." And in his diary entry for 21 August, he recounted the dramatic events of the final stop in the campaign, a public meeting in Olympia, a

mill community in Columbia. Herbert arrived just in time to hear the last part of gubernatorial candidate Cole Blease's speech. Blease, Herbert learned later, had "warned the voters against corporation lawyers with tax programs in the interest of corporations." One of the candidates for a house seat, incumbent Legare Bates, "gave the same warning after his speech. I asked him if he referred to me," Herbert recorded, "and he said he had. I tried to reason with him but he said I was a candidate for corporations & my tax plan was for them. It appeared to me that he intended insult and I struck him & a fist fight ensued....we clinched and fell to the ground and his father kicked me in [the] chest while I was on the ground which was the only serious injury I got." The next day, Herbert related, "the story goes that Bates & his brother & father all took part in the fracas. I had so much blood in my eyes that I couldn't see but I thought someone was hitting me a mighty lot in the face...." A few days later, at a special campaign meeting held at Hopkins, Bates surprised Herbert by offering a public apology for his actions. "Later," Herbert wrote, "he took me unawares and offered me his hand and I shook hands with him." Although Herbert did not garner sufficient votes to win outright in the first primary, he was among those candidates elected in a run-off. "Well, I was elected," he wrote on 15 September, "receiving about 7500 votes of the 10500 cast. Thornwell McMaster...[led] the ticket with myself, [Richard Ivanhoe] Lane, [Dewitt Palmer] Cloaninger & [John Edward] Edens also elected in the order named....I am glad it is over and I don't think I shall try my luck in politics again." In the Eightieth General Assembly, Herbert served during the first session, 10 January–17 May 1933, and the second session, 9 January–14 April 1934. After the first day of the 1933 session, Herbert observed: "Yesterday the Legislature met....On the whole it is a stranger body of men than heretofore." On 20 January he noted, "It has



begun to look as if the Legislature will run a long time due to the fact that there are a lot of important questions to solve and no leadership.” Near the end of the session, on 14 May, Herbert lamented, “No adjournment yet...In the last few days most of the things done have been undone. God help this state. The men in the legislature—many of them are worthy of respect individually[—]but collectively and as a body they are hopeless.” The second session began on 9 January 1934 and Herbert noted, “the long grind has begun.” In his diary entry for 16 February, Herbert wrote: “We have [had] a busy & turbulent week in the House. The committee appointed by [Speaker of the House James Breeden] Gibson to investigate the tax commission has reported and tried as far as it could to besmirch the commission. I think by calling attention to its deficiencies that I took some of the sting out of it.”

“Last week I introduced in the legislature...my bill on county government,” Herbert wrote on 25 February, “and [it] has met with a good deal of approval. It would take county budgets and local county legislation out of the general assembly and would also provide a more efficient county government.” Herbert did consider another run for the House of Representatives in the summer of 1934, but, as he wrote in his diary on 15 June, “After talking it over with [B.M.] Edwards & Heyward [Gibbes] who advised me strongly against it, I decided not to run for the house.” On 8 July, he confided in his diary: “I am entirely satisfied to be out of politics.”

Although R. Beverley Herbert sought public office only once after he ended his term in the House in 1934, he never lost his passion for politics; however, he preferred to comment on the policies of office holders, from the president of the United States to Columbia’s city officials, rather than run for elective office himself. He did enter the race for the United States Senate in 1960 when he campaigned against Strom Thurmond as a matter

of principle, even though he realized he had little chance of winning. He frequently recorded his thoughts and observations, typically critical in nature, about national politics throughout his diary. Just after the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt in November 1932, Herbert remarked: "In my humble judgment...[the election's outcome] is a just rebuke to the utter lack of leadership shown by the republican party during the past twelve years. They & this country had had a chance for real constructive world leadership but they turned their back on it." In his entry for 26 February 1933, Herbert observed, "The country is surely in a mess and where it will all end Heaven only knows—Michigan banks closed—Maryland banks closed. I would not be surprised if the President had to declare all banks closed for a week of reorganization. It is surely a grand chance for the democrats—they can't do much worse than the republicans have done." When President Roosevelt ordered all banks to close, Herbert was shocked. He wrote on 8 March, "well it looks as if the world has popped wide open this time—every bank in the United States closed by order of the President and many of them will never open again." Herbert, in his diary entry for 16 May, observed, "From present appearances Franklin Ro[o]sevelt has followed a very bold course both at home and abroad and he seems to have Congress & especially the people with him. He is undoubtedly a master politician surrounded by a very competent group of technical advisers." By the fall of 1933, however, Herbert was beginning to question the wisdom of the President's program. He recorded on 5 November, "Who ever lived in such a time. Almost every morning the President raises the price of gold and the dollar slips a few more points on the foreign market....It has begun to look as if the new deal may be a bad deal and that the Ro[o]sevelt remedy may be worse than the disease." Three weeks later, Herbert recorded his increasing pessimism about the

President's policies: "Well, Ro[o]sevelt is still deflating the dollar. It all seems madness to me but maybe we will live through it somehow." On the local scene, "Richland County has nineteen thousand people drawing government support and we are training more & more every day. Where it is all to end God only knows. Will it be Revolution, *Red Revolution* [?] no one knows." In a diary entry dated 18 November 1934, Herbert described a meeting of the Kosmos Club held in his home the previous evening where a paper was presented on the issue of soil erosion. "The meeting resulted in a kind of argument over the New Deal and the obligation of the National Government to keep the soil from washing away." Herbert revealed his view of the issue, and in so doing, explained his increasing unease with the policies of the Roosevelt administration. "To me who thinks with Thos Jefferson that that government governs best which governs least[,] it is a far cry to thinking that government should take the worn out lands of Fairfield County & keep them from washing." In Herbert's view, private enterprise would and should pay for such endeavors "if & when government so administers the affairs of the country to make it profitable to care for land...." Herbert did admit, "the New Deal has won an overwhelming election[,] has created a certain activity[,] has restored the banks (I think that was a good stroke) & raised prices but at what cost. I used to think we had a country—now I doubt it."

After the reelection of Roosevelt in 1936, Herbert's criticism of the New Deal continued, especially after the president attempted to increase the size of the Supreme Court. On 22 August 1937, Herbert recorded that "Congress adjourned yesterday with a big row on in democratic ranks & talk of recrimination against the South because the Southern senators have opposed the New Deal. I fully realize that I am inclined perhaps too far to the conservative side so my opinion must be discounted but I confess

that I think much of the new deal legislation half baked, ill[-]considered and I look upon the curtailing of Roosevelt[']s power as a good thing.” Increasingly, however, after 1936 Herbert’s longer diary entries focused on international affairs, rather than domestic politics. Typical of his comments are the ones he wrote on 10 October 1937. “The world clouds are a plenty dark this morning. Mussolini has declared full sympathy for Japan and has also declared he will support the fachists in Spain. It looks to me as if war is inevitable—it may not come now or next month but it looks nearly certain.” He also believed that “this country can not keep out of a world conflagration and for that reason should have joined and supported the league of nations.” Herbert’s opinion about the inevitability of war was reinforced by the aggression of Germany and Italy in 1938. In his 15 January 1939 diary entry, Herbert noted: “As fast as they get through with one crisis in Europe they start another. First Munich, then Mussolini starts to get a slice of France & now they say the rebels are about to win in Spain & give the country to Mussolini & so it goes.” He also acknowledged that he had “felt ever since the world war that we are a great world power & we owe a duty to do our part to see that our fellow countries...are not plundered by brigands. It is quite apparent that liberty must be won in every generation.” On 1 September 1939, Herbert wrote, “*War*, Well it has come, but somehow bad as it is it does not seem so terrible as it did in anticipation. As I write this a news boy is crying ‘Extra, Hitler causes European war.’ Anything can happen but I cannot believe the cause of right and justice is to be lost and that Hitler & Stalin are to dominate the world.” Ten days later, Herbert confided in his diary, “The war has depressed me fearfully and try as I can I can not get it out of mind.” For the next six years, Herbert chronicled the twists and turns of the world war in his diary. “The Germans are in Paris!,” he wrote on 15 June 1940.

“There is a good chance they will be in London before 1<sup>st</sup> Oct. It is a terrible time....” And on 17 August, Herbert recorded: “The draft bill has passed and both Jim & Beverley may be drafted....they have shown themselves steady & dependable & ready to work and I feel will give a good account of themselves....” Both sons were recent college graduates: Beverley from the University of South Carolina with a bachelor’s degree in 1939 and a law degree in 1941, and Jim from Princeton in June 1940. “Today Jim leaves ‘Woodside’ for camp at Fortress Monroe,” Herbert recorded on 20 August 1941. “It is the hardest thing I have ever done—to let Jim leave the farms and go to the army.” A few months later, on 24 October 1941, Herbert wrote, “Beverley leaves this morning for Charleston to go into the naval service....I shall miss him greatly....” And on 12 November, Herbert noted: “Jim flew over yesterday with ‘Pappy’ Hatfield of the famous W.Va. clan...[he] has gone regularly into the flying service.” When Japan attacked the United States naval base at Pearl Harbor, Herbert was not only concerned about the future of the nation, but also the safety of his sons. “The world has turned upside down, Herbert reported on 13 December, “We are at war with Japan and have been terribly beaten in the Pacific....” He predicted that the war would “be a long hard fight—perhaps five years perhaps ten.” Of course the thought of my sons is uppermost in my mind with Beverley in the Navy & Jim in the air force—what will happen to them, will they come through—no one can tell.”

Herbert continued his usual routine, in so far as possible, during the war years. He continued to go to his office, tend his garden, visit his friends, attend meetings of the Kosmos Club, and slip away to hunt or fish when possible. He also spent considerable time working to improve the lives of African Americans in South Carolina. Herbert sought to help ameliorate some of the harsh conditions under which African Americans lived by

helping with existing institutions that provided medical care, educational opportunities, and legal assistance. "Yesterday I attended the meeting of the board of trustees of the Good Samaritan Waverley Hospital," he wrote in his diary on 11 March 1942. "Poor negroes! They are given only the crumbs that fall from the white mans table. I shall try to do something for them—more than I am doing." In May, at the Richland County Convention of the Democratic Party, he did try to do more. On 5 May, he wrote, "Yesterday...I attended the County convention where Heyward Gibbes, Dave Robinson & I offered a resolution permitting negroes to vote in the democratic primary which was overwhelmingly defeated." Later that month, he, Gibbes, and Robinson sent a statement to the local papers outlining their "reasons for letting negroes vote in the democratic primary. The statement was written almost entirely by Heyward Gibbes, the one I had prepared was too argumentative." After the statement was published, Herbert wrote in his diary on 20 May, "Our statement...was given obscure position and didn't make much splash." In late October, Herbert noted in his diary: "I accepted the chairmanship of the committee for the State on Interracial Co-operation. Heyward Gibbes is heading up the organization for Columbia which is a big help." On 10 December, the Committee on Interracial Cooperation held a conference in Columbia, but according to Herbert's diary entry for 13 December, "we had present very few representative white people—many representative negroes." Even though Herbert had written numerous letters to the "leading newspapers calling attention to the importance of race understandings[,] but no attention was paid to it. It is very hard to get anywhere," he lamented. Nonetheless, Herbert continued to work for racial justice. He attended another interracial meeting at Trinity Church on 9 February 1943 and also attended a meeting of the board of Good Samaritan Waverley Hospital. "I

have gotten a lot of pleasure out of my work with the negroes....it helps my faith in the brotherhood of man and in the government of our great country." The next interracial meeting, Herbert noted in his diary entry for 28 March, produced "a larger attendance, especially of white people, than I had hoped for & the meeting went well."

Lawyer Herbert also represented African-American clients from time to time, especially when he thought the client was a victim of an injustice. In early March 1943, he represented Thomas C. Paris, an African American, in Federal District Court in Charleston before Judge J. Waites Waring, who had served on the Federal bench for just over a year. Herbert explained the situation in his diary entry for 2 March 1943. Herbert argued that bond in the case should not be estreated because Paris had not appeared in court when required to do so. He also represented Paris "without compensation because it involves the conduct of an officer of the court. To my astonishment," Herbert wrote, "the Judge ordered the bond estreated & forfeited altho I had affidavits from most reliable people that District Attorney Sapp had said that Paris need not appear unless notified and that he had received no such notice....I don't think I have ever been so outraged." After Paris was convicted, but before Judge Waring passed sentence, Herbert confided in his diary, on 28 May, "I feel I made a mistake in representing him. He would have been better off in the hands of a more experienced [criminal] lawyer...." In his diary entry for the next day, Herbert extended his comments on the Paris case. "The more I see of negroes the more I feel the injustice of the way they are treated. Nearly all of my friends talk about Mrs. Ro[o]sevelt & condemn her advanced position. She is a great person. It takes courage to do what she is doing. She is the spear head in the fight in America for equal rights of men." In the Paris case, Herbert appealed Judge Waring's decision to require

forfeiture of the bond to the Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond and won. When he was notified by wire of the outcome, he wrote in his diary on 2 August, "My sense of the rightness of things was quite correct."

R. Beverley Herbert was pleased when he learned in April 1944 the United States Supreme Court ruled in *Smith v. Allwright* that the primary elections held by the Democratic Party in many southern states, with the intention of disenfranchising African Americans, was unconstitutional. He recounted in his diary entry of 14 April: "Two years ago almost at the risk of personal safety I tried to get the democratic state convention to study the matter but the[y] would not even consider it, and they will continue the same blind course as they did before the civil war." A few days later, on 18 April, he noted, "S.C. Extra Session of the legislature is making all kinds of a fool of itself on the race question." After the special session adjourned, he recorded on 23 April, "it...[was] a disgraceful affair and the intemperate language used makes one almost wonder if this state may drive on to race riots & almost civil war." The political rhetoric from the legislative session impacted the discussions at the May meeting of the interracial committee. "Yesterday we had our interracial meeting," Herbert wrote on 19 May, "and some of the best of the colored members talked at length about the outrageous attitude of politicians and the public in general toward them and said there would be violence...perhaps there should be—will have to be before the white people wake up and treat a half million human beings—colored South Carolinians with some degree of decency."

During the final six months of World War II, Herbert peppered his diary with headlines from the war fronts: "The Americans have crossed the Rhine!!" [10 March]; "Mussolini executed by a firing squad!" [30 April]; "Adolph Hitler dead!" [2 May]; "Berlin surrendered!" [3 May]; "Germany surrendered!!!" [8 May]; and "V.J. night" [14 August]. At seven o'clock in



the evening of 14 August, Herbert was in a store in downtown Columbia where he “heard the voice of the President announcing that Japan had surrendered.” On his way home, he listened to “the siren & whistles” blowing in celebration. “My first thought is thankfulness that it is over and my second is wonderment that we came through it so well,” he recorded that evening. By the end of 1945, his two sons and his son-in-law were back from foreign service and, in his first entry of the new year [3 January 1946], Herbert remarked, “Having my sons safely out of the war is as great a blessing as one can have.”

In the post-war years, Herbert’s diary entries focused primarily on family, friends, his law practice, and his Virginia properties, but his interest in politics and international relations did not wane. On 7 August 1946, he noted the reelection of Virginia’s senior United States Senator Harry Byrd—“I like him personally and he is a good friend of mine.” He also commented on South Carolina’s gubernatorial race. “The election was [Strom] Thurmond & [James C.] McLeod & [Ransome J.] Williams with the first two far in the lead,” he wrote in his diary on 19 August, just after the first primary election. Thurmond won the runoff and, when he was inaugurated on 21 January 1947, Herbert observed that his “long address...showed that he has thought about government a good deal and if he will keep the interest of the state first in mind he will make a good governor.” In April, Governor Thurmond confirmed Herbert’s expectation when he appointed Herbert’s old friend Wyndham Manning as Superintendent of the State Penitentiary. “It is one of the most encouraging appointments I have seen and I hope it will correct conditions in that institution. Several years ago, I made an investigation out there (Dr. Robt Gibbes & Rev. Branwell Bennett assisting me) and came to the conclusion that terrible beatings were fairly common.” He was also a close observer

of foreign affairs. On 14 March 1947, he wrote: "The world situation is surely complicated. The Russians and the communists continue to act up. They terrorize, bribe and prosel[y]te in all countries and for the U.S. to have hands off in Greece and Turkey means the communists will take them over and take the Mediterranean Sea. On the other hand, it looks to the Russians that we are trying to surround them."

"Oh fatal day! My 69<sup>th</sup> birthday," Herbert penned on 25 July 1948. While acknowledging the impact of "forty years of toil and doubt," he also claimed, "I am about as well physically as when I was 29." He also received positive recognition in 1948 for his long-term efforts to improve race relations. On 13 March, he presented a paper to the Kosmos Club titled "Our Present Race Crisis," which elicited "quite flattering" comments and also resulted in an invitation from the President of the University of South Carolina, Admiral Norman Smith, "to deliver the address to the graduating class...." On 3 June, Herbert recorded, "I made my speech on race relations at the University. Of course it was in advance of most of the thinking in S.C. but it appeared to be well received....My respect for the University was greatly enhanced by the occasion." Even though he received "many messages & letters approving my speech," he wrote on 4 June, "neither of the papers have noticed it editorially. But what did I expect & why should I complain. They never stand up." Herbert continued to read and think about the "race question" during the summer of 1948, and on 31 July he noted, "I have about finished my paper on 'Why not solve our race problem.' It is not what I would like it to be but maybe it will do some good." Later that year, he had the paper printed as a sixteen-page pamphlet, now titled "What we can do about the race problem," and then sent the published essay to "a good many people...." On 22 December, he noted in his diary, "The response to my pamphlet is amusing and interesting. A

few, a very few, seem to recognize it as a real production but most people don't read it and my friends...have not mentioned it. I am almost persuaded it may be great." And, in his 1 January 1949 entry, Herbert noted "My work with the race problem—speech at the University & pamphlet have been well worth while." For several years, Herbert continued to send copies of his pamphlet to individuals and groups throughout the nation. He noted in his diary entry of 2 March 1950, "It looks as if my race pamphlet may bear a little fruit. I mailed it to the Justices of the U.S. Supreme Ct. & had a letter from Judge [Harold H.] Burton (1888–1964) asking my views on segregation in the schools. Since they are about to consider the Sweatt [*Sweatt v. Painter*] case I am sending him a careful answer."

By the time of the 1952 presidential campaign, R. Beverley Herbert had decided that a two-party system would be good for the South. In his 6 June 1952 diary entry he observed, "The question who is to be the next president of the U.S. is the foremost one of the day & for my part I very much hope for a change of administration....I think either Taft or Eisenhower would make a fine president...." A few days later, he felt confident "the South will support Eisenhower against Truman or Harriman....To see the stranglehold the Democratic party has had on the South for so many years broken would be a wonderful sight." After the Republican convention had concluded with the nomination of General Eisenhower, Herbert reaffirmed his wish for change. He was "tired of being tied to one political party" and believed that "the changes that have come about are sufficient to cause this revolution...." He also actively campaigned for Eisenhower. "Last night I spoke at the Eisenhower meeting at Five Points," he recorded on 9 September. "I may have made a mistake because the politicians are all for [Adlai] Stevenson—they are

afraid not to be....Eisenhower is the most popular and Stevenson is the best politician." On 19 September, Herbert commented, "[James F.] Byrnes has come out for Eisenhower. It is a fine step in the right direction because it helps to free us from the servitude to one political party and should give us the free discussion of political issues so necessary to a free people." After the votes were cast, Herbert wrote, on 7 November, "Ike was elected by a huge vote....He will make a good president but before he goes out he may not be popular, but he is honest & will do his best for the welfare of the country."

During President Eisenhower's first term, desegregation of public education was one of the major issues that captured Herbert's attention. In fact, he traveled to Washington, D.C., on 8 December 1952, as he noted in his diary, "for the argument in the Supreme Court of the Segregation case and attended the hearings of the Va. & S.C. cases. Mr. John W. Davis made the oral argument for South Carolina....The showing for the continuation of Segregation was very strong indeed...." Herbert also continued to write about race issues. At a meeting of the Kosmos Club in March 1953, he read a paper titled "Some Observations on the Race Problem." Herbert realized that "it was not a very good paper & evoked considerable dissent." One critic "took strong exception" to Herbert's "caustic" remarks about "outside interference." The decision in the umbrella case, *Brown v. Board of Education*, which included the South Carolina case, *Briggs v. Elliott*, was announced on 17 May 1954 and was the major topic of discussion at the meeting of the Kosmos Club held five days later. The court had ruled that separate schools for blacks and whites were necessarily unequal, and therefore unconstitutional. Herbert recorded quotes from two members who had "made sincere and thoughtful contributions" that evening. One member stated, "We have shirked our full

duty to the Negro & in a way we asked for it," while another suggested, "We must wait and see how the Supreme Court interprets its own decision. In any case Southern civilization must be maintained." Herbert closely followed the South Carolina case of *Briggs v. Elliot* as it was re-argued before the United States Supreme Court in 1955 after several school districts had asked for delays in implementing desegregation. Herbert commented in his 12 April 1955 diary entry, "Yesterday they began the re-argument of the segregation cases in the U.S. Supreme Court." And on the next day, he wrote: "Yesterday the S.C. lawyers were before the U.S. Supreme Court and in my opinion did not show the understanding of their case I hoped they would show." On 30 October, *The State* printed Herbert's article "Race Preservation, not Petty Prejudice," along with an approving editorial, and Herbert noted in his diary entry, "my phone has been ringing with messages of approbation." Herbert was especially pleased that Governor Byrnes had called—he "couldn't have been any nicer and of course I value his approval." He then observed: "It is strange that I should have waited until I am 76 to write something that really wins approval." He also believed that he understood "the race problem in America better than anyone" he knew. "I have thought it thru and most of the rest have not." Herbert also believed that "if Stevenson or [W. Averell] Harriman or any of the so called statesmen understood it they could put the electoral vote of the South in their vest pockets and not lose a vote in the North. They need only say that we are done with second class citizenship and the decree of the U.S. Supreme Ct. must be respected but that we must respect the instinct of race preservation...and that the South must be dealt with understandingly & sympathetically [and] that it is time Negroes were given some place and some place and some voice in public affairs." Herbert did acknowledge that at least one critic had challenged

his article. "Mr. [James McBride] Dabbs, a respectable citizen & farmer, who is kind of a lone wolf, took issue with me and I published a reply to him."

Although Herbert's published article on the race issue had won for him accolades from friends and neighbors, he wanted to impress his views on a wider audience. "My last article on segregation which I offered to Sat Eve Post and the Atlantic was turned down by both," he wrote on 28 January 1956. But another venue, one that offered more opportunities to influence public opinion than newspaper and magazine articles, attracted his attention early in 1956. "I am thinking seriously of going to see Jim Byrnes today and tell him if he does not run for the U.S. Senate I will," he wrote in his diary on 28 February. "No, I am not crazy. Olin Johnson must be defeated because he is utterly unable to present the South's case." Both Governor Byrnes and University of South Carolina president Donald Russell declined to run for that office. Even though Herbert realized "I would be most foolish to run," he still left the option open. After a visit to his physician where he went for "a thorough examination" because, as he wrote in his diary on 18 March, "it may be I will decide to run for the...Senate against Olin Johnson." His reason for seeking that high office was: "I have been studying the Race Problem in the South for thirty years and if what I have learned is ever to do anyone any good it is now. My self respect seems to render it almost impossible for me to remain silent when there is so much that demands an answer and the U.S. Senate is the place of all others where the call must be sounded." When the final day for entering the Senate race, 5 April came, he let it pass without filing for office. "The truth is, I suppose, that 76 is just too old to embark on such an enterprise but that is not in itself the thing that makes me hesitate." He cited family and health concerns as major factors in his decision. But he

also recognized that “the political bug is the foolishest bug in the world and it may be I have got myself into this frame of mind with no real reason.” As soon as he let the deadline pass, he regretted his decision. “I made a tragic mistake....I must now go the balance of my life thinking what I might have said & now can’t say,” he lamented in his diary entry for 11 April. He found some solace for his disappointment in not having offered for the United States Senate in continuing to his write on the race question, the issue that he thought most important for the country. He was one of the contributors to a collection of essays titled *South Carolinians Speak*, issued on 22 October 1957. “My contribution was published as the first article,” he recorded in his diary on 5 November, and “[Anthony] Harrigan of the *News & Courier* called my article ‘a superb presentation’ and the Summerville paper said I out wrote all the others. Of course the approval pleased me.” On 10 November, he noted, “yesterday I had a nice letters from Gray Temple, Rector of Trinity Church and from Alastair Cooke, American chief correspondent of the Manchester Guardian. This week’s issue of the Saturday Evening Post carried extracts from a letter I wrote them.”

Even with the outlet that his essays and letters on the race question provided him, Herbert could not give up the idea of achieving a wider hearing for his ideas by running for public office. On 16 February 1958, he wrote: “If I am this well two years from now I expect to run for the U.S. Senate against Strom Thurmond....I shall do it because there are certain things which should be said that have not been said...and...I must say them.” He would keep his plan secret, not even telling his wife. In the meantime, he agreed to accept the chairmanship of the South Carolina Advisory Committee on Civil Rights. A close friend “advised me not to take it,” he wrote on 28 September 1958, “telling me people held my race

activities against me but I have not patterned my life by what the K.K.K. think and I don't intend to do so now." Most of the people he asked to serve on the committee refused, but he was committed, as he wrote in his diary on 5 October, to "make at least one more try to organize an advisory committee [but,] if I can't get the right kind of committee I can't go forward." The only other white person who would agree to serve on the committee was Columbia attorney Gus Graydon. Together, the two men approached Governor George Bell Timmerman "about going on the Civil Rights advisory committee," but "we found him vehemently against our taking any part in it." Herbert asked Jimmy Byrnes to "talk to the Governor," and he refused. Herbert wrote a letter to Timmerman, "urging him to reconsider"; however, "he wrote back a pleasant letter saying he is sure his objection is well founded so that is the end so far as I am concerned." After the election of Ernest Hollings as governor, Herbert was asked once again to become involved with the Civil Rights commission, but "after a talk with Gov. Hollings I have again declined to have any part." He also added in his 25 February 1959 diary entry, "I was very favorably impressed with Gov. Hollings."

On 1 January 1960, Herbert wrote, "I have to run for the U.S. Senate against Sen. Thurmond. I know it looks foolish...but if I don't do it I will not have a shred of self respect left..." On the last day to sign the papers to enter the race, 31 March, Herbert, accompanied by his son Beverley, went to the registration office, where Beverley advised "against my going in," but the elder Herbert entered the office and "qualified...for the race for the U.S. Senate." Even though his entry earned "an extremely nice editorial" from the *Charleston News & Courier*, others, Herbert feared, would "look on me as an ancient crack pot..." The campaign, with fourteen public meetings where both Herbert and Thurmond spoke, was very hard for



Herbert. He wrote in his diary on 7 May, “Last night we had the first of the campaign meetings at the Dreher High School in Columbia and both Thurmond and I spoke.” That was followed by similar meetings across the state. “The strain on me is bad & I don’t know how long I can stand it—the constant drumming thought of what to say and how to say it.” After the campaign ended, with a rally at Barnwell on 8 June, Herbert made two television appearances, one in Charleston, the other in Columbia, and declared, in his 13 June diary entry, “I see a lot that I could have done better but I have done about as well as I could do and am satisfied.” Even so, he was not prepared for Thurmond’s landslide victory. On 15 June, he reflected, “My defeat was even more overwhelming than I expected.” In his retrospective review of the year just ended, written on 1 January 1961, Herbert reflected on his race for the United States Senate. “Altho my race for the U.S. senate may be regarded as a fiasco and I may have lost stature in the eyes of many people it was a courageous thing and I was compelled to do it to preserve my self respect.” Even his view of his senatorial opponent changed in the aftermath of his defeat. When Senator Thurmond’s secretary called him one evening in late March 1961 to inform him that the Senator would participate in a televised discussion with Senator Jacob Javitts on the Federal Housing Bill, Herbert thought the gesture “a generous act on Thurmond’s part....” After watching the debate, he noted in his diary entry for 26 March, “I...thought Thurmond made the best T.V. appearance that any Southern man has so far made on the race problem.”

During the decade of the 1960s, R. Beverley Herbert was often recognized and honored for his accomplishments as a lawyer and as a distinguished University of South Carolina graduate. Herbert commented on the published announcement that his alma mater planned to present

him an honorary degree by acknowledging, "I know I do not deserve it, but after all as Hamlet said if we only got what we deserve 'Who'd scape hanging.'" After receiving the degree on 1 June, Herbert confided in his diary, "It was an humbling and inspiring experience. Humbling because I wished I had better deserved it and inspiring because I long to do better. Altho I am nearly eighty three I still hope to do something worth while." Herbert was also invited to the University of South Carolina School of Law to deliver a talk "at the annual celebration of 'Memory Holds the Door'" on 14 December 1963. He "talked about the traditions of the South Carolina Bench and Bar," an address that "was apparently well received." Then, in April 1964, Herbert was "asked to talk to the young lawyers just being admitted to practice" at a luncheon hosted by the South Carolina Bar Association. He "gave them the best advice I could...[and] told them to eliminate their other interests and concentrate on the law." In late April 1966, Herbert and his wife attended the annual meeting of the state bar association in Myrtle Beach. While there, he received a certificate from the American Bar Association, which was awarded to attorneys who had been members for fifty or more years. Herbert was one of four in the state who qualified and was the only one present to receive the certificate. "The S.C. Bar Assoc. was very generous with applause and rose to their feet as Georgia and I came down the aisle after receiving the award," he wrote in his diary on 1 May. "The respect of my fellow lawyers is one of the best things that has come to me." Requests to make speeches continued to keep Herbert in the public eye, even after his ninetieth birthday. At the end of 1969, he looked back over the honors he had received that year: "Benedict College gave me a doctors degree which I greatly appreciate....The City of Columbia awarded me...an award for meritorious service. The University (of S.C.) invited me to make the dedication address

for the Coker Science Bldg. and the Cola Library invited me to make the address at the unveiling of tablet & portrait of the longtime librarian Mrs. Bostick.”

In the remaining years of his life, Herbert continued to record the events of his daily life, but also devoted many of his entries to philosophical musings. After professing in his diary entry of 27 August 1973 that “I can truthfully say that every decade of my life has been better than the one before,” he explained that even at his advanced age “there are hours when I am happier than I have ever been.” He continued: “And yet ‘happier’ is not the word. I am more confident of the rightness and fitness of things, better satisfied that there is a great purpose behind it all and that it will all come right. We need only trust and do our best. Have faith.” **Gift of Mrs. Georgia H. Hart and Mrs. Mary H. Taylor.**

#### **NEVES FAMILY PAPERS, 1857–2012**

Although letters written by Civil War soldiers to family members and friends at home are not rare, primarily because the parents, wife, siblings, or friends were able to save the letters in a secure location, often in a desk or trunk for safe-keeping, it is rather unusual to have the letters written to soldiers in the field by family and friends preserved. The Neves family of the Mush Creek settlement of northern Greenville District, South Carolina, however, managed to save more than three hundred eighty letters written between 1861 and 1865 by the three sons who served in the Confederate Army, as well as the letters written by parents, siblings, and friends to the soldiers while they were away from home. For most of the war years, the brothers, William Perry Zechariah Franklin Neves (1835–1917), John Pool Neves (1837–1916), and George Washington Neves (1841–1922), were stationed in or near Charleston as members of the Palmetto Battalion Light

Artillery. During the three years they were close to Charleston, they were able to make the two-day trip by rail back to Greenville with some regularity. The brothers returned home when they were on furlough, recuperating from illness, and both John and George were detailed to return to the mountain districts to arrest deserters and coerce reluctant conscripts to join the army. On those occasions, the brothers probably carried the correspondence they had received back to their home, thus preserving their letters. The family archive passed down through generations of Neves family members and, over the past few years, dedicated descendants arranged the material and typed transcripts of most of the letters before donating the original items to the South Caroliniana Library. Unlike some collections of Civil War letters that focus only on the military aspect of the war years, the Neves Family Papers reveal many details about domestic life on the home front from the perspective of a family of prosperous upcountry yeoman farmers.

The Neves brothers were sons of Alsey Albert Neves (1814–1888) and his wife, Ann Pool Neves (1809–1896), who were the parents of eleven children, with ten surviving into adulthood. The family had extensive connections with other Greenville District families. A.A. Neves was the son of William (Billy) Neves (1789–1844) and his wife Anah Mitchell Neves (circa 1787–1877). His mother was the daughter of George Mitchell (1752–1839) and Anah Dill Mitchell (circa 1772–1842). Several Dill families were scattered across northern Greenville District, and Dill relatives figure prominently in the Neves letters. Ann Pool Neves, the mother of the Neves brothers, extended the family connection to the large Pool (Poole, Pettypool) family in Greenville District. Ann was one of ten children of John Pettypool (1785–1848) and his wife Martha Boswell Pettypool (1790–1844), and her siblings and their children generated a

significant portion of the correspondence in the collection. Although several of Ann's sisters and their families lived in Greenville District at the time of the Civil War, two of her brothers had moved to Texas and wrote periodic letters to their kin back home. Cousins frequently wrote to the Neves brothers while they were in service. Because both William P.Z.F. Neves and John P. Neves were unmarried at the time they entered the army, their female cousins were eager to keep them apprised of the activities of the available young women they knew. Letters from friends were less common than letters from relatives; however, a few letters from friends who were serving in other arenas of the war do survive in the collection. In general, fighting the Civil War plays a relatively minor role in the Neves correspondence. The home front is the primary focus, with family news dominating war news, and social occasions more often mentioned than battles.

Three pre-Civil War dated letters, all from relatives who had moved away from the Mush Creek community, are in the collection. G[eorge] W[ashington] P[etty] Pool (b. 1814), Ann's brother, wrote a letter to "Dear Brother & sisters" from Pra[i]rie Lea, Caldwell County, Texas, dated 17 June 1857, in which he recounted his satisfaction with Texas where he and his family had recently moved. Previously, he had lived in Kemper, Mississippi, where he was listed in the 1850 census as a merchant with a wife and three children. By the time he moved to Texas, his wife had died and, as he informed his South Carolina relatives, "I have not the least notion of marrying any more...." He was "more than pleased" with Texas, he wrote, "it is one and the richest...and one of the prettiest Countries that I ever looked at in all my travels...." When he arrived in Texas, he had only \$7.50, but he went to work for \$2 a day and his daughter Delphinie found a job as a school teacher. "[S]he has been teaching seven months and

she has made four hundred dollars," he wrote. Their earnings had allowed them to buy a two-acre lot and build "a pretty good house" at a cost of eight hundred dollars, he claimed. Another letter-writer who had moved from Greenville District to Arkansas did not have the same positive experience that George Pool had in Texas. Martha Mitchell, perhaps a relative, wrote William P.Z.F. Neves from Searcy, Arkansas, on 3 April [1859?], "I can inform you that i am not satisfied in Arkansas now and if i live...and don't get better satisfied I will be in old Carolina before six months." In the third letter from the west, J[ohn] J[ames] P[etty] Pool (1841–1905), the son of Ann's brother Thornton P. Pool (1819–1905), addressed his cousin, W.P.Z.F Neves from Liberty Hill, Texas, on 4 April 1861, with his views on the secession of Texas from the Union and family news. Texas had seceded in February and joined the Southern Confederacy in March. When Pool wrote in April, he commented, "[t]he excitement has been very High here but it has died away....all I can hear now is about the southern confederacy." He, however, did not approve of the actions of the Texas politicians. He believed the state secession convention had "done more harm than good" and that "seces[s]ion has been car[r]ied on by those big office seekers—office is all they care for." He realized, from William's letters, that his cousin was a secessionist. "Wm., what are you seces[s]ionist going to do if you can not get your independence[?]" John acknowledged, near the end of the letter, "...we are in the southern confederacy now they say and I say get Jeff[f] [D]avis the big[g]est dog in the field."

William and his brothers were in favor of secession and were willing to join the fight for Southern independence. According to the compiled service records of the Neves brothers, both William and John joined a Greenville company on 15 August 1861. By the end of the month, William

was in camp with his company at Lightwood Knot Springs, some seven miles northeast of Columbia (S.C.) on the Columbia & Charlotte Railroad. From there, he started a letter, on 29 August, addressed to his "Father, Mother, Brothers, Sisters and friends at Mushcreek," in which he informed his family, "we all got here safe and sound and we are all well at present...." The camp, indentified in a later letter as Camp Johnson, was one of two camps of instruction established by Governor Francis W. Pickens earlier in the summer of 1861. Neves also observed that "volenteers is coming in constant—2 compan[i]es came just now[,] 2 companeys came yesterday[,] 4 or 5 the day we came...[making a total of] 3,000 or 4,000 volenteers hear at this time." He continued the letter the next day with a special message to "Frank," probably his friend William Franklin Taylor (1826–1869): "Frank our Election come off yesterday for Com[m]as[s]ary. There was me and Moore & Westmoreland runing[,] I got 41 votes Mr Moore 39 Westmoreland 6." Neves also asked Frank to "Tell J[ames] N. Taylor (1828–1872), [Frank's brother] that the Canteen of brandy that he brout to Greenville to me made severl votes for me[,] also I am much obleged to him for giveing my name as a candidate." William started another letter to his family on 3 September with word that "we were musterd in to service this morning. [T]he officer sed we were the best looking Company of men that he had ever musterd in to the Service of the Confederate States." He also described his job as company commissary: "I do knot have to Drill aney[.] [M]y bisness is to draw the provision and give it out and it is a hard task too." Two days later, he completed his letter with a description of Camp Johnson. "This is a beautiful place hear if we had some shades[.] [T]here is no timber hear[,] onley a pine heare and there and plenty of small bushes. We have 3 springs close...." William began another letter home the evening of 5 September and continued with a description of

the camp. "[T]here is some 50 ac[res] cleaned up hear to tent on and drill on," but apparently the men had not yet been issued arms. The camp's proximity to the railroad allowed William to pass on his observations of troop movements in his letters home. "I just have seen the cars pass with 20 cannon on bo[a]rd going from V.A. to Charleston[.] [T]here is a fight expected at Charleston[.]," he wrote on 5 September, and two days later, he continued his letter. "[T]hree of the Butler Guard passed hear yesterday de[ad]. [O]ne was Dr. [Samuel King] Gibson but you will know it before this letter will com[e] to hand." A company formed in Greenville, the Butler Guards became Company B, Second Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, and was sent to Virginia in May 1861. William Neves would have known Dr. Gibson who was from the Milford community, just south of Mush Creek.

A.A. Neves wrote to his sons on 5 September with news from home. After beginning with "I have nothing of importance to write," he proceeded to mention a recent death, commented on the state of his corn crop, and indicated that two more companies had been formed in the vicinity. Both companies, one organized by Davis W. Hodges (1825–1910) and the other by R.J. Foster, later became part of the Sixteenth South Carolina Regiment, often referred to as the "Greenville Regiment" because all of the companies were formed in the district. He concluded his letter with fatherly advice: "I hear that some of the boys [from your company] came up last night on the cares [cars]. I would be glad to see you booth [both] but I [do] not wish you to spend your money for nothing that you can possibly do with out as you may see the time that money may be worth agreateal [a great deal] to you." Although their father was the most consistent letter-writer from the Neves family, their sisters, especially Frances, also penned frequent and informative letters to William and John



during their years in service. Frances Neves (1842–1924) wrote about her domestic duties at home, church gatherings, and always kept her brothers informed about eligible young women in the community. In a letter dated 21 September 1861, she wrote that she and their parents were busy preparing a box to send to the brothers. She had baked a cake, her mother was “gone to get the potatoes,” and “Pa has gone to hunt some peaches.” She had listened to Thomas Dill preach at the school house the previous evening, she wrote, and there “were several girls there but no boys. I have not seen a boy in such a long time I expect I would run if I was to see one.” Young men were scarce in the neighborhood because many of them had gone off to fight, and two soldiers had just recently been brought home for burial, she reported. “I heard yesterday that Joe Gipson was dead...[and] is to be burried to day. William Chiles...was burried at new liberty [New Liberty Baptist Church] on tuesday...in the mason stile and then in military form.” Josephus Gibson (1838–1861), the brother of Dr. Samuel King Gibson, died two weeks after his brother, and William Chiles died on 11 September in a Confederate hospital in Culpepper, Virginia. Still other young men were enlisting in new companies. “Fosters company was organized yesterday at plesent hill,” she continued. “[T]hey elected Foster for there captain, J. Gosling 1st Lieutenant[,] J. Senter 2[nd] and Frank Harrison 3[rd.]” R.J. Foster (1822–1872) was the first captain of Company D, Sixteenth Regiment, South Carolina Infantry, and his lieutenants were F.M. Harrison, James Gosnell, and Sheven Senter. Apparently Frances did not like the photograph her brother had recently sent home and asked, “William what was you mad about when you had your likeness taken?”

Another frequent correspondent represented in the collection, A[lsey] A[lbert] Dill (circa 1825–1865?) lived with Anah Mitchell Neves, the

brothers' grandmother and was, in fact, a relative. A.A. Dill was the son of William M. Dill (1795–1860) and his wife Mary Ann Mitchell (1794–1833), the younger sister of Anah Neves. Dill taught school in the Mush Creek settlement and in other nearby communities. He began a letter addressed to the Neves brothers, David and James Nicoll, Henly McMillin “and all my friends in your company” on 8 September, added to it for a week, and finished it on 16 September. More of an account of his daily activities than a letter, he mentioned all the people he met in his travels to and from Pleasant Hill, a community a few miles away. When he returned from his trip, he stayed at Alsey Neves' house. There he “went into the upper room and thumped and sawed the fiddle a little and wished John [Neves] was here to play it and Will. [Neves] to dance [and] the rest of your mess to keep time.”

Even though most of the letters in the collection are from family and friends in the Mush Creek community, a few letters of friends who were serving in the army in Virginia are present. One such letter was written by William C. Trammell (1837–1911) who had joined Captain Green P. Poole's company, which became Company F, Fourth South Carolina Infantry, in April and had reached Virginia in time for the Battle of Manassas, where Captain Poole was fatally wounded. Trammell, in his letter written 12 September 1861 from camp near German Town, in Fairfax County, Virginia, responded to a letter he had just received from William. He mentioned the sickness in camp which had reduced the number of men in his company able for duty to only twelve or fifteen. William had apparently expressed an interest in joining the company that Trammell served with because most of the soldiers were from the Tyger River region of northern Greenville District (S.C.), an area where William had many friends. Trammell reminded William that "you have a fine Captain I think &

that is the main idea....we all miss our captain Pool the most....”

One brother, George Washington Neves (1841–1922), was twenty years old when William and John marched off to war in August 1861, but he remained at home to look after his wife and young child. He had married Nancy Jane Chastain on 6 October 1859, and their first child, Mary Rosalie, was born 27 November 1860. In a letter to his brothers, dated 21 September 1861, he relayed the current news from the farm and neighborhood: the corn fields had produced 7,500 bundles of fodder; “our general muster came off last saturday”; and “there is a hevey rain fawling.” To William he wrote, “Pa has sold your mule for 80 dolars,” and he expressed the wish, “I want you boath to come [home] soon.” A letter from A.A. Neves, written 26 September, updated the fodder totals contained in Washington’s letter. “[W]e quit pulling [fodder] last Saturday [and] we have got 8,200 bundles....” He also reported on military recruitment in the area. “John Childress is fixing to come on to your company...” and “there is some Recroots a going to Pools company....” Neves informed his sons that he was sending the letter by John Turner who was “going to start now...” for camp. In addition to the camp news regularly included in the Neves brothers’ letters, William Neves kept a diary from the time he enlisted in August 1861 until late January 1862. Although the original is not in the family collection, a transcription is present, and in the entry for 27 September, William noted “John Turner [came] into camp and brought me some letters.” The diary also shows why there is a three-week gap in the Neves family correspondence, between 28 September and 19 October. William mentioned that his brother John was among a group of five soldiers who “started home on furlow” on 1 October, and he also noted he left Light Wood Knot Springs on 4 October on his way home, where he arrived the next day. At the end of his furlough, he returned to camp on

15 October and discovered that “our company [had been] Changed into an Artillery company.”

The company that William and John Neves joined on 15 August was organized by William Hans Campbell (1823–1901), a Greenville attorney who later became an Episcopal minister and served as rector of St. Paul’s Church, Charleston, for twenty-five years. The company was also known as the Furman Guards and included a number of prominent Greenvillians: Thomas A. Holtzclaw (1837–1870), a member of a prosperous farm family from the Brushy Creek community, later commanded Campbell’s company after it had been re-organized as an artillery battalion; William Edward Earle (1839–1894), a Greenville lawyer, captained his own company of artillery, Earle’s Battery, during the final campaigns of the war; and James F. Furman (1842–1880), the son of Furman University’s founder, James C. Furman, was an officer throughout the war. When the Furman Guards arrived at Lightwood Knot Springs, the company was briefly attached to the First South Carolina Infantry, and a muster roll dated 3 September, carries that designation; however, on 13 October, General Roswell Sabine Ripley (1823–1887), the commander of the Department of South Carolina, designated the Furman Guards as one of the units that would compose a new battalion of light artillery then being formed. Edward Brickell White (1806–1882), a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point, Class of 1826, and most recently an engineer and architect responsible for many of Charleston’s late antebellum churches, was appointed colonel of the new unit, officially the Third Battalion, South Carolina Light Artillery, but also known as White’s Battalion or the Palmetto Battalion. In a letter written from Summerville, South Carolina, 19–21 October, William described his company’s trip from Lightwood Knot Springs (Richland District, S.C.) to Summerville (S.C.), where two other

companies designated to form part of White's Battalion were already quartered. Neves wrote that his company had boarded a train near their camp on the morning of the seventeenth, waited near Columbia for several hours, then left for Summerville about two o'clock and arrived at their destination about half past ten. His only complaint about the trip was that the men had to go without food for twenty-two hours until after they had set up camp the morning of 18 October. The site of the new camp at Summerville, he wrote, was "about 350 yds. off of the railroad and the town is 1/2 mile over the railroad [opposite] our encampment..." He had also "tried to draw the picture of Camp Johnson also of this place..." On the final page of the letter, William sketched both camps, depicting rows of tents at Camp Johnson where the men of "O.E. Edwards'es Reg." [Oliver E. Edwards commanded the Thirteenth South Carolina Infantry], "Dunovan's Reg." [Richard G.M. Dunovant commanded the Twelfth South Carolina Infantry], and "Deseshaues Reg." [William D. DeSaussure commanded the Fifteenth South Carolina Infantry] were housed. He also noted other important landmarks, including the commissary "houses," the springs, post office, headquarters, "the Charlotte railroad," running through the center of camp, and the encampment of his own unit, the Furman Guards. The camp at Summerville was much smaller than the one at Lightwood Knot Springs, but Neves located the same significant places: the commissary house, soldiers' tents, two wells, a "hospitle," the railroad to Charleston, and the encampment of the Furman Guards. William also repeated some of the camp gossip in the letter home. "[I]t is sed among some of our men that Capt. Campbell will not come back to us[.] [I]f he dos not Holtsclaw will take command..." Thomas A. Holtzclaw, however, was also away from camp during late October and November recuperating, at his home in Greenville, from a severe case of measles. He wrote William

on 3 November 1861 explaining his illness, recounting the condition of his children who had caught his disease, and justifying his absence from his company. "I cannot leave my family in the condition that [they] are now in....," he commented and expressed the hope that "the company will not think hard of me for staying away from them[.]" He had received "3 or 4 letters earnestly Requesting me to come down but it has been out of my power to do so," he continued. He also noted that the letter-writers appeared "to be dissatisfied with their Commander." If so, he asked Will "to write to me about it & if you & the Company is dissatisfied I will come at all hazards"; however, "I want you as a particular friend to keep this to your self, but be sure to answer me by the next mail."

When Alsey Neves wrote his sons on 11 November, he had just learned of the capture of Port Royal, South Carolina, on 7 November and the resulting occupation of Beaufort. "I heard yesterday of the fight on the coast[, and] I was vary sorry to hear that the yankes got the better of it but if they have landed as reported they will rue the day that they ever saw S.C." The presence of Federal troops within South Carolina encouraged some reluctant locals to vow to join the fight against the invaders. "Washington sais he is a going to go to Camel's [Campbell's] company," Frances wrote her brother William on 14 November. "[H]e sais he cant stay at home and let the yankeys land on South Carolina'[s] shore." Washington added a few lines to his sister's letter, indicating his reason for considering joining his brothers' company. "I hear that the yankeys [are] about to get a holte on south carolina soil[.] [I]f they keap trying to come in I shal[!] come down miself." By the time the letter was sent, a week later, Frances reported, "I believe Washington is about to give out going off until spring." Many of the men from the Mush Creek community who had not joined Campbell's Company when it was organized in August had enlisted

in one of the other local companies and were making ready to march off to war. Frances had attended services at Tyger Baptist church the Sunday before she wrote William and had seen about “a dozen boys...dressed in there uniforms[.] [T]hey was made of brown geans trimed in black velvet[.] [T]he Ta[i]lor is at Mr. Barrets a cutting out Fullers company uniforms and the settlement is a making them[.]” But, at the same time, as Aley Neves wrote his sons on 19 November, two more young soldiers, Alexander Goodlett and Ben Frank Barton, had been brought back home for burial. Both Goodlett and Barton were members of Company F, the Tyger Volunteers, Fourth South Carolina Infantry, captained by Fleming H. Fuller (1828–1888), who succeeded Captain Green P. Pool, after Pool was killed at First Manassas in July 1861.

William and John Neves celebrated Christmas 1861 near Charleston with the men of Campbell's company. Writing from Camp Walter, Simmons Landing, on 25 December, William informed his family at Mush Creek that “as to day is Christmas and I have nothing to do I thought I wood spend the day in writeing.” He also mentioned an upcoming election for a fourth lieutenant and new appointments of sergeants and corporals in his company and expressed his belief that the Greenville Regiment which was encamped at the race track in Charleston “will be in a fight before we will.” He assumed the regiment would be ordered “down towards Beaufort.” His own battalion, he wrote, “is not ready for a fight yet nor I cant tell when we will be for it seams like it takes our officers the longest time to do any thing that I ever saw.” To his sister Frances, he added a postscript on 26 December: “this is a vary dull christmass down hear so far.” Frances echoed her brother's sentiments in a letter written on 2 January 1862 when she remarked that Christmas had been “a very dull time” on Mush Creek. Even a New Year's party at a neighbor's house had

been a disappointment because there were only “little boys” in attendance; all the eligible young men were away in the military.

The third Neves brother, George Washington, prepared to leave home to join Campbell's Company early in January 1862. Frances wrote William and John on 10 January: “Washington is a fixen to start[.] I thought it was bad enough you went off but you know it is a great deal wors[e] for him to go.” Washington's compiled service record notes that he “joined for duty” and was enrolled on 9 January 1862 in Greenville by Captain Campbell. Three days later, as William mentioned in his diary, “G.W. Neves come in to camp this morning as a recruit to our company.” During the same period, other young men from northern Greenville District were joining new companies that were organized locally. John W. Waters wrote William on 9 January from his home near Sandy Flat in Greenville District with news about “a company up her[e] that cauls themselves the Dark corner mountaineers[.] [T]he company numbers 85[.] [Y]ou wil see all of the mush creek & tiger boys when they get ther[e.]” Later in the letter, he mentioned that the company had been ordered to the coast and also named several of the officers: “Jef Barton is capt Joe B[arton] 1st leutenant....” Jefferson Barton (1821– 1897) served briefly as captain of Company H, Twenty-second South Carolina Infantry, a company raised in the Tyger River region of northeastern Greenville District. But not all young men were eager to join the army. Alsey Neves explained to his three sons, in a letter dated 23 January, that “this settlement held a meeting at W.F. Taylors saturday evening & appointed a commity of 10 to wait on Mr. Perry Johnson & Mr. James McMahan & in form them that they must either go into the servis of there country or leave the country by wednesday morning.” Alsey related that he was chosen as chairman of the meeting and was responsible for telling Johnson and McMahan the terms they had



to meet. He also "wrote a note to Arch forester that if he did not come & go on with Bartons company that we would send him to the war or some wher else." James McMahan, however, left the community and eluded a posse that Neves headed. Neves also wrote that McMahan had threatened him and "said...he would put seven ball through me...[and] he called me governor Neves...." The posse did find McMahan and "sent him on to Jeff Barton at the C.H...." However, he got away and "some say he is gone to tenisee," Neves reported. Neves promised that if he reappeared in the neighborhood "he will swing to the firs limb that I find that is hi[gh] enough & strong enough to keep him from touching ground...." Aalsey also mentioned that he had received a letter from Washington and "also one from Wm with 24 pages that looks like writing enough to do some good[.]" The twenty-four-page letter from William was apparently the detailed account of his first months in service that served as a diary and was then sent home.

Although Ann Neves was the recipient of a number of letters from her sons during the course of the war, she was apparently an infrequent letter-writer, with only two letters from her in the collection. In her first letter, dated 9 February 1862, she explained to her "Dear children" that "it is sutch a hard task for me to rite" before she continued with a report on the activities of the various family members at home. "[T]o day is Sunday [and] your pa is gone to tiger [Tyger Baptist Church] to preaching [along with] frances and Mary and emily and thornton," she wrote. She thanked William for sending her needles and pins and expressed her gratitude that he could patch his pants and darn his socks. She informed John that she would send him a pair of pants and two shirts when Captain Holtzclaw returned to camp. "[T]he shirts are white [because] I cant get nothing to d[y]e with but barke," she noted. On 13 February, the day after he received

the letter from his mother, William responded to her question about his supply of socks. "I have two pair that is darned up rit smart and then I have one pair that I never have had on yet," he informed her, so "I am not kneeding aney socks at the present." Frances would sometimes convey messages from their mother when she wrote her brothers. In her letter of 28 February, she offered to alter John's pants if he would send them back and also informed him that "Mother said she forgot to put pockets in your shirts."

Alsey Neves and his neighbors continued their campaign to force reluctant volunteers to join the Confederate army during the first months of 1862. In a letter to his sons written 3 February, Neves recounted his efforts to coerce Arch Forrester into enlisting. "[W]e shiped arch Forest the other day to Bartons company [and] I would like to hear whether he landed safe or not." Neves had found him hiding in the hills, tied him up, and escorted him to magistrate Frank Taylor's house where he was tried for vagrancy. After Forrester promised "to go to the army," he was released. Although Forrester did not enlist in Barton's Company, an Archabald Forrester did enlist in Company I, First Regiment, South Carolina Artillery, on 31 January 1862 in Charleston. Neves also informed his sons that Captain Dean was in the area looking for men who had enlisted in his cavalry company but who had not joined him. Included among the names was John Waters and James McMahan. Waters had promised to meet the company the next week at Greenville Court House just before the soldiers took the train to Camp Hampton in Columbia. McMahan, Neves thought, was in Tennessee with the "Torys," and others had said "they would not go." Waters did not fulfill his promise either. He wrote William Neves on 13 February from his home in Greenville District and explained that he had been unable to find a horse that suited Captain Alvin H. Dean, the officer

he had promised to join. "So I have give it out &...[am] going to stay at home a while longer," he concluded. When the governor of South Carolina called for five thousand additional troops to fill the ranks in February, soldiers absent from their posts probably felt added pressure to actively participate in the war. Aley Neves, in a letter dated 16 March, noted that a regimental muster had been ordered for Bruton's Old Field for the following Tuesday, with a view to filling the governor's recent request for more troops. "[T]here is some men scared pretty bad," he observed. Captain Dean had sent out another call for his men to assemble, as well. Again, John Waters, who had actually enlisted on 29 January, promised to join his company. Even though volunteers trickled into military camps during the early spring, the numbers were insufficient to meet the needs of the Confederate Army. When Frances Neves wrote to her brother William on 2 April 1862, she mentioned that the local militia regiment was to meet at Bruton's Old Field that day "for the purpose of getting volunteers to keep from drafting them...." Later in the same letter, she reported that she had just learned from someone who had returned from the muster that "they didnt get but about 24 volunteers....men is geting scarce on Mush creek."

The efforts to encourage more men to take up arms had a positive impact on enlistments in the Palmetto Battalion during the early spring of 1862. William, in a letter to his sister Frances, written from Camp Heyward, Charleston, South Carolina, and dated 30 March, bragged on his company. "[W]e have at present 144 privates in our company besides 5 commissioned officers and 13 non commissioned officers making in all 157 men. I thin[k that w]e have the best or as good a compan[y a]s is in the Southern confederacy." He also described a battalion inspection that had just been conducted. The two companies of the battalion stationed in

Charleston were marched to the parade grounds, while the recent recruits were formed nearby. Neves noted that “when the line was formed the battalion was laid off in 4 companys, making two out of one,” with the inspection following. In another letter, written from Camp Heyward, 9–11 April, and addressed to his mother, William once again referred to military matters affecting his company which, he wrote, numbered 160 men plus several “at home on furlow & some recruits that has never come down yet.” Captain Campbell was in Greenville at the time buying horses to add to the fifty then in camp which meant “we will go to drilling with horses before many days,” he concluded, even though “we onely have four guns.” He also informed his mother, “I dont hear so much about our company being divided. [I]t may be divided and it may not[.] I cant tell.” The long-anticipated division of Company A was finally accomplished the next month. On 29 May, about half of Campbell’s Company was transferred to a new company, designated “H,” commanded by Thomas A. Holtzclaw, who was promoted from First Lieutenant of Company A to the new captaincy. The Neves brothers, and most of their Mush Creek friends, opted to go to the new company.

In early June, rumors reached Mush Creek “that the yankies had taken James Island,” as Frances explained to her brothers in a letter dated 8 June. Even though untrue, the news had caused the family some anxiety because many of the men from the Palmetto Battalion were stationed on the island. By the time Alsey Neves addressed his sons in a letter dated 22 June, he had learned of the Confederate success in turning back a Federal assault on Fort Lamar, near Secessionville, on 16 June. “I think according to the accounts I see in the papers it is one of the best managed fights that has bin fought except one or two of morgans or Jacksons.” After the threat to Charleston had faded, the Neves brothers settled into a

pleasant life on James Island. Writing to his mother from Camp Min[ot]ts Bluff, James Island, over a three-day period, 14–16 July, William mentioned the very good water available at that site, the nearby corn and watermelon patches that he and his friends frequently raided, and the \$155 he would soon draw when the soldiers were next paid. His chief concern was whether his soon-to-arrive new uniform would fit properly. “Capt Holtzclaw told me that Hampton Pool would bring them down this week but he has not come as yet,” he complained. “[I]f mine does not fit any better than David Nicolls does I will not wear it at all,” he pledged. While much of the news from home during the summer of 1862 had to do with crops and family matters, there appears for the first time, especially in Frances’ letters to William, a weariness with the war and a craving for life to return to normal. In a letter dated 18 July, Fanny, as she signs her name, mentioned “a good deal of sickness up here now,” with two neighbors ill with “the fever” and the return home of the remains of another soldier who had died of disease. “I am very sorry to hear of so many of our brave soldiers a dying[.] I hope the time is near at [hand] when peace will be restored & you all can return home to live in peace & harmony[.] I don’t think we knew how to appreciate the time before this war come on, at least I did not but I think I will if it ever ends....” She also informed William that the men of the community, aged from thirty-five to fifty, had been “called out...for the purpose of organizing companies[.]” She also wrote that all the conscripts would leave the next day to go to camps with “a good many of them wanting to go to Holtzclaws company[.]” Not all of the conscripts actually reported for duty. Alsey Neves, in a letter written 8 August and addressed to William Neves and Andrew Waldrop, mentioned that several of the conscripts had “run away” and were “up in the mountains....” Alsey Dill wrote William the same day with the news that there “has been some

talk of rebellion in the dark corner but I dont think it will be.”

By early August, both Washington and John Neves had fallen victim to the prevalent illnesses in the Confederate camps. Writing from the hospital on the grounds of the South Carolina College in Columbia, on 2 August, to William, still on James Island, the brothers expressed the hope that they would soon be back in camp. Washington was impressed with the “splended” hospital where “every thing is kep[t] in order,” and John was feeling “beter than I was yesterday.” Another letter followed on 6 August with the news that the brothers had been discharged from the hospital and were “going home for 5 or 6 days[.]” A letter from Frances to William, dated 8 August, confirmed that “John & Wash got home last night,” but she did not think they would recover in time to return to camp before their eight-day furlough expired. The brothers, however, quickly recovered and were back in camp on time. With them they carried a letter from their sister Martha Waldrop to her husband Andy. In the letter, written on 19 August, she informed Andy that his comrade-in-arms, John Nicoll, who had died on 15 August while at home on furlough, would be buried that day at Enoree Baptist Church. Andrew Waldrop [Waldrip] (1836–1862), Martha’s husband, had been among the recruits who had joined Campbell’s Company in the spring of 1862. He had enlisted on 24 March in Greenville and was in Charleston in camp a few days later. Throughout the late spring and summer, Andy’s name was added to letters sent to the Neves brothers by family members. He fell ill in September and died of fever in a Charleston hospital on 21 September. His brother Iley Waldrop returned home with the body and Andy was buried in the Mush Creek Baptist Church cemetery on 23 September. Aisey Neves recounted, in a letter to his sons written on 26 September, the family’s shock when the body arrived: “Martha takes it vary hard[,] as hard as any body I ever saw....there

was a good many people at the Burying...but few dry eyes." Alsey also mentioned that "there is a great many sick in this section at this time...Wm. Bowers wife has lost 4 out of 5 o[f] her children...."

During the fall of 1862, the three Neves brothers were often at home on furlough. Wash and John were convalescing from illness, and William, who had not visited Mush Creek in a year, spent time with his family that fall. Perhaps, because the brothers were often at home, there are only thirteen letters in the collection written during the months of October through December. Alsey Neves had been "unwell" for much of that period, as he explained in a letter dated 29 November, written to all three sons who were once again together in camp. "I have asthma & a touch of pleurisy," he elaborated and "have not bin clear of Rheumatism & asthma both at one time for 5 or 6 years." To complicate matters, he and the other older men in the community had been ordered to join the army and go off to camp. Frances had written William and John on 10 November, "all the old men has orders to start to day after tomorrow" and again on 14 November, "[Father] is going to start [for camp] Sunday week. I dont no what in the world they want to take off old cripple men...."

In an effort to raise more troops for active service, South Carolina authorized, in 1862, ten regiments of reserves, composed of men between thirty-five and fifty, who were obligated for ninety days of active service. The older men from the Mush Creek community enlisted in Captain William H. Goodlett's company, Company F, Third Regiment of South Carolina Reserves. Although the regiment was sent to the South Carolina coast and stationed at Pocatigo, the men were not involved in any military operations during their short term of duty. Alsey Neves' poor health and a petition from his Mush Creek neighbors to keep him home combined to provide a way out of military service for him. Frances explained to

William in a letter written 21 December that “the quartermaster appointed...[their father] his agent to buy horses & mules for the government.” In a letter to his sons written 1 February 1863, Aley explained his job in more detail: “I have bin buying horses mules corn fodder & cattle for the Confederate Army for some time....” He was, however, having difficulty finding people who were willing to sell their surplus at the prices the government offered. He sold some of his own fodder to the army on 26 January 1863, according to records in the “Confederate Citizens File” at the National Archives, and also received \$10, paid on the same day, for “services rendered Q.M. Department in taking care & driving horses from upper end of District to Greenville.” In a 23 March letter to his sons, Aley announced that “I am now a bying Bacon to feed the Soldiers.” He had been ordered to “by all the bacon I can at 50 cts per pound & if I find any one that has any that they could spare & Refuse to sel[ ] at that price[ , I am] to take it & pay 35 cts per pound.” He was also authorized to purchase lard and beef. “I have bin 2 days & got but 18.00 lbs of bacon & found nothing else,” he continued. Although he had nothing but cooperation thus far, “I expect to have some trouble be fore I get round,” he predicted, for “I have all the dark corner to myself.” In the event of resistance from farmers unwilling to sell their supplies, he would send “to [G]reenville for a detachment of Soldiers to take It by force....” Neves also searched for deserters when he made his rounds into the mountains of northern Greenville District. In a letter to his sons dated 14 June, he mentioned that he had located the deserters he had been requested to find and that he planned to “stay at home a while.” He would not remain idle, however. He planned to go after the illegal distillers who continued to make whiskey in spite of the state’s efforts to end the practice. “I have waited for the govoner to appoint a[n] agent to suppress distilling in this



District [but] he seems to be disposed to let them Rock on as best they can....”

William Neves sent Captain Holtzclaw a note in early April 1863 requesting a furlough to go home. The captain, sick at the time in Charleston, had left Lieutenant William C. Humphries in charge of the company on James Island while he was away. For his part, he was “perfectly willing if you could get home,” Holtzclaw wrote in a short letter dated 9 April, but it was not his decision to make at the moment; however, his health had improved and he “hope[d] to take command in a few days.” Apparently Holtzclaw granted William’s request for a furlough, and he was back at Mush Creek when his brother John wrote from Charleston on 20 May with news from Company H. Four members of their mess had left, along with the cook, and formed their own mess. John wanted William to “be shore & bring a cook” when he returned to the company. William was back on James Island with John when Aalsey wrote his sons on 14 June with details about prospects for the corn and wheat crops. Washington, however, decided he was needed at home to help with the crops and had hired a substitute to take his place in the Palmetto Battalion. In a letter from “H[ea]d qtrs[,] Mush creek,” dated 14 June, Washington thanked his brother John for a recent letter he had sent with news from camp. “[I] am glad you got Mcknight in for another month & when that is about to run out you must get him to take...another....” Washington explained that he had a crop “on hand” that he wanted “to finish....” He also admonished his brother to make sure Mcknight remained healthy. “[I]f my man gets sick [I] want you to Doctor him up & not let the capt...[know] it[,] but if he gets bad off & the capt wants me to come back let me [know] rite off.” On 2 July, Washington wrote again from Mush Creek and urged his brother “to get Mcknight to stay one more month....if he will not stay for \$30. put it up to

35. \$ & if you cant get him let me [know.]” He also promised to be back in camp by the 28th, “as my paper will bee out then.” While still at home, Washington fell ill with fever, and, at the time Frances wrote her brothers on 21 July, he “was on the mend slowly....” Alsey Neves informed his sons on James Island, in a letter dated 26 July, that Washington, who had planned to leave for camp in time to arrive by the 28th, “was taken all of a sudden down again [and]...is very sick this morning [with] fever again.” Washington wanted Mcknight to remain “in his place” until he recovered sufficiently to travel back to camp. In the same letter, Alsey commented on the war news in the wake of the loss of Vicksburg, Mississippi, and Robert E. Lee’s defeat at Gettysburg. “It looks like the devlish yankeys is hard to get convinced that they cant subjugate the south...for the lord is on our side & will never allow them to subjugate the south[.]”

The only good news from the war front to reach Mush Creek during the summer of 1863 was word from James Island that Sergeant William P. Neves had been elected Junior Second Lieutenant by the men of his company. The announcement was officially made with the issuance of Special Orders, No. 317, by General R.S. Ripley, on 23 September, with the commission to date from 1 July. Although there is no mention of the promotion in his letters, his new rank was acknowledged by his correspondents with the addition of “Lieutenant” on envelopes addressed to him.

While Alsey remained optimistic about the Confederacy’s future, many of the soldiers who served in the ranks were less sanguine. Desertion was a serious problem for many military units by the summer of 1863 and the northern sections of Pickens, Greenville, and Spartanburg districts were favorite places for deserters, and for those who refused to enter the army, to hide from the authorities. William’s cousin, Eliza Poole, a frequent

correspondent, referred to the “men that are living up in the mountains” in a letter dated 3 September 1863. “I think they will have to draw all the forces from Charleston and send them up to the mountains,” she suggested, “they have great work trying to rout them from the caves.” Two other letters, also written on 3 September, indicated that the campaign against the deserters was already under way. Frances informed William, “They have bin taken up some of those deserters[.] Capt Mcguire[’s] co[mpany] is up in Greenville. [T]here headquarters is at old Mr. Dickeys. They caught Tom Barton the other day...[and] shot [William Roberson] & mortally wounded him[,] so reports say.” A.A. Dill briefly noted the same incident in his letter to his cousins and friends in camp: “There are some companies up here hunting the deserters[.] [T]hey shot William Roberson.” Aley Neves provided more details of the recent activities in a letter to his sons written on 4 September. “Capt Mcguire is in the mountains with fifty men all mounted...[and] is a taking up Dezerter & conscripts. I saw him yesterday & think him pretty smart. [H]e has taken some 8 or ten & killed one or shot him so that he is sertain to dye...” Neves believed that “if the last one of...the torys & Dezerter was dead the country would be a heap better off than it is....”

Captain John J. Maguire (circa 1834–1864) commanded Company H, Sixth South Carolina Cavalry, a unit that served on the South Carolina coast after it was created when the Sixteenth Cavalry Battalion was reorganized and enlarged in January 1863. Born in Ireland, Maguire became a naturalized citizen in 1857 in Charleston where he was a storekeeper. He had joined the Confederate cavalry in July 1862, and on 17 August 1863, from Camp Simkins, wrote his commanding officer, Colonel Hugh K. Aiken, outlining the problem with desertions from the Sixth Regiment over the previous six months. Twelve men had deserted

during that period and some had ended up in the mountain districts where they roamed about in armed gangs and “swore they would not be taken” and forced back into service. Maguire wanted his colonel to allow him “to take twenty or forty men into Greenville and Spartanburg Districts for thirty days....” If granted permission to do so, he promised to “place in the hands of the proper authorities upwards of one hundred men, who belong to different portions of the Army, and who have pointedly refused to return, and are laying out in the mountains for the purpose of avoiding detection.” Even though Colonel Aiken was dubious about the success of such efforts, he apparently allowed Maguire and his men to go. Operating from September until late October, McGuire was very successful, according to Aley Neves, in ridding the area of deserters. Neves informed his sons in a letter written 11 October that he thought Maguire had rounded up “the most of them that was in the mountains....[H]e got fifty seven in the neighborhood of Cashville last week and is gone now to Reedsvill[e.] [H]e is one of the perseverengest men [I] ever saw.” Aley also recounted that Maguire had told him “the other day that he had sent off 284 [deserters] since he came up [and] shot 2 & hung one.” Apparently, another detachment of one hundred men was operating against the deserters around Marietta in northern Greenville District, but was not as successful as Maguire’s fifty men. Neves had heard rumors that the soldiers had destroyed or taken private property without reasonable compensation, he wrote, but he believed those reports were false. He understood that the men had “to eat & feed there stock,” but “they pay for it as I understand.” Aley Dill had also reported, in a letter to William, an incident that had happened at Lima Baptist Church on 24 September when the congregation had gathered for a “Baptizing.” Captain Maguire’s “cavelry charged in on the crowd halting men and little Boys asking their ages[,]

taking those prisoners that were old enough to go in to the army....” Dill also mentioned that his brother Stephen and Stephen’s “young friend George Ponder” were among the soldiers in Maguire’s detachment. Both were members of Company H, Sixth South Carolina Cavalry in 1863. Aley Neves recorded another incident involving “those men that is taking Deserters” in a letter to his sons written 18 October. On the previous Thursday, “one of the Lindseys” had been killed and on Friday “one of the Pruets” had been killed and two others wounded by the soldiers. Neves thought the deserters got what they deserved. “I would be glad that every ball shot at one of...[the deserters] could go plum through there heart,” he averred. A few days later, Frances Neves informed William, in a letter dated 25 October, that “Capt Mcguires company has gone back to camps.” The men rode away on 22 October and left the residents of mountain districts to deal with a problem of lawlessness that would continue until the end of the war.

One letter only survives in the collection from 1864. John wrote from Charleston to William who was at home at Mush Creek on 7 January with information about William’s furlough status. Both he and Wash, John informed him, had been reported as “absent without leave....” There had been some disagreement between Lieutenants Anderson and Humphreys about the length of the furloughs. Anderson insisted that both furloughs were for fifteen days and Humphreys “said the papers was not limited.” In the absence of other correspondence, the compiled service records of the three Neves brothers sketch the outlines of their military service during 1864. Lieutenant William Neves was listed on the December 1863 muster roll of Company H as “on detached service By order Genl Hagood—arresting Deserters.” The roll for March 1864, also shows him as absent, but this time he was serving on a general court martial board, and by the

end of April, he was back in camp. He does not appear on any of the later rolls for his company; however, in 1919, William's widow, Frances (Fannie) Boswell (1845–1935), applied for a pension based on her husband's Civil War service and listed the dates of his service in the Palmetto Battalion as 27 August 1861 through June 1864. Three companies, H, I, and K, of the Palmetto Battalion were disbanded during the spring and summer of 1864 because they had not been "legally organized" when they were initially formed. Although the order to disband was issued on 1 April, Company H appears to have continued to exist for several months longer. For example, Washington Neves' service record for December 1863 records him as absent, but on detached service since 19 December, by order of General Hagood, "arresting deserters," the same duty William was assigned to perform. He was noted as absent without leave beginning 29 January 1864, on the February roll; however, he was present on the remaining rolls, through October 1864, although listed as "assigned by commandant of conscripts, 16 June 1864," on the August roll. John Neves also was listed as present on each roll dated through the end of October 1864, with the same assignment by the commandant of conscripts that Washington had been given. John was also listed for 1863 and early 1864 as "Bugler entitled to Extra Pay." Both John and Washington later became members of Captain William Edward Earle's Company of Horse Artillery which served with General Matthew C. Butler's Cavalry Division during the final months of the war. Earle had been promoted from Lieutenant to Captain of Company A on 27 May 1862, about the time Company H was created with men from Company A. Earle and his company were active during the Carolinas Campaign of 1865 and were paroled at High Point, North Carolina, on 2 May 1865.

William Neves pursued a different path than his brothers after his

company was disbanded. Although there are no military records to confirm his movements after June 1864, a few letters from 1865 survive in the collection and provide clues to William's activities. When William's sister Frances wrote him a letter on 8 January 1865, she addressed it to "Lt. W.P.Z.F. Neves, Co H, 14 N.C. cav, Ashville, N.C." William had probably joined the Fourteenth Battalion, North Carolina Cavalry, which was formed at Asheville during the summer of 1862. This unit was active in pursuing deserters and protecting the mountain counties from incursions by Federal troops operating out of East Tennessee, especially during 1864 and 1865 when Colonel George W. Kirk (1837–1905) led his Third North Carolina Mounted Infantry on raids into western North Carolina. William had relatives scattered through Haywood County, North Carolina, and corresponded with his aunt Frances Hall, who lived on Pigeon River, and with his Harbin cousins, Sallie and Nannie, daughters of James Wesley Harbin and his wife Mary Ann Hall, who lived in the same area, during the war. He was familiar with Haywood County, having visited his relatives and friends there before the war began. He probably joined the Fourteenth Cavalry Battalion during the fall of 1864, perhaps with some of his South Carolina friends. In her 8 January letter to William, Frances mentioned the receipt of a letter from her brother in which he said he "had worn out nearly all" of his clothes. Frances and her mother had made two pairs of pants for him, which they would not send but would keep because, Frances wrote, "we have bin expecting you would come home soon." She also expressed her sorrow upon learning from William of the death of one of his comrades. "I was very sorry to hear of Andy Dill geting Killed though I am very thankful that you esscaped," she concluded. In the same letter, she commented on the lawlessness that reigned in Mush Creek neighborhood. Several horses had been stolen from residents during the

past week and “the Torys went &...[raided] Tandy Goodletts...the other night. Goodletts company went to pats cove yesterday on a raid [and] I am in hope they will do something with the Torys before they come back.”

Alsey Neves wrote William on 15 January, addressed the letter to Asheville, and acknowledged the receipt of his son’s letter dated the 8th. He asked William to be on the lookout for the horses that were stolen from the Mush Creek area, because “I have no doubt but it was some one that was going over the mountains...” William was in Henderson[ville], North Carolina, on 29 January 1865, when he wrote Fannie Boswell, his cousin and future wife. He thanked her for her recent letter and regretted that he had not been in Greenville during Christmas, but he was, he wrote, “a long ways off & allmost among the yankes.” When he returned home, “in 8 or 10 days,” he promised “to take my Christmas & I want to have a fine time.” By the time William’s sister Emmer wrote him on 27 February, the war had been brought home to South Carolina with General William T. Sherman’s march through the state, the burning of Columbia, and increased lawlessness, especially in the mountain districts. Emmer reported that although “the yanks has not got hear yet[,] we have heard that Earl Battry was captured and then got a way.” Her sister Martha had visited the “Factory” that day and had seen many soldiers who were exchanged prisoners-of-war “going home.” Emmer also mentioned that Josh Roberson and Joe Taley, members of the Sixteenth Regiment, had returned home and would remain, along with the remaining members of their company, until the last of March. Joshua Robertson and J.A. Talley had both served with William in Company H of the Palmetto Battalion, and may have joined the Sixteenth Regiment, as so many of their comrades did, after the artillery company disbanded. William wrote Fannie Boswell from Brevard, North Carolina, on 3 March 1865 and, after giving



assurances that he was well, proceeded to list the men who had been wounded when “[s]ome of our boys got into a little Scrap the other day.” Captain Humphreys, was shot in the leg and in the neck, and “Henery Goodwin & one of the Levys got shot in the arm.” William also mentioned that Fannie’s brother, Lem [James Lemuel Boswell (1845–1920)], was with him and was “well...[and] out getting some wood.” From Brevard, William apparently returned home to Mush Creek. Fannie wrote him there on 11 March. “Willie I couldent tell you how glad I were to hear that you was at home,” Fannie began. “I never could tell how happy I were the night I received your letter.” After expressing her desire that he “get well soon,” she signed her letter, “your true & Affectionate friend.” Before the year was over, William and Fannie were married.

Two post-war letters survive in the collection. In the first, dated 12 January 1873, W.P.Z.F. Neves wrote “Dear Brother,” probably B.F. Neves, who had left for Texas on 12 November 1872, about family, friends and crops at Mush Creek. After reporting that he had seen Ben’s sweetheart, William listed a marriage that had recently taken place, and mentioned two other courting couples, and gave a crop report: “I am nearly done picking out cotton [and] I have got two bales at home & will have one more to gin....Cotton I hear is worth 19 cts now at Greenville.” Cotton was also mentioned in the most recent letter in the collection. William wrote his son Arthur [William Arthur Neves (1875–1946)] from “Tiger vill[e]” on 5 October [19]09: “[W]e are picking cotton and peas[,] both mity sorry.”

A ledger purchased by Sergt. Wm. P.Z.F. Neves in Charleston on 18 November 1862 is present in the collection; however, most of the pages have been removed and the ones that remain record post-war accounts, a list of marriages from 1865–1874 of friends and relatives, and birth and death dates of Neves family members. One partial page, “Acct of rations

paid for by W.P.Z.F. Neves for capt T.A. Holtzclaws Mess,” with entries from July [1863] through February 1864, remains in the ledger. Two miscellaneous accounts, dated 1857, are present along with a sheet of paper with “Specimen of Penmanship and improvement for the term of five days Under the tuition of J. Youngblood. August the 24th 1860. W.P.Z.F. Neves.” At the bottom of the sheet, Neves copied three lines of music from the *Sacred Harp*. An undated poem, signed by Wm. P.Z.F. Neves, is also in the collection.

Members of the current generation of the Neves family transcribed most of the original letters, and those transcriptions are in the collection. There are also chronological lists of the letters included in the collection and a detailed index of names and places mentioned in the letters filed with the material. A genealogical scrapbook, “John Pool and Lucinda Hall Neves, Their Children and Families,” compiled by Ray Lanford and Rosemary Bomar, is also included in the collection, along with genealogical charts and newspaper clippings. **Gift of the family of Alsey A. and Ann Pool Neves through Mrs. Rosemary H. Bomar, Mrs. Nell A. Gibson, and Mr. Ed Neves.**

**PAPERS OF THE CHRISTENSEN FAMILY PAPERS,  
1844–1989, 1998, and undated**

A substantial addition of six and a quarter linear feet of correspondence, one hundred fourteen images of family members and activities, and eight manuscript volumes, including bird-sighting books (9 February–1 June 1901 and 12 January–23 March 1902) kept by Abby Winch Christensen (b. 1887) in Massachusetts and Beaufort (S.C.) and environs, concerns the family’s presence in Beaufort County (S.C.), New England, and elsewhere.

The earliest letters document the courtship of Reuben Holmes (1820–1906), of Westboro, Massachusetts, and Rebecca Winch (1824–1868), of Holden. In March 1848, Holmes requested an interview with Rebecca's father and was hopeful she would not "think this to[o] great a favor considering the slight acquaintance we have had with each other" (25 March 1848). Rebecca was surprised at such a request from one "who is so nearly a stranger," but invited him to meet her father on April 5 (1 April 1848). A little over a month later, her father died, and Reuben accepted her request to attend the funeral with the observation that "it never has been my lot, in the providence of God to experience the afflicting dispensation of Providence, in parting with any near relative" (12 May 1848). Reuben anticipated spending an evening with Rebecca and her mother but noted "may I not hope with *confidence* the time is not far distente when we shall be permitted to share unitedly in the pleasures & sorrows which this unfriendly world affords" (26 June 1848). Reuben campaigned for a local office later that year and excitedly provided details of "a great Free Soil meeting" in Westboro (2 November 1848). Reuben and Rebecca were married in 1848. A daughter, Abigail Mandana Holmes, was born on 28 January 1852.

During the Civil War Abigail's parents moved to the Sea Islands of South Carolina in 1864 to participate in the Port Royal experiment. A letter (7 April 1866) to her father in Beaufort noted that almost a year had passed since she returned north and requested that she remain there another year for her education. She sent her respects "to all inquiring friends as the darkies say" and commented on George Peabody's gift "for the colored schools." Also in April of the same year, Abbie's future husband Niels Christensen (1840–1909) received a letter from the mayor of Tusculmbia, Alabama, who extended thanks "for your prompt and efficient co-operation

in the enforcement of all orders issued by me, the object of which was peace & good order” and commended the “orderly behavior” of the men under his command (19 April [18]66).

Abbie’s cousin Frank S. Holmes attended the United States Naval Academy. In a letter of 5 January 1873, he discussed social activities of midshipmen and the presence of [James] Conyers, of South Carolina, the first African American to attend the United States Naval Academy—“a nigger, that is a colored youth here, who rejoices in the title of Midshipman. Now this doesn’t suit our aristocratic white ears, and so when he first came he received a few gentle hints that such was the case in the shape of a boot toe, which greatly accelerated his progress down stairs.” He returned to the subject of Conyers in a March letter—“He rises to a lofty stature,—much like my own. His skull is thick, proving that he will never graduate from *this* place, and finally he’s a nigger.” Holmes could not imagine “a white sailor hav[ing] to touch his cap and stand up when addressing him, or being addressed by him” (6 March 1873).

Abbie Holmes and Niels Christensen met in Beaufort where Abbie had joined her family and Niels was serving as keeper of the National Cemetery. A letter (14 January 1874) to Emma Holmes describes Niels and relates his background and tells of their meeting “during one of *those rides*, on a *lovely* moonlight night.” Abbie remained “full of *heart longing*...for the life of a year ago” at Mount Holyoke Seminary but did acknowledge “pleasanter relations between the northern and southern people” (12 June 1874). Another letter to Emma Holmes in October 1877 recalls their life together at Mount Holyoke. She had friends, but no intimate ones in Beaufort, but she was occupied in “painting & repairing,” canning, sewing, and admiring Niels. The Christensens had six children between 1876 when Niels, Jr., was born and 1888 when Abby Winch was

born. Son Jamie died of diphtheria at the age of five in 1885.

The death of Jamie and his burial in the National Cemetery produced tension between Abbie and Niels. Abbie preferred her friends and the intellectual stimulation that life in New England offered while Niels was more content with his work and life in Beaufort where he could remain close to his beloved son. During the 1880s and 1890s Abbie resided much of each year near Boston where her children were educated and family members and friends were present. In October 1887 she was planning to sail for Beaufort on 10 November but considered leaving Niels, Jr., and Frederik behind for their schooling (23 October 1887). The following year Niels advised his son Frederik—"When you go to school, just shut your mouth, open your ears, pull down your vest, and keep your eyes off the girls, especially" (30 August [18]88). During these years there was occasional discussion of real estate opportunities in New England. In a letter of 12 October 1889, Abbie presented options for trading their store in Beaufort for properties in New England. Along with news of the children, she told of her "great treat" in attending the Women's Christian Temperance Union convention in Lowell and remarked that she was "very proud of the women of Mass." In 1891, while residing in Brookline, Abbie expressed pleasure that Niels was able to "arrange to buy the store" and hoped "the opportunity to sell out will come one of these days. Only our home and the Nat[ional] Cem[etery] are dear to me in all Beaufort....the lives of most of the people make me look on it as a modern Sodom." She took comfort that the children "are out of it—for the present at least" (30 August 1891).

Niels was alone in Beaufort when the devastating hurricane of 1893 struck the Sea Islands in September. He informed Abbie of details of the storm and their roof that leaked in spite of new tin as "it was not yet seamed

or soldered.” Responding to her request to send papers to [Ellen] Murray and [Mary] Hamilton, he replied that he did not include the latter “as there are expressions therein about slavery time that would not be relished and would be sure to give offence” (15 October 1893). Clara Barton was in Beaufort by January 1894 to direct Red Cross relief, and two letters enumerate shipments of supplies received in Beaufort. While Niels was very much involved in coordinating relief efforts in Beaufort, Abbie was active in soliciting assistance in New England. Niels lauded the work of Higginson and her friends—“the colored people have much, very much to thank you and Miss Higginson for,” and acknowledged a check for \$500 from Mrs. Whitman “of the Lend a Hand office” (26 February and 8 April 1894). He cited the abuse being heaped on the Red Cross which caused him to call a committee meeting to draft “an article in refutation.” While he acknowledged that Miss Barton “is not altogether blameless...she has done the best she knew how under the circumstances” (27 May 1894). He did fault her for what he considered her refusal to take advice from anyone—“We who have lived here so many years know a great deal more about the people and the situation here than she and her staff” (8 April 1894).

By 1895 Frederik Christensen had completed his education in Brookline, Massachusetts, and returned to Beaufort to assist his father in the hardware store and lumber yard. In 1899 Niels Christensen was diagnosed with Bright’s disease. He received treatment from Dr. Memminger in Charleston in October. He was impressed with the treatment and reported that Frederik and Niels, Jr., were managing the business during his absence (13 October 1899). Updating his mother on Niels’s condition, Frederik also noted a transition among the “farmers here, I mean the white ones,” who “are taking to market gardening” (29 April

1900). Niels, Jr., commended Fred's dedication to his work and his superb qualities of character in a letter (9 May 1900) and offered his impression of Beaufort—"I pray to heaven that the other children will never be obliged to live here permanently. It is fair enough on the outside, but rotten at the core."

About this time, local events and politics enlivened news in the town. In a letter noting the state of his health—"My appetite increasing, digesting good, and when not in pain sleep fairly well," Niels related a case involving a black man—"if they had hung the negro in an orderly way after making sure that he was the right man it would have been the easiest way out of the difficulty, not that I favor lynching by any means but the reason for lynching is that the family do not want to see the injured woman dragged into Court...and relate the whole hor[r]id affair...as the negro has to be hung anyway he may as well be hung first as last." Niels detected a "pall of gloom hanging over the town today" with news that Senator Tillman intended "to use all his influence and advocate the removal of the Naval Station from Port Royal to Charleston." He thought that many of the officers would favor the change "on account of the lack of society at Port Royal" (9 May 1900).

Frederik Christensen received a letter (6 November 1900) from Booker T. Washington thanking him for his attention "regarding the condition of our people at Port Royal" and calling attention to opportunities for young men at Tuskegee. By 1902 a proposal "to establish a school at Port Royal after the Tuskegee plan" was circulated. In June 1902, principal Edinburgh Mahone wrote Niels from Brookline, Massachusetts, to relate fund raising efforts for the school—"My plan is to stay north until about the first or middle of August and then return to Beaufort and go to work on the place and go among the people there and interest them more in the school." He

and Abbie were working together, and he had consulted “men I know will be helpful. If we are willing to go slow I am sure that a deal of the ignorance that surround[s] Beaufort will be a thing of the past” (21 and 22 June 1902).

After Frederik and Niels, Jr., returned to Beaufort, Abby Winch (“Winnie”), Andrea, and Arthur remained in New England. Andrea studied art, Winnie graduated Radcliffe *cum laude* in English in 1910, and Arthur graduated Harvard in 1904. With graduation “drawing nigh,” Arthur informed his father that he was contemplating a career in architecture with remaining at Harvard an option. Over the summer he was hopeful of working out west (27 March 1904). Arthur was the most athletic of the children. He informed his mother that he was to represent Harvard in a 220-yard race and play on the polo team in a match with Yale which was cancelled (27 March 1904).

With the illness of her husband, Abbie spent more time in Beaufort and communicated with the children in New England by letters addressed to “Dear Son and Daughters.” Fellow suffragist Virginia Durant Young invited Abbie for a visit to Fairfax and reported that she enjoyed a visit from Niels, Jr.—“and I was charmed with him” (22 April 1905). Young committed a letter from Abbie to her treasure box—“*Letters* I want to keep always...and this last letter of yours goes into that box.” She solicited Abbie’s reaction to “my comments and notations for Edward M. Shepherd’s speech” and noted that the *News & Courier* quoted from her editorial in the 6 May issue (8 May 1905).

Distance from her New England children did not diminish the expression of Abbie’s motherly advice and interest in their activities as well as news of happenings in Beaufort. She approved of Andrea’s feeling “about the servants being human and needing kindness. To my thinking the custom of treating them like automatons is *snobbish*.” Reporting the death of Joe



Hutson, apparently from alcohol, she observed—“Such things make me wonder why there are not more like Carrie Nation that hate liquor with all their might” (3 November 1905). The “great fire” in Beaufort was the subject of a letter (20 January 1906). She detailed property lost, including the Christensen store, and was “very thankful all the churches are left. And that no lives were lost (only last night a black man was shot by one of the guards) probably both had been drinking.”

In letters of 4 and 5 April 1907, Niels, Jr., and Abbie weighed in on what they perceived to be an apparent delicate situation involving Andrea. Niels commented on “a white lady occupying a box at a theatre with a negro.” In Beaufort “[it] would be taken...to mean that both a them approve and practice social equality. It would result in public condemnation and ostracism in many ways.” To Niels’s statement that “We all feel, our family, I mean, that racial intercourse...is wrong,” Abbie penciled in a comment—“we would say unwise, and inexpedient, not wrong” (4 April 1907). In alluding to the incident at the theatre, Abbie reminded her daughter that “I receive all our teachers here in the library, and in Brookline had Mrs. Washington and Miss Baldwin to dinner, besides taking poor Mr. Mahone when he could get no boarding place.” Though she thought “racial intercourse” in public was unwise, Abbie asserted, “one has a right in her—or his—own home to entertain people whom she, or he, would not appear with publicly” (5 April [1907]).

Before enrolling in Radcliffe, Winnie Christensen attended boarding school in Massachusetts. She achieved an excellent academic record but also pursued her interests in English folk dancing and art. Letters to Andrea and Abbie (14 February and 27 March 1904) told of attending *The Merchant of Venice* and *Taming of the Shrew*, a violin concert, and a lecture on Shakespeare by Colonel Sprague. Writing in the alcove of

Radcliffe's new library, Winnie informed her mother of attending a college baseball game—"highly entertaining but not so awfully exciting." She admitted to cutting class to attend a Beethoven concert and also attended *Doll's House*.

Winnie had many friends in Boston and Beaufort. A Beaufort friend, Mary Hamilton, sent her recollections of Winterdale, Cotton Hall, and Liberty Hall with references to family, slaves, crops, "shouting," Christmas, and the war (May 1908). Winnie attended plays and concerts with Boston friends, enjoyed outings on the ice, and excursions over the countryside to study flora and fauna.

In 1914 Winnie entered Cornell to study landscape architecture. She advised her sister-in-law Nancy Christensen—"You'd laugh to see all the freshmen in little gray flannel caps which fit like their own scalps and make them look like shaven monks." She was not pleased with the landscape course—"[It] is a second rate affair and the professors in it are impossible." She was not allowed to take advanced courses "that I could profit by," or surveying "because it is not the thing for girls to invade the civil engineering courses" (28 September 1914). She eventually earned a degree in landscape architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Niels Christensen, Jr., began a long career as an elected public official through his service on the Beaufort County Board of Education (1899–1905). His acquisition of the *Beaufort Gazette* in 1902 enabled him to have a platform for addressing issues of local and statewide importance. He conducted a successful campaign and was in Columbia for the opening of the Sixty-sixth General Assembly in January 1905. Two of the most significant legislative issues on which Niels assumed a prominent role were the dispensary and the Asylum. In a letter of 19 January 1908, Niels informed his mother that "the days have been given up to work in

connection with the dispensary prosecution matters.”

In January 1909 Niels advised his father that he was preparing to introduce legislation “providing for the investigation of the Asylum” and was hopeful “to have a letter from Dr. [James Woods] Babcock asking for passage of the bill, and that will go in with my remarks” (10 January 1909). He anticipated a public investigation and “am keeping it under my direction, though it may get away” (14 January 1909). He met with Babcock in the governor’s office at which time Babcock “agreed to give me a petition to be presented to the legislature asking for an investigation of the Asylum” (19 January 1909).

Another legislative matter that attracted Christensen’s attention was the matter of state contracts for bridge and road construction. He had spoken with Wade Harrison of Greenwood who “has a lot of information about the bridge situation in the State.” Christensen discussed graft by county supervisors and bridge people and cited “a specific instance of graft in Lexington County.” Christensen supported Harrison’s interest in a bill to establish a State highway commissioner “who will design and inspect the construction county bridge and road work” (21 January 1909).

On 4 February 1909 Niels Christensen, who had suffered for almost a decade from Bright’s disease, died. Among the letters received by Abbie was one from Winnie observing—“it is...better than if he had lived on without being well again, and suffered as I know he has been these past weeks. And we can think of him with Jamie happy and *blessed*, walking out with Dorothy and witnessing a most glorious sunset full of light and glory” (5 February 1909).

Senator Niels Christensen visited mental health institutions in other states in the spring. He met William P. Girard in Philadelphia “about going to Columbia, inspecting the asylum buildings, and estimating the cost of

putting them in repair.” He was disappointed with the hearings in Columbia and the reporting by Babcock’s friend August Kohn who “has astonished me in the lengths he has been willing to go in suppression and misrepresentation.” With hearings being held at the Asylum, “these witnesses had to face Babcock, his Board of Regents, and unfriendly reporters, and unfriendly members of the committee.” Subsequent hearings would be moved to the State House “where the people need to see the truth—which is that there has been no supervision, but laxity and shiftlessness, and that the plant is deplorably run down” (9 May 1909). Concurrent with the Asylum investigation, state investigators were in Cincinnati regarding the “liquor interests.” Niels advised his mother while en route from Cincinnati to Lexington, Kentucky, that Lyon and Felder “have certainly got the evidence to convict the last two boards of directors” and apprised her of the evidence (29 May 1909).

With Niels in Columbia attending to legislative matters, Fred looked after family business and attended to local politics. Abbie remained in close contact with her children and far away friends who were involved with causes to which she was devoted, and she still took annual trips to mountain retreats in New England.

Several months before her graduation from Radcliffe, Winnie wrote her mother of prospects for teaching in Beaufort. While “recognizing the real drawbacks,” she contended, “I still want to teach down there.” She reviewed all the pros and cons and good naturedly queried Abbie—“Come, mother dear, you don’t mean to say you shall be sorry to have me” (7 March 1910). At this time Arthur Christensen was employed as a mining engineer in Mexico. He compared the conditions of those working in the mines as “about the same as the country negro in S.C. They are better workers, but between an overdose of religion and lack of ambition to better

themselves they live mighty lowly” (21 March [19]10). In a letter (4 February 1913), Eugenia Donnell thanked Abbie for a “long, newsy, friendly letter” and heralded “The glorious victories in the Equal Suffrage movement, which promise so much in a short time, [which] are surely sufficient cause for feelings of elation, and triumph, and deep determination, to continued effort till the good work is completed.” Moreover, she rejoiced “at the continuous, healthy extension of Socialism.”

Of all the Christensen children, Fred may have had the best sense of humor. Looking forward to his mother’s return from a trip, he declared all in order “except some of the chickens have died, the dogs have got the fleas, the cat is poor, we can’t keep the horses exercised and roaches miss you awfully” (13 August 1913). In another, he related seeing “a load of furniture going to the depot and was told that Preacher was leaving town, so that the Good Lord has doubly blessed us here of late” (27 September 1914). Fred kept his mother apprised of local politics, especially when Niels was campaigning for re-election. He related a visit to Ruffin which had voted heavily for Blease in the previous election, told of a man who lost part of his thumb in a fight, and speculated on Blease’s prospect in the next election (10 May 1914).

Fred kept his mother thoroughly posted on the gubernatorial election as it heated up over the summer of 1914. “The anti Blease forces seem to be waking up to the fact that as there are six of them running for Governor,” he advised, that they are likely to so divide the votes that there will not be enough to anyone to land him in the second race, and we will have to choose between two Bleasites in the last primary” (19 July 1914). Fred delighted in writing Abbie of the election of [Richard I.] Manning and [Andrew J.] Bethea. Election results indicated that “the Blease organization is going to pieces and with their leader gone there will soon

be very little left of them.” He also was pleased Fortner was defeated for Railroad Commissioner (12 September 1914). Abbie responded that “Prospects brighten now for S.C., and tho it takes long for the tide to turn in the hearts and minds of men it looks as if the current is setting in the right direction” (16 September 1914).

One item of local news that concerned the Christensens was the construction of a bridge across the Broad River. Even though the bridge would expedite communication and access between the town and Ladies and St. Helena islands, there was apparently local opposition. Commenting on sentiment against the bridge, Abbie advised—“If Mr. Keyserling has been working on St. Helena to prejudice blacks and whites against the bridge wont it be necessary to do more than to just circulate the petitions” (22 August 1911). Fred’s letter of 13 August 1916 informed his mother of the “sinking” of the St. Helena-Ladies Island bridge. He offered an explanation of what happened and noted—“Nothing could have pleased the opposition more” (13 August 1916).

Winnie Christensen went overseas in 1918 to participate as a relief worker in the war effort (6 September 1918). In 1923 she was working at the State Industrial School for Girls in Columbia. Winnie was to teach dancing but that depended on the promise of a girl in Columbia to play—“But people in Columbia have promised us so many things that have never come to pass that Miss Burgess has no faith in them whatsoever” (1 January 1923).

By 1925 Winnie had taken a position at Pine Mountain Settlement School in Harlan County, Kentucky. Founded in 1913 by Katherine Petit and Ethel DeLong Zande, the school followed in the tradition of settlement schools and served as a boarding school for elementary and middle school ages. Seven hundred acres of land for establishment of the school were

donated by William Creech. Winnie informed her mother, 22 January 1925, of a thirty-mile ride on Nell and told of the topography and flora and fauna that she saw on the way to Bledsoe. Along the way she visited Mr. Brown's "one-room country school which is reputed to be a model." A Berea graduate, his "energy and enthusiasm" impressed her. Following her journey on Nell, Winnie observed—"I keep thinking what a pity that the owners of the land could not market their landscape instead of having to depend upon moonshine for a livelihood." Winnie taught folk dancing and recently delivered to the girls "a serious lecture on the gentle art of being a lady" (22 January 1925). Winnie taught dancing with Dorothy F. Boles who was a prominent member of the English Folk Dance Society. In the same letter she mentioned the death of Aunt Sal Creech whose husband William "was so bent on having a school here that he gave the land for it, and both of them were most helpful and interested friends and neighbors" (5 April 1925).

Winnie delighted in teaching dancing to the students. Her friend "Deedle" [Dorothy Boles] regretted leaving Pine Mountain for "You & I certainly had a gorgeous month together." "I feel sure," she noted, "that the mountain young people have the right kind of spirit in their English dancing" (14 February and 13 May 1927). At one time Winnie spent many months of every year at the school, but she later became an occasional visitor to teach dancing. Dorothy Boles expressed appreciation for "what you are doing...& I only hope there will be some compensations for loneliness & all that goes with it" (4 April and 3 May 1932). Dorothy complimented her summer letters, 17 September 1933, and wanted her to consider submitting them for publication. She expressed that "I should be scared to *death* at the drunkenness—on account of guns carried by every male inhabitant & I admire your 'sang froid' in dealing with such difficult

situations" (17 September 1933). A letter, 28 July 1934, from A.W. Dodd reported that he and Mr. Morris were interviewing prospective students. "The coal camps in Harlan County," Dodd observed, are certainly spots that God forgot to smile upon....The apparently hop[e]less plight of these people undermines one's faith in the system we have clung to so long as a just order." Millie and Ludy Day were taken to Harlan in the Ford truck, and "Both were equally amazed at the sight of Negroes and Ludy was most apprehensive about the mad speed of automobiles that kept continuously dashing by" (28 July 1934). At Pine Mountain in 1949, Winnie recommended that her sister-in-law Helen read "A Master Time" by James Still in *Atlantic*—"I like it a lot,—the dialect and the mountain people. Still is certainly far and away the best of the writers about this region" (16 February 1949).

By 1930 Abbie Christensen was seventy-eight. She occasionally traveled during the last years of her life. She joined Winnie at Pine Mountain in the summer of 1937. She recommended that Helen and Fred look for "Captains Courageous" when the movie came to Beaufort and planned to attend "Emperor's Candle-Stick" which was recommended in *Century*. If they had come with her, she was certain "you would have become interested in the good work being carried on in this wilderness mountain country." She invited their reaction "of the election to Supreme Court of a man whom some say belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan. We do not hear that he denies it, nor that Roosevelt denies it" (18 August 1937).

During the 1932 presidential election Abbie Christensen served as a presidential elector for Socialist candidate Norman Thomas. A post-election letter from Marion A. Wright of Conway noted that "in the recent election you were planning to vote the Socialist ticket and serve as a presidential elector." Wright surmised "that this represented a departure at



rather mature years from tradition and habit” and recalled that at 90 Lord Haldane’s mother switched from the Conservative to the Labour party. He thought it “refreshing to have these occasional proofs of the elasticity of the intellect, and to know that there are people in the world to whom tradition and habit are not the only gods that determine their conduct” (12 November 1932). In 1936 Daniel W. Hoar solicited her assistance in securing Socialist presidential electors in South Carolina and announced tentative plans for vice-presidential candidate George Nelson to appear in Greenville.

Abbie Holmes Christensen died at the age of eighty-six on 21 September 1938 at the Greenville home of her daughter and son-in-law Lawrence and Andrea Patterson. **Gift of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Christensen.**

**JAMES E. KIBLER LITERARY COLLECTION,  
1967–2011**

James Everett Kibler began corresponding with prominent Southern writers while a graduate student in the English Department of the University of South Carolina in the 1960s. Several of the writers—Erskine Caldwell, Shelby Foote, George Garrett, Walker Percy, and Elizabeth Spencer—were well-established, each with several important published works when Kibler sent his first inquiries, often in an attempt to clarify a bibliographical point, or in at least three cases, to ask for assistance in compiling a bibliography of the author’s writings, or for help with another author’s bibliography. When Kibler first wrote George Garrett in July 1967, for example, he wanted help with a bibliography of the writings of Shelby Foote that he planned to complete for an issue of *The Mississippi Quarterly* devoted to Foote. While professing that he had not “followed Shelby Foote’s works as closely as I might..., [a]t least for scholarly

purposes," Garrett did offer two suggestions. He felt that a letter written to Foote would elicit a "helpful" response and also gave Kibler permission to use his name in the letter. His second recommendation was that Kibler "get in touch with Walker Percy who is Foote's best, oldest and closest friend." Percy responded to Kibler's request for information but, in a letter written from his home in Covington, Louisiana, on 21 July 1967, informed him that "I'm afraid I can't help you in your bibliographical enterprise." And he also echoed Garrett's advice: "Why not write Shelby?" In fact, Kibler had already done just that. In a letter of 2 July 1967, he had explained his project to Foote and asked for the names of his agent and his editor at Dial Press, the firm that had published Foote's early novels. Foote responded on 12 July, with the comment, "My agent does precious little for me, and I presume would do even less for you unless there was huge money involved." Foote, however, supplied "a fairly complete list of my published work aside from magazine things" in his letter. After that first exchange of letters, Foote and Kibler continued to correspond for the following thirty-one years.

After Kibler completed his dissertation on William Faulkner's *The Hamlet* in 1970 under the direction of the University of South Carolina's noted Faulkner scholar James B. Meriwether, he joined the English faculty of the University of Georgia in September 1970 as an assistant professor. He spent his entire professional career in Athens and retired from the faculty in June 2009. During those years, his research and writing continued to focus on Southern writers, and he published dozens of articles, book reviews, essays, bibliographies and books about them. The restoration of the literary reputation of William Gilmore Simms, South Carolina's nineteenth century "man of letters," a writer who had lost favor with critics and readers in the twentieth century, was the objective of much

of his scholarly production while at the University of Georgia. From the appearance of his first book on Simms, *Pseudonymous Publications of William Gilmore Simms* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1976), until he stepped down, in 2010, from the editorship of *The Simms Review*, a job he had performed from the journal's inception in the summer of 1993, Kibler had devoted much of his literary enthusiasm to Simms. He did not, however, neglect modern Southern writers, and he continued to correspond with his friends Foote and Garrett for as long as they lived. He also added new favorites to his literary correspondents from time to time. He initiated an exchange of letters with Fred Chappell in December 1979; Wendell Berry in June 1993; and Robert Morgan in June 2004. With all his correspondents, Kibler retained his own drafts, or a Xerox copy of his outgoing letters, along with the original letters he had received. In addition to the substantial files of letters from Wendell Berry (52 letters, 1993–2011), Fred Chappell (39 letters, 1979–2010), Shelby Foote (41 letters, 1967–1998), and George Garrett (23 letters, 1967–2004), Kibler's collection also includes correspondence with noted writers Madison Smartt Bell, David Bottoms, Alan Cheuse, James Dickey, Fred Hobson, David Madden, Marion Montgomery, Mary C. Simms Oliphant, Walker Percy, Ron Rash, Louis D. Rubin, Bennie Lee Sinclair, Elizabeth Spencer, Walter Sullivan, and C. Vann Woodward. The South Caroliniana Library acquired this correspondence, along with other supporting materials, in 2011.

Even though Shelby Foote, at the time Kibler first wrote him in 1967, was busy working on the third volume of *The Civil War*, he responded to a number of questions with detailed answers. In his letter of 30 September 1967, typed on the verso of a page from a typescript, with Foote's manuscript corrections, of the final volume of *The Civil War*, Foote noted

that he had “made certain corrections, seven in all” for a second edition of his novel *Follow Me Down*. However, he wrote, “When it was reprinted in THREE NOVELS the idiots worked with the plates of the 1st edition, thereby restoring all the errors to the text. Too bad.” Kibler, in his next letter, offered to incorporate “all seven of the corrections you had wanted made” to *Follow Me Down* in the Foote bibliography. In fact, Kibler wanted to list corrections Foote had made for his other works and opined, “I think these lists would be of more importance than all the work I’ve done so far.” Foote obliged in his page and one-half, double-spaced letter of 7 November with a list of “errors” in the printed versions of *Dry Season* and *Tournament*. “I wish you luck in what must be a tiresome nitpicking activity, and I want you to know I appreciate it,” he wrote. Foote continued to supply answers to Kibler’s queries during the two years that he worked on the project, and often volunteered anecdotes that went beyond Kibler’s questions. For example, he sent an outline of Faulkner’s *The Hamlet* he had used as a lecture and a detailed outline of the structure of *Follow Me Down*. When Kibler sent Foote a copy of the completed work, Foote responded, in a letter written 27 June 1969, “I’m somewhat in awe of the good and careful job you’ve done, and I thank you for it—the only thanks you[’]ll most likely ever get.” Foote concluded his letter with a comment on his current writing: “Just now I’m deeply involved in the Sherman-Johnston campaign in North Georgia, trying my best to whip up some fondness for Joe Johnston, difficult though it is. If I’d been Davis I’d have sent him to Viet Nam or Texas.”

By the fall of 1969, Kibler, as a graduate student, was involved in assembling “materials for a Foote exhibit at Carolina’s rare books room for late spring,” he informed Foote in a 23 October 1969 letter. He also mentioned the difficulty he had had in acquiring a copy of Foote’s first

published work, *The Merchant of Bristol*, an eighteen-page pamphlet, limited to 260 copies and printed in June 1947 by The Levee Press, Greenville, Mississippi. In a few days, Kibler received “two copies of THE MERCHANT OF BRISTOL, the first thing of mine ever published on its own,” Foote explained in the accompanying letter. The pamphlet, along with copies of Foote’s novels, magazine stories, manuscript pages and photographs that Foote supplied, were on display for about two months, April and May of 1970, during the time when the University of South Carolina’s campus was under siege by anti-Vietnam War protesters. Foote responded to Kibler’s description of the exhibit and the gift of a copy of the printed guide to the exhibit in a letter dated 20 May 1970. He had read about the campus disturbances in the newspaper and admitted that he had “a few twinges last week—fear of fire or rippage by the demonstrators, though I suppose the sacrifice would have been small....I cant imagine anyone taking much time to look over a layout of literary items amid the hooraw.” He then recalled his student days: “We were a lot less purposeful in my day, but somehow a good deal more violent—in our way. We ate goldfish and caroused with whores; I remember at Virginia a group once hung up a corpse from the medical school in the Rotunda.” Kibler’s exhibit was the first devoted to Foote’s work.

For the next few years, correspondence between Kibler and Foote was sporadic; Foote finished volume III of *The Civil War: A Narrative*, published in 1974, and Kibler was deep into his own work on Simms and others. In June 1976, however, Kibler informed Foote that he had planned “an exhibit of your works at [the University of] Georgia similar to the one done at South Carolina in 1970.” For this display, he wanted to include pages from “any early drafts” of manuscripts. These “would fill the only real gap in the exhibit....” On 8 July, Foote promised to “send you a couple of page[s] of

manuscript from the work-in-progress [*September September*]..." He explained that he regretted not having seen the previous exhibit and also suggested that "Maybe this time I'll be able to drive over some afternoon during its run." Foote did not forget his promise. In a letter of 11 May 1977, he wrote: "I finished my novel SEPTEMBER SEPTEMBER this morning, and remembered I promised to send you some sample pages when I did....Here they are....These are sort of rejected pages, intermediate drafts that I reworked and set aside. Still I hope they'll serve." Foote sent six manuscript pages, written with his wide-tipped ink pen. But the exhibit at the University of Georgia was not mounted until another decade had passed. Kibler explained that "[d]epartmental pressure to publish a volume of literary scholarship" had delayed the project. Finally, on the occasion of Foote's appearance at the University of Georgia on 11 March 1988 to deliver the inaugural lecture of the Honors Program Lecture Series, the long-promised exhibit was opened. Titled "'Worth A Grown Man's Time': The Career of Shelby Foote Novelist and Historian," the exhibition at the Ilah Dunlap Little Library ran 1–31 March. As Kibler explained in his introduction to the exhibit guide, "the title of this catalogue comes from a statement by Foote that the profession of literature is, after all, 'worth a grown man's time.'" Kibler kept a detailed record of Foote's visit to Athens in the form of a forty-eight-page journal that began with Foote's arrival at the Atlanta airport Wednesday evening 9 March and ended with Foote's departure from the airport on Sunday. Kibler covered every event with Foote, recorded his comments, often verbatim, on a wide range of subjects. After Foote returned to Memphis, he sent Kibler a "thank you for helping to shepherd me through last week's visit to U. Ga." This time, the note was addressed "Dear Jim" and ended with: "Best of all though, was finally getting to meet my old friend who had already been so much with

me down the years.”

Kibler and Foote continued to correspond, at intervals, after Foote's visit to Athens. In a letter of 7 June 1988, Professor Kibler explained that he was at work on an essay about Foote's career planned for publication in the *Encyclopedia of American Literature* when he asked Foote what he thought was his “single most important accomplishment so far....” Foote responded on 26 June and professed, “I dont really know how to answer [your question]....Every writer has favorite things, but that doesn't mean he considers them the ‘most important’ of his works or even the ones most likely to last.” Foote had “a particular fondness for DRY SEASON,” he wrote, “a fondness based solely on the pleasure I took in writing it.” However, “It doesn't follow that I consider DRY SEASON the work of mine that's most likely to last. The obvious answer is my War Narrative,” he declared. “I can say, along with Thucydides, that it was ‘composed to be a possession for ever,’ but of course that applies only to my intention; whether it will prove so in fact remains to be seen....” On five consecutive evenings in late September 1990, Foote appeared in “The Civil War,” a nine-part series broadcast on PBS and viewed by over forty million people, and became an instant celebrity as the consummate story-teller who interpreted the military events of the war in a folksy but authoritative narrative. Kibler sent Foote a letter of congratulations, dated 21 October, on his “recent renown.” Kibler found it “ironic that a man's long lifetime of solid work can be relatively unknown by the public,” but that an appearance on television “can catapult him to instant fame, Newsweek, and the Johnny Carson show.” Foote thanked Kibler for his letter in a note dated 14 November and responded to Kibler's criticism of the series: “Despite errors & mediocrity you discussed, I think the Burns series gave the South the fairest shake I've ever seen on film.”

The occasion for the final flurry of correspondence between the two writers was the publication of Kibler's book *Our Fathers' Fields* by the University of South Carolina Press in 1998 and Kibler's request for a statement about the book from Foote that might be used as a book jacket blurb. Kibler wrote Foote on 15 November 1997: "Since your own narrative history and realistic novels have had no small influence on my book from my reading of them over the past 30 years, I knew you would understand what I was at least trying to do here. I thus thought I would steel my nerve and write you on the outside possibility that you might have both time and some inclination so to do." Foote replied ten days later indicating his willingness to oblige his friend. "By all means have the USC Press send me the proofs; I'll be glad to read them. I've only done about ten jacket blurbs in my whole life—two for Walker [Percy], two for Cormac McCarthy, & three or four others roundabout—but I'll be pleased at the chance to do one for you." Foote produced a half-page comment and sent it to the press on 4 January 1998. When the book appeared later that year, Foote's blurb appeared on the back cover of the dust jacket in a shortened version.

In October 1998, Foote was invited to deliver the second annual Townsend Lecture at the University of South Carolina. On that occasion, according to an article written by William W. Starr in *The State*, Foote jumped squarely into a local controversy about the relevancy of the Confederate battle flag when he "repeated his belief that the Confederate flag ought to remain where it now flies above the State House." Kibler sent a copy of the article, along with a letter to the editor from University of South Carolina English department faculty member William Price Fox. Fox labeled Foote "a second-rate historian and third-rate novelist. He is also a g---d--- fool for recommending keeping that absurd flag flying." When Foote thanked Kibler for sending *The State* material in a note of 10



December, he observed, "Mr. Fox must be quite a fellow; [a]s for the flag controversy, I was sorry Mr. Starr...didn't include my explanation of my position."

George Garrett (1929–2008), the writer to whom Kibler first turned for help when he began his work on Foote's bibliography during the summer of 1967, became a regular correspondent and, like Foote, eventually became one of Kibler's friends. After "Shelby Foote: A Bibliography" was published in the *Mississippi Quarterly*, Garrett wrote Kibler a letter, 25 February 1972, glowing with praise for Kibler's "splendid job with the bibliography." He also mentioned "a couple of points" with reference to lectures that Foote gave at Hollins College that were not included in the bibliography. Later, when Kibler served as editor of *American Novelists Since World War II: Second Series*, he asked Garrett, in a letter dated 6 September 1979, to write the entry for Mary Lee Settle. Garrett agreed and over the course of the next year the two frequently corresponded. Not only did they discuss the Settle essay, but Garrett was also eager to suggest names of writers he knew and admired to Kibler as possible essayists for other novelists who would be included in the projected volume. In a letter dated 18 October 1979, Garrett recommended Alan Cheuse as the best available choice for the entry on Nicholas Delbanco and Allen Wier as appropriate for R.H.W. Dillard's essay. "As for the others, I may be able to find good people who can (& will) do pieces for you," he offered. "If so, will pass their names along." In his next letter, a ten-page missive dated 3 November 1979, Garrett offered to write the essays on Ben Greer and David Slavitt, and suggested names for other, still unassigned, essayists. Annie Dillard, Garrett believed, could be persuaded to write the entry for Frederick Buechner, who, Garrett remarked, "is, himself, such an excellent novelist &, in my view, important one that you really must have him if you

can.” In addition to his strong recommendation of Dillard, Garrett also outlined four approaches Kibler might use to convince her to accept the assignment. On 15 February 1980, Garrett informed Kibler that he had enclosed the Greer essay with his letter: “The Slavitt is done & even now being typed,” and “The Mary Lee Settle is almost done, will be finished this week-end & off to you early in the week.”

After work on the volume was completed, regular contact between Kibler and Garrett ceased until 1993 when Kibler enclosed a copy of his review of Garrett’s “recent book of essays” [*Silk Purse*] in a letter dated 14 September. Kibler also reminded Garrett of their previous association: “Perhaps you don’t remember that we corresponded 10 years ago and that you helped me by supplying 3 essays for the DLB...also more closely in time, the Fred Chappell piece for the Chappell issue of the M[ississippi] Q[uarternly] which I guest-edited.” In reply to Kibler’s letter, Garrett wrote, on 19 September 1993, “I don’t want to wait until I have time to tell you how grateful to you I am that you have so favorably reviewed my “*Silk Purse*.” “The review of *Silk Purse* has just appeared a year after submission,” Kibler informed Garrett in a letter of 18 October 1994, and enclosed a copy of the edited text, with a caveat: “The typescript sent you back in 1993 is a better, fuller version.”

Another hiatus in correspondence followed the brief exchange of 1993–1994, but in 2001 the letters between the two writers resumed with regularity and continued until 2004. Once again, literary themes dominated their letters: books, writers and stories were the major topics discussed, with an occasional comment from Garrett about his health problems. Garrett began his 20 June 2001 letter with “I have been ill & out of action for about six months..., but I am on the mend and I wanted to send you

this brief note to thank you for the generous mention in your piece in Southern Literary Journal—"The Achievement of Fred Chappell." "So thank you, sir, for a bright surprise at a dark time." Kibler sent Garrett a copy of his *Poems from Scorched Earth*, accompanied by a letter dated 16 August 2001, in which he cited a poem he had dedicated to Garrett "for the reason enumerated—as well as for my general regard." Garrett responded, in his letter of 21 August, with profound thanks for the volume of poems. "Also you & the artist & the publisher are to be congratulated for the bestlooking book of poems I have seen in ages," he continued. Garrett also asked a favor of Kibler in his letter. At the moment, he wrote, he had two books in preparation. One, *Going to See the Elephant*, was already in proof; the other, *Southern Excursions*, he wrote, "is in the pipeline...." He wanted to send Kibler one of his "homemade copies of the proof" of the first title mentioned "with the general hope that if you look at it & feel so inclined, you might find some place to review" it. Garrett, in his next letter, dated 13 September 2001, thanked Kibler for agreeing "to take a look at GOING TO SEE THE ELEPHANT." He also explained that the book had been "Put together while I was quite ill," and he noted, "Am still more or less housebound and not likely, they tell me, to be back to normal for some months." Even though he admitted, "My books & my concerns all seem more than a little trivial in the balance," he, nonetheless, wanted Kibler to know more about his latest book. "It's got essays, memoir, a piece of poetry, an interview [by MADISON SMARTT BELL], and a short story. Everything [I hope] somehow or other involving 'the writing life.'" Kibler did like the book and sent Garrett, on 30 November 2001, a draft of a review that he intended to submit to the *Georgia Review* for publication. Garrett was pleased with Kibler's essay. "You are much too generous to me and to it, but you also see the connections clearly, how the odd parts come

together [almost in spite of me]. And that is at once very pleasing and helpful," he wrote on 12 December. But Kibler had some difficulty in getting the review published, even though the editor of the *Georgia Review* had promised he would "run" the essay. Kibler explained to Garrett in a letter dated 21 July 2002 that the editor was "having 'someone else' read [the review] before accepting." More than two years later, in a letter of 16 November 2004, Kibler could at last report, "I've been successful in keeping my promise of several years ago. *Georgia Review* didn't publish, but *SC Review* did." In Garrett's final letter in the collection, written on 20 November 2004, he thanked Kibler for his perseverance with his review-essay of *Going to See the Elephant*. "Wonderful to hear from you & to learn that you found a home—and a good one—for your generous review. Thank you, sir, for that & for writing it in the first place. I'm grateful."

Another prominent Southern writer, Fred Chappell, is represented in this collection by correspondence dating from 1979 through 2004, supporting material, including book reviews by Chappell, interviews, programs, newspaper clippings, and scholarly papers about Chappell's work. Just as with Foote and Garrett, Kibler's initial correspondence with Chappell resulted from his own work as bibliographer and editor. When Kibler served as editor of *American Novelists Since World War II*, George Garrett had urged him to approach Annie Dillard about writing the Frederick Buechner essay for the volume. Apparently she declined and suggested that Kibler contact Fred Chappell. Chappell, in a letter to Kibler, dated 11 December 1979, referred to the Pulitzer Prize winning author: "Annie's instinct is as always quite sharp. I do like and admire Buechner's work. But I'm afraid that I haven't been able to keep up with it very closely over the past few years....So, I have to turn down your very kind and flattering proposal." He did, however, offer to "inquire about in this

department [English Department, The University of North Carolina at Greensboro] for a contributor[.]” Chappell himself was to be the subject of an essay in the same volume and, in an apparent response to a letter, wrote Kibler on 14 January 1980, “I am highly flattered that the *Dictionary* is treating my work so gallantly.” He also “enclose[ed] the first 3 pages of the final (maybe the only, I don’t remember) typescript of *Dagon*, along with the complete manuscript of a short story, ‘Children of Strikers,’ which will appear in *Moments of Light*, a book of short stories due in May.” He also commented on the state of his personal archive: “My notes, outlines, etc. seem unfindable at the moment—most of them are on envelopes, bar napkins, etc. I’m not sure that I’ve kept them. I make notes only at the very beginning of projects, & after that I carry it in my head. Notes seem to hamper my accuracy more than my imagination.”

As he had done for Foote, Kibler planned to compile a “complete bibliography” of Chappell’s works for the Fred Chappell issue of the *Mississippi Quarterly*, he informed Chappell in a letter of 1 November 1983. “If you have a list of your periodical publications in journals and newspapers, whether complete or not, would you mind very much sending me a Xerox?,” he asked. Kibler also wanted Chappell to contribute “a poem, story, or essay to the issue.” On 10 November, Chappell responded to Kibler’s letter with “[h]ard to express how flattered and truly honored I feel about the prospect of a Chappell issue of *MissQ*. It is something I never expected, but it is very gratifying.” And he responded positively to both of Kibler’s requests. “As for contributing something—of course, I’ll be glad to,” he wrote and suggested two possibilities. “Bibliography—O Lord. Yes, I do have records of a sort, but it will be difficult to piece them together....Anyhow, I will be sending you bibliography—probably in installments.” The next day, however, Chappell forwarded forty-one pages

of bibliographic information covering 1963–1983 and noted, “[this] is what I’ve been able to come up with...It begins in 1964, and is *very* scrappy on publication before that time—mostly in student magazines, amateur science-fiction magazines, newspapers, etc.” As Kibler noted in the published bibliography, issued in the Winter 1983–84 number of *The Mississippi Quarterly*, there were two gaps in the twenty-year period covered: “late 1966–early 1968 and August 1973–October 1974.” In addition to the bibliography, the special Chappell issue included an introduction by George Garrett and an original essay, “A Pact with Faustus,” by Chappell. Chappell, in a letter to Kibler, written 28 December, stressed that he “[w]anted the [essay] to be direct and honest” as a “bit of reminiscence, but think I wound up dry and surly.” Chappell was enormously pleased with the “lovely *MQ*” when he received his copy, coincidentally on his birthday. In a letter to Kibler, dated 31 May 1984, he confessed that he found it difficult “to express any part of my warmest thanks and deepest gratitude” for Kibler’s “care and enormous labor.” In the same letter, however, he gently pointed out a few errors he had noticed in the bibliography, and in July, he sent Kibler a copy of the bibliography with his manuscript additions and corrections.

Kibler and Chappell continued their correspondence on an irregular basis. Chappell regularly updated his bibliography, sending yearly installments; Kibler responded with occasional notes with bits of news. On 25 January 1988, he wrote, “I am still keeping up with the ‘ole Fred’ bibliography, as well as ‘ole Fred’s’ writings themselves,” using the familiar name that Chappell often used when he signed his letters. When the University of Georgia Press published Kibler’s edition of Simms’ poetry, *Selected Poems of William Gilmore Simms*, in 1990, Chappell wrote a blurb for the dust jacket. Kibler thanked him for his “commentary on the

Simms poetry collection,” in a letter written on 28 February 1990. “Your comments will certainly help to return Simms to his public,” he continued. When Kibler edited another Simms volume, *Poetry and the Practical*, published by the University of Arkansas Press in 1996, Chappell supplied another blurb for the dust jacket. After Chappell received his copy from the press, he sent Kibler a post card, dated 29 October 1996, in which he praised the University of Arkansas Press for giving the book “a handsome presentation....” He also hoped that the volume would “gather some readers. It’s a stirring document!” When Kibler’s next book, *Our Fathers’ Fields: A Southern Story*, was published in 1998 by the University of South Carolina Press, Chappell did more than write a blurb for the dust jacket. He wrote a long review of the book that appeared in the Raleigh, North Carolina, *News & Observer* on 21 June 1998, with a headline that was sure to attract attention: “Paradise lost—Has the antebellum South gotten a bum rap?” Even though he praised Kibler’s history as “scrupulous with evidence and dense with detail,” Chappell pointed out that *Our Fathers’ Fields* “is a symbolic gesture with which the author hopes to reclaim, and not only in memory, the traditions of the antebellum South, its agrarian ideals, its nobility of mind and temperament, its careful steward-ship of the land, and—since that seems to be a necessity—the social system that sustained these values.” Chappell predicted the “volume will stir controversy among historians” and warned Kibler to “keep your rifle handy and your powder dry, for just over yonder ridge I hear already the frenzied drumbeat of your advancing foes.” In a letter dated 24 June 1998, Kibler thanked Chappell for reading and reviewing his book and acknowledged that he had also thought “the book may raise a ruckus....” “Fred, it is the kindest thing to prepare me for the impending attacks,” he continued. “I take ‘over yonder ridge’ quite literally to mean Chapel Hill, for I no doubt

have my enemies there.” In a letter written 2 July, Chappell corrected Kibler’s assumption about Chapel Hill: “Actually, when I said ‘over the ridge’ I had Duke in mind.” Nowadays, Chappell observed, “UNC-CH seems so somnolent...I’d be surprised if anyone there reads *Our Fathers’ Fields*....At Duke they may well read it—or misread it—and they like to start politically correct fights.” Chappell also admitted that he “was hoping—to be absolutely honest—that my caveat about controversy would actually stir up some. That is a good way to get folks to read a book.” Chappell later nominated the book for the Award for Nonfiction offered by the Fellowship of Southern Writers. Kibler was surprised when he learned in late January that he would receive the award at the group’s meeting to be held in Chattanooga in the late spring. “It was a great bonus to hear you would be speaking, and W[endell] Berry, and [Shelby] Foote, and [George] Garrett,” he wrote Chappell on 3 February 1999. Chappell, in his 10 February response to Kibler’s letter, confessed, “I am extremely pleased...that you won the nonfiction prize....” He warned Kibler that “the FSW...[is] a pretty dull lot, take us all in all. When you receive your prize we’ll be sitting behind you on stage, wearing ridiculous huge medals that look like cowbells from a distance. Many of us will doze during the ceremony (don’t look behind you!)”

A decade later, after both Chappell and Kibler had retired from university teaching, the two men had met on several occasions and were still in touch. In a letter written 3 March 2010, Kibler announced that “Maymester 2009 was my last. I had 41 years....In cleaning out my office, I found our correspondence over a 30 year period. It brought back good memories and testifies to what fine literary friends we’d become.” In reply, Chappell also reminisced in his letter of 10 March: “I hung up my chalk tray after 40 years at UNCG (plus 1 at Duke). So we taught the same number



of years if not semesters. I was not too tired of it, but I was tired—and I'd aged out. My stock of information, allusions, and jocoserie had become threadbare and so outdated my students couldn't understand what I was talking about. Who is Ty Cobb? Who is Cincinnatus? What is Flatt-&-Scruggs?"

Although Professor Kibler's correspondence with Wendell Berry, Kentucky-born poet, novelist, essayist, and agrarian crusader, covers less than two decades (1993–2011), the number of Berry's letters, notes, and cards (fifty-two) exceeds the total received from any other writer. Their acquaintance began when Kibler sent Berry a copy of a paper he had presented at a Simms Conference at the University of Arkansas in April 1993. Titled "Environmentalism in the Poetry of William Gilmore Simms," the paper, Kibler informed Berry in a June 1993 letter, had "made use of you in two places," and "I wanted you to see this, to thank you, and also to acquaint you with a little-known, worthy poet from the past, unjustly forgotten, and squarely at the base of Southern environmental tradition." He also offered to send Berry copies of Simms' essays "The Good Farmer" and "The Ages of Gold and Iron," both written in 1841. Berry promptly responded to the receipt of Kibler's Simms paper. "It's good to see somebody willing to look at the connection between a nature poet & nature," he wrote. And he was interested in "The Good Farmer," he continued, "[c]ould you just tell me where to find it?" Kibler enclosed a copy, with his 18 June letter to Berry, because the essay "can't be found without a struggle—not in print since 1841." Berry was gratified when he read "The Good Farmer." He thought the piece "both a significant and a valuable essay, and I would like to see it reprinted." Kibler should, Berry suggested, send a copy "to *The Land Report*, which is the mouthpiece of Wes Jackson's Land Institute." Jackson, an academic who had left

academe to establish the Land Institute in his native Kansas, was an early advocate of sustainable agriculture and a lifelong friend of Berry's. Berry expected Kibler to provide Jackson with an introduction to Simms and notes about the essay. Perhaps the two Simms essays, "The Good Farmer" and "The Ages of Gold and Iron," "if the second lives up to the first," could be "printed as a pamphlet with an introduction by you," he suggested to Kibler. In a letter of 25 July, Berry informed Kibler that he had "described the Simms essays" to his editor at Pantheon Press and wanted Kibler to send "legible copies to him pretty soon...." This Kibler did on 1 August. Berry, who had been too busy with other work to read "The Age of Gold and Iron" when he first received it, wrote Kibler on 19 August that he had finally finished the essay. "This one seems to me more problematical, more in need of apology and explanation. I really think that here he shows an inclination to sentimentalize the past. In other places, as when he refers to Africa as 'a land of howling cannibals,' his anthropology is just deplorable." Even so, Berry found Simms' "idea that people devolved from agriculture to savagery...most interesting, and may be true—although I could show you some pretty savage farmers." Kibler's reply of 30 August agreed that Simms' deplorable anthropology "is the kiss of death today...." He continued that when a writer defends "the farm culture against the city," he is doubly cursed. To Kibler's apology for being "depressed with the whole damn world at the moment," Berry wrote on 1 September, "Of course the world is depressing. But it also provides reasons not to be depressed, among them the opportunity to work as well as we can and tell as much of the truth as we can." In the same letter, Berry cautioned Kibler to wait patiently for a reply from his editor at the Pantheon Press. "You must, I think, expect any publisher to take weeks or months to reply to any book or book idea." Finally, in November, Kibler

received a letter from the editor declining to publish the Simms farming essays. Kibler enclosed the letter with his 2 December note to Berry and complained: "Everyone seems to want to confine Simms to the realm of scholars...." Kibler did mention two university presses as possible publishers of the farming essays, but concluded, "[I] did want Simms to have a wider and more practical audience." Neither he nor Berry pursued the plan to produce a new edition of the farming essays.

After corresponding for almost four years, Kibler finally met Berry in April 1997 when Berry was invited to deliver a lecture at the library in Clarkesville, Georgia. Kibler wrote a friend on 2 May that he and Berry had "had a brief conversation, but I would not monopolize his time." Berry's talk, Kibler wrote, "was superb—clear, full of good sense, artistic—as you would expect." Six months later, just before the publication of his book, *Our Fathers' Fields*, Kibler asked his friend, in a letter written 15 November, to write a "comment on the volume for a dust jacket quotation." Berry equivocated in his reply to Kibler's request. "So all I can honestly say is that if your publisher wants to send the proofs as a sort of gamble, I may be able to read them," he wrote on 20 November. "I hate replying to your good letter in so uncooperative a spirit, but I really am having a hard time getting to my work." Berry, however, did not get around to reading Kibler's book until the spring of 1999, a year after it was published. "I am also well into your book and am extremely pleased with it," he informed Kibler in a letter dated 26 April. After he finished reading *Our Fathers' Fields*, Berry was effusive in his praise: "I learned a lot from your book. It made me think a lot—and not mind too much. I'm very grateful for your exposition of the agrarian-industrial conflict. I like the way you let your story—the evidence—bring its damages against the 'southern' stereotypes. Your willingness to study the landscape and history's marks

upon it is fine; you're good at that, & it's eminently useful."

Kibler later sent Berry a copy of an essay he had just finished, enclosed in his letter of 18 October, "since so much of it deals with your work." Titled "Place and Southern Writing: The Centrality of William Gilmore Simms," the essay attempted to illustrate that "Simms and other great writers in the Southern literary tradition have many traits in common...." Kibler wanted Berry to let him know, "[w]as any of this halfway correct & are the facts straight[?]" Berry answered Kibler's queries and corrected some of the assertions Kibler had made in a letter dated 22 October. "It is wrong to say that I was influenced by Donald Davidson....my agrarianism I got mostly from my father & his father, from a neighbor farmer named Owen Flood, and from a black hired hand named Nick Watkins." Berry clarified other points in turn and concluded, "[i]n general, I think it's a good, valuable essay....You know how to get to the practical import of the cultural issues, whereas most people who think at all think culture is only 'high' & 'pure.' This is useful at least in encouraging me, and I thank you."

Kibler and Berry often included with their letters to each other books, pamphlets and articles they had recently finished or that touched upon some current idea or issue they had discussed. Berry sent a copy of his book, *Life Is a Miracle*, in July 2000, although with the comment, "I doubt you need another book to read." Kibler, in turn, sent Berry a copy of his "Knowing Who We Are: Southern Literary Tradition and the Voice in the Whirlwind," in his letter of 24 July. Berry acknowledged receipt of the essay, but took exception to his inclusion, in the appendix of the work, in a list of "Eleven Southern Authors." "I've always been pretty certain that I'm not a yankee....And I know I'm in some ways includable as a Southern writer. But actually I think I'm more peculiarly provincial than Southern, except maybe insofar as 'Southern' means peculiarly provincial.

Nevertheless, I see what you're defending, which is what I think I'm defending, which I suppose is a complex idea of home as homeland."

Increasingly, however, the news conveyed with the exchange of letters between Kibler and Berry was about the land, subsistence farming, and nature. Kibler, in a letter dated 28 January 2001, explained to Berry, "[t]his is my time of year for planting various tree seeds. I grow them up in pots. Last fall I sold a truck full of 6 inch, 1 year seedlings for \$4 each....This venture is another way folks could patch together a living on a farm." Berry thanked Kibler for his letter "& news of your tree-seedling business," in his reply of 3 February. "That's the right way to do, I think." And in his letter of 22 July 2002, Berry commented on his own garden: "We have, so far, an excellent garden and have been eating a lot of stuff from it for a good while. We don't have tomatoes or roasting ears yet, however." During the fall of 2004, there was also talk of Kibler's mother, who was in the last stages of her final illness. Kibler, in his letter of 30 September, detailed his constant vigil at her side, and also recounted the receipt of Berry's last letter: "When I took a break to go to the mail box, there was your letter, lit by a full harvest moon on a warm night washed clean by a true September gale, as the old folks called them, the remnants of a hurricane." Berry wrote on 22 October, "[y]our letter about... [your mother] is very moving to me, it is so perfectly true to what is happening to her and to you. Your care of her, I know, will be as great a comfort to you in time to come as I'm sure it is now to her." After Kibler's informed Berry that his mother had died in October 2004, Berry responded, in a letter written 27 August 2005: "I am familiar with all the comforting things that can be said about the deaths of old people, most of which apply, but I also know these departures leave one saddened and somehow reduced. Maybe by now your mother has begun to reappear in your mind as she was before she was ill. I hope so."

The two friends continued to share their thoughts and writings. Kibler, for example, sent Berry a copy of a short essay he had written, "Sustainability," enclosed with his letter of 6 May 2008. In the piece, Kibler quoted Berry definition of abuse. "Use without love is abuse," Berry had written, and in Kibler's view it applied equally to "people, resources, or land." Berry replied, in a letter dated 9 May, with "I still like my definition of abuse. That aside, my 'objective' opinion of your sustainability essay is that it is splendid." And in another letter, written 25 May, he explained, "[w]hat I like about it is that it carries the issue of sustainability and our awful urgencies and rationalizations to local affection, where of course it belongs." And on occasion, a comment about politics or current events would appear in the correspondence. Kibler noted the recent drop in share prices on the stock market, in his letter of 8 October 2008, and remarked that "I have little sympathy for such losses." "Haven't certain of us warned about GATT & NAFTA and the dependence on the merchant-broker-banking-industrial-big Washington establishment?" Berry echoed Kibler's sentiments in his letter of 5 December. "You are right about the economy, I think. What has happened is a correction, and it was obviously not only inevitable but much needed. What I regret most about it is the likelihood that the people most responsible for it will suffer least." The political tone continued in the opening paragraph of Kibler's 28 June 2010 letter to Berry. "And Still the insane war goes on. There seems to be no way of stopping it. The arms industrial complex would suffer too much without it, so I reckon people have to die." When Berry responded, it was with a brief note enclosed with a Christmas card with the words "Peace on Earth" as the message. "Yes, the wars do continue in 'defense' of our oddly groundless empire and its fantasy 'economy.' And we haven't seen all the revelations of this recession either. And yet I still find room in my heart and

imagination for the angels and their promise to the shepherds.” Berry’s letter of 21 June 2011 contained news about the weather and his garden, and also touched on local economies and state politics. “I’m doing all I can to promote local economies in Ky., but for the time being at least I have to hope Ky. stays in the union. We have more or less two Republican parties, both owned by the coal industry.” He also enclosed a copy of one of his essays, “The Future of Agriculture,” which he “wrote for a conference on the future of food,” along with the comment, “[t]here’s nobody better than you to lecture on my essays, & I’m grateful of course, and yet I flinch in your behalf. Please do be wise and read only a few of the later ones. Tanya [his wife] says my greatest gift is for repeating myself, so you don’t need to read all them damn books.”

A brief exchange during the summer of 2011 focused on a recent book by Bill Kauffman, a western New York-based writer who had written a book titled *Bye Bye, Miss American Empire*, published in 2010. The book included several references to Kibler, a fact noted by Berry in his 21 June letter: “I’ve been reading about you in Bill Kauffman’s new book.” Kibler responded to the Kauffman remark with “Lord knows what he’s said. When he interviewed me in 2009, I gathered he hadn’t and wasn’t going to read my novels and poetry....” And he also mentioned that a “friend says Kauffman calls me a romantic.” “Too bad,” Kibler added, “I’d love to be half the poet Keats is.” Berry commented in his next letter, written on 23 July, “[t]o be called romantic is about the same as to be called irrelevant. People have spoken of me as an agrarian romantic for forty years. That is a way of dismissing my argument without answering it.” Berry also explained his own attitude toward secession movements. “As you know, I’m for local self-determination, if that includes economic adaption to the local ecosystem and watershed. And so I’m inclined to doubt the efficacy of

political secession if it doesn't somehow manage to involve secession from the international corporate economy. That economy, I'm afraid, has already superseded the American nation and even the American empire." In his next letter, dated 8 August 2011, Kibler basically agreed with Berry. "We've always said that secession starts at home with self-sufficiency independent of the multinational corporations....What good to secede if we secede into nothing better." Kibler noted that a recent interview with Berry quoted him as saying he was "beginning a Slow Communications Movement." Kibler concluded, "I reckon I'm a charter member." On 5 September, Berry agreed that "Local adaptation seems to me increasingly to be the name of the necessary effort....After so many years of looking at this small native country of my own, I'm amazed both at the persistence of my own fascination with it and with how much I still don't know about it."

While the correspondence with Shelby Foote, George Garrett, Fred Chappell, Wendell Berry, Walker Percy, and other writers comprise the largest part of the collection, other material included in the gift also adds to the value of the collection. While preparing the bibliography of Foote's works, Kibler queried dozens of Foote's friends and associates for specific details about Foote's published writings. For example, when Kibler needed bibliographic information about *The Merchant of Bristol*, Foote's first separate publication, he wrote Hodding Carter. Carter, still the editor and publisher of *The Delta Democrat-Times*, responded from Greenville, Mississippi, on 28 August 1967: "The Levee Press did not publish Shelby Foote's *The Merchant of Bristol*. It was privately printed and encouraged by its success Ben Wasson, Kenneth Haxton, Jr. and I began the Levee Press." When Kibler tried to track down information about Foote's play, "Jordan County," which was performed one night only, 15 June 1964, he not only found a copy of the announcement of the performance which was



sent to members of the Washington [D.C.] Drama Society, but was also able to secure a copy of the mimeographed version of the play used by the cast members. Those original items are with the collection. Kibler also collected newspaper clippings, interviews, and a multitude of other items that illustrated facets the careers of Foote, Garrett, Chappell, and Berry.

Although James Dickey, whom Kibler had known when a graduate student, is represented by a copy of the handwritten text of Dickey's USC graduation address of June 1968 and only two pieces of correspondence, Kibler carefully chronicled that writer's career through newspaper clippings and periodicals that contained Dickey poems and essays. Starting with a clipping from *The Atlanta Constitution*, dated 16 March 1966, that noted "Book Award Won By Atlanta Poet," including the obituaries and remembrances that began to appear on 20 January 1997, the day after his death, and ending with a folder labeled "1998 on," the clippings provide an overview of Dickey's life as a public figure, and includes news articles about his illnesses, family life, and even lawsuits. Kibler has also collected similar clippings and other miscellaneous items for other Southern writers as well. Pat Conroy, Elizabeth Boatwright Coker, William Price Fox, George Garrett, Walker Percy, and Dori Sanders are thus represented.

The collection also includes Professor Kibler's Curriculum Vitae, current through 1 March 2008, which lists his considerable scholarly and literary production of more than four decades. In addition to his three books about William Gilmore Simms, he has written *A Carolina Dutch Fork Calendar: Manners and Customs in the Olden Times* (1988); *Our Fathers' Fields: A Southern Story* (1998), a book that has been printed three times and issued in a paperback edition (2003); *Child to the Waters* (2003), a cycle of stories; *Poems From Scorched Earth* (2001); *Walking Toward Home* (2004), a novel; *Memory's Keep* (2006), a novel; and *The Education of*

*Chauncey Doolittle* (2009), a novel. He has also edited eight titles, served as guest editor of the “Fred Chappell Special Issue” of *The Mississippi Quarterly* and was the editor of *The Simms Review* from its initial issue in 1993 until 2010. Kibler has also contributed seventeen essays, biographical sketches, and introductions to books, along with more than one hundred articles and book reviews to periodicals during his career. His poems have been published in *The Yearbook of the South Carolina Poetry Society* and in other periodicals. And, he has been invited to present papers or give speeches on more than fifty occasions. His topics have ranged from “Simms as Southern Poet” in 1976 to “Antebellum Gardens: The Evidence of Pomaria Nurseries” in 2006. In 1999, the Fellowship of Southern Writers recognized his book *Our Fathers’ Fields* with their Award for Nonfiction. **Gift of Dr. James E. Kibler and the University South Caroliniana Society Endowment.**

**JOHN HOWARD FURMAN FAMILY PAPERS,  
1744, 1782–1788, 1817, 1838–1964, 1988**

Papers of the family of Dr. John H. Furman (1824–1902) bridge the gap between the papers of the Miller, Furman, and Dabbs families and the papers of Eugene Whitfield Dabbs and James McBride Dabbs held by the South Caroliniana Library. The bulk of the correspondence and other papers covers the four decades from the 1860s to the death of Dr. Furman in 1902. The collection includes three and three-quarter linear feet of papers, thirty bound volumes, one hundred nineteen photographic images in several formats, and two albums.

Son of The Reverend Samuel (1792–1877) and Eliza Scrimzeour (1794–1878) Furman, John was born in Coosawhatchie (Beaufort District, S.C.). His early manhood was spent in Scotland and Milledgeville,

Georgia, but most of his adult life was spent on Cornhill plantation, located on Nasty Branch in the Privateer section of Sumter County (S.C.). Furman married first Catherine Carter, daughter of Georgia politician Farish Carter. The couple were the parents of two children, Farish Carter (1846–1883) and John Howard (b. 1848). In 1853 John Furman married Susan Emma Miller (1832–1892), the daughter of John Blount Miller (1782–1851) and Mary Elizabeth Murrell (1788–1881).

Correspondence in the 1850s largely concerns family, politics, and agriculture. Augusta resident Andrew Jackson Miller advised John B. Miller that after 6 October, “I hope never to hear of a *disunionist* in Georgia. He expected unionist Howell Cobb to be chosen governor and “the Union men will be largely in the majority in the Legislature” (24 September 1851). The following year The Reverend Samuel Furman expressed pessimism to his son John “as to the future condition of this country.” He contended that “the fanaticism dominant at the North, and the struggle for political power & ascendancy, which the anti-Slavery States will never relinquish, must drive us so effectually to the wall, as to extreme measures.” His sense of crisis caused him to predict that “the distinction of whig & democrat will soon be lost—and the pro- and anti-slavery parties will be the only great ones of our country” (circa 1852).

After her husband’s death in 1851, Mary Miller assumed the duties of managing Cornhill. In 1856 she reached an agreement with John Giddens “to plant on shares with me.” She noted that “the Negroes are greatly corrupted by the mean Whites,” especially Jim as “those free Negroes at Mrs. Haynsworth’s have been a great injury to him” (27 December 1856). This situation continued into the next year, and she reported a gathering of “about 300...in an old house in Sumter” (27 February 1857). She terminated her agreement with Giddens in 1859 and was apprehensive

“that I will want to hire some one to manage the Negroes, they are too free & traders thick around” (11 January 1859).

Gardening and church were important in the life of Mary Miller. She informed her daughter-in-law of pruning the orchard trees and other improvements to the grounds. In other letters she gave a detailed account of her plantings and the state of her flower and vegetable crops (18 February, 1 and 21 April 1857). The Millers were faithful members of Bethel Baptist Church. With Dr. Teasdale preaching in the village, she related that “30 have been added to the church, Major Haynsworth was one of the number, he ought to have joined thirty years ago” (1 April 1857). She regretted the departure from South Carolina of Dr. Basil Manly to “spend the residue of his days in Alabama [where] they know how to appreciate him, better than we do” (11 January 1859).

Susan’s sister Miranda Eliza (1821–1902) married South Carolina portraitist William Harrison Scarborough in 1838. Miranda informed her sister Susan, 21 February 1860, that her husband remained in Charleston “as so many persons are wanting him to paint for them,” but she was concerned that “his sight is failing very fast, he can scarcely see to read a word in day light without glasses.” In a letter, 11 June 1861, Miranda notified her sister that her husband stopped work on their house in Columbia “as money is so very hard to collect.” She had received a report from son Willie “at a place called Bull Run,” and Wade Hampton was preparing to leave Columbia with 1,100 men.

Correspondence for the family is not present for the war years but resumes with the war’s end. John Furman’s sister Mary Scrimzeour was in New Orleans with husband Daniel Whitaker in February 1866. He failed to secure a position in Mobile but succeeded in New Orleans and “is now one of the editors of the Times newspaper.” Both she and her husband

were “constantly engaged in writing.” She contributed to “the weekly Times.” The public responded favorably to the paper under Whitaker’s editorship—“Its character has changed to a great extent and its southern readers are not at a loss to know through whose influence this change has been effected” (10 August 1866).

Dr. John Furman’s nephew John M. Furman was in Greenville (S.C.) in 1866. He reported a recent “disturbance here between Whites and Freed men...and we now have a strong guard out every night, [but] as the Yankees have departed we have our own way, and the Freed men are walking straighter” (10 August 1866). Son John H. Furman spent an evening with Dr. Joseph LeConte in Columbia (S.C.) in January 1867 and came away with a favorable impression of daughter Emma. He advised—“Columbia is slowly improving but it looks as if a long time will elapse before she resumes her former appearance” (30 January 1867). John M. Furman was a medical student in Atlanta in 1867. He advised Mrs. Furman that “This place is built on Yankee Capital, and the citizens are only Agents, the principal reason why Georgia is ahead of S.C. is because there *are more Yankees here than there*” (29 May 1867).

In 1867 Dr. Furman considered moving his family from Sumter County to Honduras. One of the chief promoters of emigration was W.H. King. Touting the advantages of settlement there, King noted—“I am honest, however, in the conviction that this Country, with all its disadvantages...offers a wide field for enterprise and energy, and large chances for success.” Opportunities abounded for “our best Southern people” as “I can see no hope for peace or prosperity in the South for many years to come, and an escape from evils which cannot be stayed is only the part of wisdom” (31 August 1867). For those who moved to Honduras, King encouraged “you & all others [to]...bring your society with you,

Doctors, preachers, merchants, teachers, mechanics, & last but not least farmers must all come together, if possible" (15 September 1867). Furman also received an enthusiastic endorsement from Samuel M. Carter, of Spring Place, Georgia, who offered the opinion that "from what I have gathered it [Honduras] must be one of the greatest countries in the world." Carter could not consider immediate plans to leave as "We are now passing through the farce of an Election" (1 November 1867). A resident of Orangeburg, W.W. Legare, sought information about Honduras as he reported interest among persons in that community. He advised—"It was my object therefore, to go & return prepared to give information upon *every particular*...the plan you suggest of chartering a schooner or vessel & going from Charleston, would be the best" (5 November 1867).

Not all of Dr. Furman's correspondents were enthusiastic about the prospects in Honduras. Daniel K. Whitaker noted that "accounts respecting Honduras are very conflicting." His personal impressions "as far as I have been able to form an opinion...are decidedly adverse to Honduras migration" (15 September 1867). Whitaker's wife shared her husband's assessment—"I have heard it stated that even needy Europeans will not attempt to colonize Honduras and indeed the fact is evident that such is the case" (15 September 1867). Dr. Furman's wife recognized that a decision about Honduras weighed heavily on her husband's mind. She confided to her son—"I am willing for any thing that will quiet his mind" (20 November 1867). It is not clear from the correspondence if Dr. Furman visited Honduras, but it is clear that he did not emigrate.

Farish Carter Furman graduated from the University of South Carolina in 1868. He married Emma LeConte, the daughter of Dr. Joseph LeConte, and settled near Milledgeville, Georgia. A successful lawyer and politician,

he was elected to the state senate, served as a judge in Baldwin County, and was a member of the constitutional convention. The ties between the Furman family in Sumter and the Furmans in Milledgeville were very close. Farish reported his successful campaign for the state senate in a letter of 11 August [1876] and was especially pleased that Dr. LeConte “stayed just long enough to witness my political success at which he was much delighted.”

Farish Furman was well known regionally for his advocacy of an intensive method of farming. Emma Furman informed her mother-in-law of his activities with his crops, an invitation to deliver the commencement address at the Mississippi Agricultural College, and “a very complimentary article on Farish’s system” (13 April 1883). Farish Furman and other investors met a month later in Atlanta to organize the Southern Mining and Farm Improvement Company for the manufacture and sale of his formula fertilizer (21 May 1883), but shortly after the company’s organization, Farish Furman developed a serious illness. Emma informed Dr. Furman that “Dr. Hall thinks his attack is due to overwork constant or nervous mental strain and traveling in malarial portions of Alabama. He thinks Farish is unnecessarily depressed. Farish thinks he has typhoid fever” (1 September 1883). Farish Furman died on September 14. Dr. Furman received a circular letter from Hugh H. Colquitt regarding the board’s decision to change the name of the company to Furman Farm Improvement Company and another circular listing the new officers and “Resolutions on the Death of Hon. F.C. Furman.”

With the death of her husband, Emma Furman faced indebtedness with which she struggled for years, the responsibility of rearing two young daughters, and the job of managing her husband’s agricultural interests. The bond between the families remained strong. Letters to the Furmans

were addressed to "My dear Papa" and "My dear Mama." In January 1884, Emma acknowledged that the celebration of Christmas "was very sad and very trying by its contrast with other Christmases," and "I have suffered much from depression and loneliness." She did, however, discuss her plans for planting in the coming season (12 January 1884). Over the ensuing years, Emma and her children received visits from the Furmans and the LeContes. Emma and her daughters visited Columbia where she had many friends and took extended visits to her family in California. The Furman's daughter Kate visited Emma in June 1884 while the LeContes were there. She considered them "a disappointment; the old lady is egotistical, loquacious & underbred & Carrie is perfectly odious....Sister Emma is pleasant & kind & I must say treats me most affectionately" (15 June 1884) While continuing her visit in July, Kate offered a favorable opinion of Dr. LeConte, "a very nice unassuming old gentleman & I like him very much" (14 July 1884).

Emma's children were educated locally and in California when Bess was a student at the University of California at Berkeley and Katharine studied art. When younger, she was pleased with their progress under a Mr. Neel who "says it is a pleasure to teach such children. He does not often have pupils as original and as generally well informed as they are. Their home education has taught them to think for themselves and given them time for more reading than is usual" (1 December 1887). The girls took dancing lessons from "an old Frenchman, who is over 80 years old; but he is as spry as a cat...and a very good teacher. It is remarkable that he was able to make up a class, for the Methodist parson (and you know the Methodists are *the* power in Milledgeville) is dreadfully opposed to dancing, and did his best to break up the class" (23 September 1889). With her daughters' education and future careers in mind, Emma commented



to Mrs. Furman that her mother “has been dependent all her life and giving counsel is not in her line....there was no definite plan to fit us for the battle of life nor did people in those days think much of this as regards girls who were expected to marry as their mothers before them. But that is not now the inevitable destiny it used to be and no matter what her destiny is a woman is all the better for being independent and able to take care of herself” (12 May [1890]).

Mining engineer John H. Furman was a son of his father’s first marriage to Catherine Carter. Born in 1848, John Howard seemed to be a person of expansive ideas that usually required soliciting his father and other family for funds to support the next adventure. Writing from Albany, Georgia, in 1870, John reported on the acquisition of “the best plantation I ever walked,” related D. Wyatt Aiken’s assessment of the property purchased from Gen. A.R. Lawton, and described the property, soil, livestock and house (22 February 1870). In 1874 he advised his father that “I have concluded...to go out to New Mexico for I see a great future looming up before that region and I am anxious to be the first to realize of it” (2 April 1874). Two years later, from Dalton, Georgia, he told his father of a recent excursion to examine property—“I am not able to carry on my work at present and am only prospecting, looking for veins or deposits of minerals.” He regretted that he did not have “sufficient means to visit England: to investigate other opportunities” (9 September 1876). In a letter of 2 July 1879, from Fort Worth, Texas, he related his situation and requested funds (2 July 1879). In New York in 1881, he thanked his father for arranging to have someone honor his check and his consideration of “trying to place some properties in the South, but a memory of my past experiences there, had much to do with my decision” (20 August 1881). He did visit with his family as Mrs. Furman reported to her sister-in-law

Nita in California. She also reminisced regarding Cornhill, "the dear old place," but observed that "it is more difficult every year to control labour, & the women are generally very worthless, & the boys that are growing up, want to be gentlemen & live without work—, when the old sett die off, there will have to be some change, & the poor whites are even more worthless than the negroes" (7 December 1881).

John Furman was in London in 1893 when he recounted for his sister-in-law Emma that since his last visit "I have had a chapter of misfortunes the whole trac[e]able to the fact that Carrie Lawton proved herself unworthy of her dear husbands [Dick Lawton] name....I never in all my experience was in such a position to realize a fortune and do not know when I shall be again." He was "making arrangements in case of the worst to go to the gold fields in South Africa" and requested \$100 "if you could do so without positive injury to yourself" (27 May 1893). Emma could not advance the money to John and explained to Kate Furman that she could only offer "good advice." She thought him "in worse straits than usual." Her advice to him was that he should abandon "trying to make a quick fortune and settle down to steady honest work any Single man...could make a living without asking help from his poor old father and a woman" (14 June 1893). From Ibo, 7 October 1893, John provided his father details of his voyage of fifty days. On 2 November 1893, Ibo, he informed Dr. Furman that he was preparing "to commence a survey of the interior of this country" with thirty African soldiers as companions and as an employee of the Nyassa Company. "This country," he observed, "would be a paradise for the Carolina negro."

In 1896, Annie [Hennie] Furman, writing from Albany, West Australia, to "My dear Papa" [Dr. John H. Furman] stated that she was aware that her husband had not informed him of their marriage. According to family

records, the marriage occurred in July 1892. Her explanation was “because about that time he lost a great deal of money.” His situation apparently improved as her husband “is now one of the leading mining engineers of the great West Australia gold region and looked up to by everybody.” His annual salary, according to his wife, was \$7,000 a year “besides his independent reports and his gold mine interests.” She assured Dr. Furman that if John would not write, “you may be sure his wife will and then I shall tell you about your little grandchildren and send you their photographs” (1 February 1896). By April 1897 Annie wrote from London that John Furman was back in Mexico, “still uncertain as to when he will be able to leave...as things are very unsettled there” (6 April 1897). A letter, 2 May 1899, from John in Chihuahua, related his intention of paying off his debt but explained that “I have been in a desperate position ever since I called on you and am not yet out of it.” He placed blame for his situation on a co-worker sent from London and assured his father—“If I can get the mines in this country going properly I shall be on my feet again.”

Unlike Farish and John, two of the sons of Dr. John and Susan Miller Furman, McDonald (1862–1904) and Richard Baker (1866–1958), spent their adult lives in Sumter County. McDonald was born and died on Cornhill plantation. He devoted a lifetime to studying history and archaeology. He was a member of the Southern History Association and contributed articles in publications and newspapers. He lectured widely on educational subjects and on agricultural matters as a member of the Grange and the Privateer Agricultural Club. His brother Richard graduated from The Citadel and the Medical College of South Carolina, did post-graduate study at New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, and practiced medicine for over sixty years. He was also an accomplished

artist, poet, and writer of dialect sketches.

McDonald Furman developed his interest in history and antiquities early in life. While attending the centennial celebration in Philadelphia in 1876, sister Kate wrote home—"Tell D[onald] I have seen frightful mummies of South American Indians that would give him nightmare[s] for a year to come" (10 September 1876). McDonald attended the Greenville Military Institute from 1880 to 1882. The collection includes manuscripts of six addresses delivered before the Calliopean Debating Society and on other occasions. He enrolled at South Carolina College in October 1883 but left in June 1885. President McBryde wrote his father, 9 July 1884, regarding McDonald's academic standing. McBryde "consider[ed] him a young man of fine capacity. But his friends (Prof. [R. Means] Davis & others) are afraid he devotes too much time to miscellaneous reading." While at college he was a member of the Clariosophic Literary Society. Among his contributions was an address entitled "Should the sexes be educated together" (22 March 1884).

McDonald returned to Cornhill plantation when he left South Carolina College. He and his brother Richard corresponded frequently and both were fond of the outdoors. Richard reminded him, 8 April [circa 1885], that it was "time for the fish to be biting too and I frequently wish I could go fishing as I did this time last year." In addition to assisting with work on the plantation, McDonald was an avid reader and supporter of education. The collection includes speeches to the Grange, his address to "Gentlemen of the Privateer Agricultural Club," talks that he gave to schools and educational groups, and his handwritten constitution of the Farmers Agricultural Association of Sumter County. McDonald Furman served on the board for planning the South Carolina Interstate & West Indian Exposition. He collected books, particularly history and literature, from an

early age. His library is documented in an undated volume listing titles. While studying at New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, Richard noted "a large number of cheap and second hand book stores" and offered to acquire "any special books you would like to get" (18 June 1893).

Among McDonald Furman's many interests were the Catawba Indians and people of mixed Indian blood known in Sumter County as Red Bones. He received a letter, 23 March 1891, from Richard H. Leonard, of Talbotton, Georgia. Leonard related that he had lived in Redbone since 1833 and advised that "No persons of Indian blood have lived near the place since the Indians were removed in 1826, except a couple of Indians & negro half breed." Furman corresponded with James Morgan, Leesburg, Georgia, "relative to the Redbone District [of] this County." Morgan explained that the name owed its origin to "a multiplicity of Fox Squirrels, that formerly abounded in the vicinity, the bones of Said Squirrels being red" (2 April 1891). In 1896 Furman recorded "Land returned for taxes by the Redbone people of Privateer township" and "Redbone People in Privateer Township at present..." A note, 22 May 1899, recorded "Descendants of J.E. & Matilda Smiling." Preston Mishoe, of Wilson, South Carolina, discussed Goings, Chavis, and Davis families. Mishoe's father "had Indian blood in him" and "lots of the Poor white people make sport of me on account of it and they are trying to put me down as a negro" (22 February 1902).

Upon graduation from the Medical College of South Carolina, Richard Furman returned to Cornhill plantation to practice medicine with his father. He spent part of 1893 in New York for additional study and anticipated that he would be home in August "so that you will not have much longer to keep the practice going unaided." While in New York, he had acquired "a

number of instruments which will be useful in our practice" (26 July 1893).

Richard Furman's years at The Citadel and the Medical College are documented by diaries. His medical practice is documented by fifteen volumes, 1899–1950, which includes entries on income and expenditures, weather, and activities.

Like his brother McDonald, Dr. Richard was a writer. His poetry is recorded in a volume dated 1885–1942. Other writings in the collection include: "The Man With The Whiskers": His Anthology" and "The Doctor and The darkey," an essay on dialect writing in which he observed—"Negro dialect in recent years has been overdone. Too much of this class of literature is produced by writers who neither understood it nor the negro himself." Dr. Furman was also a talented artist as evidenced by thirty-six sketches, largely African-American caricatures, 1882–1885, 1892, and undated.

Mrs. John H. Furman's sister Miranda Scarborough remained in Columbia until the death of her husband in August 1871. Scarborough's body was removed from Columbia to Ridge Spring when Miranda moved there to the home of her daughter Sarah Elizabeth, wife of Dr. John Boyd DuBose. Mrs. Furman and Miranda were frequent correspondents until Mrs. Furman's death in 1892. Miranda visited Augusta in April 1875 for the dedication of the cornerstone of the Confederate monument (26 April 1875). Sarah Elizabeth advised Mrs. Furman that her daughter Wilhelmina was a student at Miss Kelly's school where "She seems much pleased, but hasn't much work to do." Mina's future husband, The Reverend Robert W. Barnwell, had left for Barnwell "to cast his first vote for President" and Dr. DuBose voted in Johnston—" [He] has returned saying every thing was quiet only five or six darkeys out" (4 November 1884). Plans were underway for the marriage of Mina and The Reverend Mr. Barnwell in

September 1886. Dr. DuBose was treating cases of chills and fever, and the family was taking regular doses of quinine (26 September 1886 and 7 October 1887).

Miranda attended the exposition in Augusta in December 1886. She thought "The 'South Carolina Exhibit' was by far the best of any other." She also noted the removal of Mr. Wilden who "commenced with 76 scholars & when he left there were about forty. He was quite astonished when Mr. Joe Watson told him that the people were not satisfied & Mr. Watson told him that the people said *he was not worth a cent*" (16 December 1888). Truck farming supplemented the income of Dr. DuBose. LeConte pear trees were planted in February 1885. In June 1889 Dr. DuBose was busily engaged in shipping peaches—"He has sent off over three hundred crates, & if it does not rain tonight or tomorrow, will send off a good many more" 9 June 1889). The following season Miranda announced the birth of a great grandson and Dr. DuBose's success with shipping asparagus to market—"Some of it very fine, this is the first time he has cut it since it was planted." In addition to asparagus, he was "planting largely of Canteloupes &c for market, as Cotton is too unprofitable to raise" (1 March and 4 May 1890).

Another of Mrs. Furman's frequent correspondents was Anita Graham Furman. A native of Ireland, she married Dr. Furman's brother, William Brantley. The couple left for California in 1849, but her husband died in 1858. The couple had two children, one of whom, Teresa, lived in a convent in Oakland. Writing from Convent of the Sacred Heart, 17 October 1870, Nita was pleased that she had passed the board for a second grade certificate and wished her Sumter relatives "were all nicely fixed out here, much as I've suffered I like it, and still think it a splendid country for poor people, but they tell me the South will recuperate and be better than ever,

if so I will go back when I make my pile" (17 October 1870). She eventually remarried and by 1873 resided in Monterey. Her daughter graduated "with the highest honors of the Academy," her son had returned to college, and she was taking Spanish lessons (25 September 1873). Writing from Salinas City in 1886, she acknowledged Mrs. Furman's letter "so full of news of all the dear ones." She detailed a visit to Vacaville, "my old stomping ground...where I suffered so much in my first days in Cal[ifornia] after leaving you" (25 August 1886). Nita maintained friendly relations with the LeContes and the family of Emma Furman who visited her parents with her daughters on several occasions.

A persistent concern of Dr. John H. Furman that he pursued for several years was reimbursement of the cotton tax, which was levied by the Federal government for several years after 1865. Responding to a letter from Furman, Senator M.C. Butler agreed "the Cotton Tax ought to be refunded, but have no hope of living to see it....Perhaps after those of us who are now living, are dead and gone, like the French Spoliation Claims, it may be grudgingly doled out to those who come after us" (7 June 1888). He also communicated with the Executive Mansion and enclosed a copy of the *Augusta Chronicle* "containing an address on the cotton tax" (15 September 1888). A letter from E.W. Moise, of Sumter, to Representative W.H. Brawley introduced Dr. Furman who "is very anxious to get the Govt. to refund the Cotton tax. Of course you and I would be most pleased to see it accomplished, even though we may fear that it may be some time, before we see it done" (11 December 1895).

The plight of South Carolina's agricultural economy in the 1890s is suggested in a letter to Dr. Furman from Thomas W. Holloway of the State Agricultural & Mechanical Society. Urging Dr. Furman to bring his son to a meeting in Rock Hill, he lamented—"It is really disheartening to some of



us who have by work, hard work endeavored to keep our farmers on the line of progress, but it appears that most of them are running wild after strange gods that will be, or prove beneficial to the elect.” He did not anticipate an “attendance...as great as at a political meeting and if such should be the case, it will be a shame on us farmers” (14 July 1894). The “financial embarrassment of the Society” required soliciting an appropriation of \$2,500 from the legislature “to enable it to succeed in results at the next fair.” Holloway sought Dr. Furman's assistance in securing names on petitions (28 January 1896).

While seeking information on the history of the Furman Institute and The Reverend James Clement Furman, Harvey T. Cook corresponded with Dr. Furman. Thanking him for information on Furman and the 1834 resignations, he observed—“What you say casts a ‘luminous light’ on the situation....It might not do to put what you say about the ‘despot’ and his harem in a history but it is worth preserving” (28 August 1900). In a later letter, he noted that James C. Furman “was a wise man politically. He foresaw what is now happening....that the immigration of ignorant and vicious persons from the old world endangers the institutions of this country....The whipping post for the light fingered negro and disenfranchisement of the vicious venal white persons would be an improvement over our present democratic license to do as much wrong as we can so as to escape detection and punishment” (19 October 1900).

Following the death of Dr. John H. Furman at the age of 78 in 1902, McDonald Furman remained in poor health in the family home on Cornhill plantation until his death on February 19, 1904, at the age of forty.

**Acquired through the University South Caroliniana Society Endowment.**

**ALFRED WARD GRAYSON DAVIS  
AND CHARLES LEWIS DAVIS PAPERS,  
1823-1966**

The upstate town of Greenville (S.C.) and the surrounding area provided critical manpower to the Confederacy, but just as crucial were the foodstuffs, livestock, textiles, leather, and other manufactured products from South Carolina's Piedmont region, which was immune from direct military action until the final weeks of the war. Some years ago, the South Caroliniana Library acquired two letterbooks, 8 December 1862–25 April 1865, of Post Quarter Masters in Greenville, Alfred Ward Grayson Davis (1806–1865) and son Charles Lewis Davis (1840–1907). A superb addition to the collection includes one hundred ninety-eight manuscripts, a family carte-de-visite album, a sixth-plate tintype of Charles Davis, a ninth-plate tintype of Charles and Lewis Davis, and the Greenville quarter master hand-stamp set for 25 April 1865, the last date that it was used.

The family and business correspondence sheds light on the pre-war career of father Alfred and the post-war activities of son Charles. Born in Kentucky, Alfred Davis entered the United States Military Academy (West Point, N.Y.) in 1824 where he roomed with his cousin Jefferson Davis. Alfred Davis did not graduate from West Point but studied law and in 1827 was appointed attorney general of Arkansas Territory. He moved to the Mississippi Delta in 1831 and acquired land for planting cotton. Following his marriage to a Virginian in 1834, he settled near Lewisburg, Virginia (later West Virginia). He continued to move around after his marriage and lived at times in Texas, Mississippi, and Tennessee, but when back in Virginia he served in the legislature and was a delegate to the secession

convention.

Davis had extensive land holdings in Greenbrier County, Virginia, but also owned land in Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Texas. H.S. Taylor, of Columbus, Mississippi, purchased land from Davis but had not sold the land—"since you left times have very much changed money very scarce & hard to get banks none of them have yielded to the pressure of the times" (16 May [1837]). Economic adversity in Tennessee was evident in 1842. In a letter, 11 April 1842, Davis informed a friend in Lewisburg that he was planning to return home from Memphis "as soon as I can get some money." In September Davis advised James M. Critz in Lewisburg that "you have acted wisely in relation to your Tennessee property." Money was scarce "not withstanding there have never been such crops in the district," but "I don't think a negro man of 20 would bring 200" (30 September 1842).

In 1841, perhaps writing in behalf of his friend Critz, Davis corresponded with Samuel Lawrence of Lowell, Massachusetts, who responded to his inquiry in a letter of 12 July 1841. Lawrence explained—"Although I have a flock of sheep and am perfectly acquainted with wool, I do not prefer to be a practical Shepherd & feel incompetent to answer your questions in a proper manner." Lawrence recommended that Davis contact Jacob Blakeslee of Watertown, Maine, "who has produced a breed of Sheep better adapted to this country than any I know." Davis thanked Critz for a "cheering" report on his sheep and was encouraged that the Boston firm of Joseph Richardson & Company "have a house in this place [Memphis] and will do justice by you I think & probably afford you some facilities in the money line to increase your stock" (11 April 1842).

Nine children were born to Alfred and Rachel Davis which may explain his correspondence with Stephen Weld of Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts,

regarding a tutor employed in his seminary. Weld recommended thirty-year-old Augustus Rabbe who earned “about six hundred dollars per annum” from Weld and provided “instruction in the modern languages.” Rabbe was hopeful of locating further south “for the same salary he receives here, or for four hundred dollars per annum, and his board and washing.” Educated at Göttingen, where he prepared for the ministry, “he was obliged to leave the country in consequence of his political opinions.” In addition to modern and ancient languages, Rabbe was knowledgeable in botany and music (21 April 1849). A later letter, 25 May 1849, from Weld assured Davis that Rabbe “possesses such an uncommon variety of information, and is in every respect so well adapted to the station, you wish filled.” Rabbe accepted Davis’s offer of employment and observed—“I shall always endeavour to contribute all that is in my power to the moral and intellectual improvement of my future pupils” (29 May 1849).

Although he was often referred to as General Davis, that title was acquired when he was commissioned as a major general in the Mississippi militia. The elder Davis was commissioned as a major in the Confederate Quarter Master Department. The clerk that was assigned to his office informed him that he was “busily engaged in writing up and arranging your matters as speedily as possible.” The office was located in Richmond “in the house formerly occupied by Wagoners Hill and Archer whose sign is over the door” (8 February 1862). Davis communicated to his cousin Jefferson Davis “on a subject which possibly you may think...is an undue boldness on my part.” He wrote to express the sentiment of the men in the “whole Western part of the State” and stated that “the particular person these men ask for is the one who has been their leader before, namely Gen Jno B Floyd.” He suggested that “they having that feeling would rally under his command when they would not under that of any other Genl” (10

May 1862).

Davis may have experienced some difficulty in his relations with Confederate authorities in Richmond. In a letter of 11 March 1863, Col. A.C. Myers informed Col. James L. Orr, who had written Myers at the request of Davis, that the latter “must perform his appropriate duties at the station where he may be—if he is commanding a post, he is not exercising his proper functions as an officer unless he can combine those duties as Qr Master.” Orr immediately informed Davis that he had applied to Myers to appoint Hamlin Beattie as assistant quarter master but that Myers refused “making any appointment there and thinks all the duties at Greenville should be performed by you” (14 March [1863]).

Jefferson Davis’s secretary Burton N. Harrison acknowledged Davis’s letter to the President “in which you express apprehension lest he should think it strange that you are not more actively engaged in the service of the country, and explain the apparent inactivity as attributable to disease.” Harrison assured him that “the President has been rather surprised at the energy and constancy of your efforts to aid our cause despite your years and private encumbrances” (25 June 1863).

Alfred Davis informed General A.R. Lawton of his intention to resign as Post Quarter Master in September 1863. He explained—“This war has left me without means to educate my family” and asserted that “I have performed my duties as Quartermaster till I believe I stand at the head of those with the rank of Major. The rank nor the duties of a Major Quartermaster has never gratified my aspirations nor been agreeable to my inclination” ([September 1863]).

Captain Charles Davis, a graduate of the University of Virginia and a medical doctor, served as an officer in the Stonewall Brigade. Through either an accident or a combat wound, Davis was not available for further

field duty and succeeded his father as Post Quarter Master in Greenville, a position he held until 25 April 1865.

In September 1863 Alfred Davis conveyed to his son Charles “one Half part 1/8 of all my interest in and to all and Singular in Twenty five acres of land more or less, whereon the Tan yard and Shoe factory is now established in Greenville district.” After the war Charles Davis appointed George W. Morse his agent to sell Davis’s interest in land, a shoe factory, mill and tanyard in Merritsville ([1869]).

After the war Charles Davis returned to Lewisburg, West Virginia. Much of Davis’s postwar correspondence concerns his lumber business. A letter, 9 January 1869, from W.H. Bush, Frankfort, West Virginia, inquires “what arrangements you have made nor whether you desire to a mill or not on the stream.” Bush was certain that a railroad would go through the area and that the mill “would be paying property.” A.D. Wiseman of Weston, West Virginia, advised Davis & Sydenstricker of his work experience in a lumber mill—“I have had some experience in sawing but as for Engineering that is a different matter.” In the position that he held Wiseman earned two dollars and fifty cents a day and specified terms for coming to work for Davis—“I can get Employment here as long as I will stay, but I do not like the place” (25 May 1869). J.W. Withrow, Fayetteville, West Virginia, apprised Davis that “some of my near neighbors” were harvesting timber on Davis’s land “in the way of Shingle trees, Board trees & framing Timber, and they are destroying a great deal of Chesnut timber by cutting down the trees for the nuts” (18 October 1888).

The collection also features correspondence of families related to the Davises by marriage. A letter of New Orleans resident James Evans to Mrs. Sarah Peacock, Philadelphia, informs her of the death of her son-in-law L.N. Hubbard who “died from an attack of cholera” and cites incidence

of the disease in the city. Hubbard was buried beside Mrs. Peacock's daughter Mary in Cypress Grove Cemetery (22 April 1849). J.L. Bouldin of Caldwell Parish, Louisiana, addressed John B. Cabell, of Lynchburg, Virginia, concerning the possibility of his Arkansas land being sold for nonpayment of taxes and relates the slow progress being made with his plantation on the Ouachita River—"[] find it a very slow operation getting a plantation open on the bot[t]om, but I think if I ever do get fixed this rich land will compensate me fully for my trouble" (2 June 1850). **Acquired through the University South Caroliniana Endowment.**

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*Five letters*, 1861–1865, added to the papers of the **Anderson family** provide additional details regarding the Civil War service of this Spartanburg County (S.C.) family. Four of the letters were written by John Crawford Anderson (1842–1892) and document his time at the South Carolina Military Academy (The Citadel) in Charleston and his service with the Thirteenth Regiment, South Carolina Infantry, in Virginia. Anderson's earliest letter, written on 3 September 1863 from The Citadel, begins by his admonishing his sister Mary Elizabeth Anderson (1843–1921) for not writing to him regularly and then asks that she convince their father, David Anderson (1811–1892), to "write off his 'full consent' for me to leave the Citadel." He concluded his letter with optimism about the war and predicted that the "big Gun will soon be in working order and the City in perfect safety. The Yankees are baffled and will soon be for leaving or rest in peace."

Anderson joined the Confederate army later in 1863, and he transferred to Virginia. His next letter was written to his sister on 9 May 1864 from a

hospital in Richmond where he was recuperating from wounds received during the Battle of the Wilderness (fought 5–7 May 1864). He mentioned his wound only briefly, claiming “I would not take anything for my wound.” He used the majority of the letter to assure his sister of his high spirits and comfort in the hospital where he sat with his “feet on the table and my body majestically cast back in a chair with my pipe in my mouth” and imagined feeling like “Virgil did when he sung of arms and of men.” He concluded by noting that his body servant Peter was “still with the Army somewhere and he does not know where I am, but I am getting on fine without him.”

Anderson wrote a brief note to his mother, Harriet Brockman Anderson (1819–1892) from Petersburg, Virginia, on 2 October 1864 to relieve her anxiety over his fate after the Battle of Peeble’s Farm on 30 September. He reported that the regiment had “three officers and six men killed two officers and twenty three men wounded,” but that he had been “spared again while death was flying on every breath.” Anderson’s final letter was written to his sister from near Petersburg on 26 March 1865 and was primarily devoted to describing the Battle of Fort Stedman the day before and relaying news about friends and family serving in Virginia. Outside sources indicate that John Crawford Anderson returned to Spartanburg after the war where he married Emma Buist in 1866, farmed, served as postmaster, and represented his district in the South Carolina House of Representatives from 1878 to 1880. **Gift of Mr. Tom Moore Craig, Jr.**

**Document**, 30 May 1814, added to the papers of **William Blanding (1773–1857)**, provides written testimony of an incident of slave resistance. It describes the convening of a court comprised of one justice, William Blanding, and two freeholders, Frances Blain and Tho[mas] Salmond, for “the purpose of trying Negro Adam the property of the Est[ate] of R[ichard]



L. Champion...& negro Frank the property of Lewis Ballard on a charge of having unlawfully killed a cow the property of Elisha Bell, and sold the skin at the tanyard of Cap[tain] Ben Carter." Elisha Bell testified about the disappearance of his cow, which he later found skinned at the race grounds. Another witness swore that Adam brought a cow skin to the tanyard, one which Bell identified as coming from his cow. Adam admitted his guilt but named Frank as his co-conspirator. John Martin testified to seeing only Adam with the cow at the race ground, while John Cunningham and "Negro Cyrus" claimed that Frank was elsewhere at the time of the incident. Based on these statements, the court found Frank not guilty, and found "that negro Adam is guilty and sentence[d] him to receive immediately Thirty nine lashes on the bare back with a Cowskin whip." **Gift of Mr. Harvey S. Teal.**

*Two printed manuscripts*, 24 January 1866 and 13 February 1867, created in Charleston at the headquarters of the assistant commissioner of the "**Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, South Carolina**," relay orders that aid in the management of the freedmen of the state. Assistant Commissioner R[obert] K[ingston] Scott served in that capacity from January 1866 until his resignation in July 1868, when he assumed the position of governor of South Carolina. The first manuscript responds to the report that "many freed people are moving from the interior of the State to the sea coast, with no definite object in view," a costly action which resulted in an imbalance of supply and demand of labor. Scott ordered that freed persons enter into contracts with landowners before the bureau would grant transportation assistance, and that "no rations will be issued to any able-bodied freed people...unless it shall appear that they have made diligent exertions to obtain employment or make contracts."

The same order forced planters to agree that freed people “willing to make contracts on such equitable terms as are approved by this Bureau” were allowed to remain on their land.

The second manuscript, directed to the “land-owners on the Sea Islands,” relates Section 11 of the amended “An act to establish a Bureau for the relief of Freedmen and Refugees,” passed on 16 July 1866. Section 11 established a method for former owners to regain land lost to freedman under General William Tecumseh Sherman’s Field Order No. 15. Provided that the original owners waited until the current occupants gathered the year’s crops and compensated them for “all improvements or betterments erected or constructed” on the land, they would be permitted to resume possession. Sherman’s Field Order, along with the creation of the Bureau, had led African Americans living on the Sea Islands to believe that the land would remain in their possession. However, under the revised law, former plantation owners quickly regained their confiscated land, leaving many African Americans once again under the control of the white ruling elite. **Acquired with dues contributions of Dr. John C. England, Mr. Henry G. Fulmer, and Dr. & Mrs. Robert M. Weir.**

***Manuscript volume*, 1861–1863 and 1865, consists chiefly of hand-written orders relating to the defense of Charleston harbor and issued by the commanders of the Confederate Army’s Department of South Carolina and Georgia and of the First Military District of South Carolina.**

By February 1861, Confederate forces had apparently begun preparations for a sustained bombardment of Fort Sumter as evidenced by a general order issued by the Commander in Chief on the sixth of that month. It required “each officer Commanding the different Posts &

Batteries in the Harbor to put his Post & Battery in full preparation for attack, & to have ammunition, fuses, shells, Balls...for forty eight hours constant bombardment.”

In early June 1862, Confederate commanders began planning for another assault on Union forces, and on the fifth of that month Brigadier General Hugh Mercer ordered that “Commanding Officers... will prepare for an advance upon the enemy. Arms and ammunition must be at once over hauled and examined and the commands held in readiness for an advance and attack.” This planned advance never occurred since on 16 June 1862 Union forces attacked the Confederate positions on James Island in what became known as the Battle of Secessionville. This action, the only attempt by the Union to capture the city of Charleston by land, resulted in a Confederate victory and on the following day Major General John Clifford Pemberton tendered “his heartfelt thanks to every Officer and Soldier of this command whose happy fortune it was to participate in the glorious work of Monday the 16th June inst.” He went on to give especial thanks to the “gallant and indefatigable Col. T.G. Lamar and the brave men who so steadfastly support him...and to the noble dead a debt of deep and lasting gratitude.”

On 1 January 1865, in a desperate attempt to relieve the Union siege of Charleston and blockade of its harbor, Brigadier General Roswell S. Ripley ordered that “torpedoes will be laid near Fort Moultrie just on the edge of the Channel & the picket boats will keep a sharp lookout in case of the blowing up of the Monitor Lehigh, which Monitor is very conspicuous in following blockade runners” and “in case of blowing up the said steamer” a reward “in specie will be given to any Officer Sarjeant or private for placing the torpedo.” The city of Charleston would fall to Union forces a little over one month later.

In addition to active military orders, the volume also contains numerous entries detailing the administration of the departments including the reorganization of the harbor's defenses and command structure, the placement of guns, and efforts to combat disease. An example of the latter is an order issued on 7 December 1861, in response to the "recent inspection by the Medical Director of the Dept.," General Robert E. Lee instructed Ripley to establish camps only "on high and dry ground, exposed to the healthful influence of the sun." The same order recommends that officers ensure "proper sinks remote from the tents, and to cause the daily removal of all garbage and offal" and that the "tents must be frequently emptied and ventilated, and the bedding thoroughly aired and cleansed" in an effort to combat typhoid fever.

Troop discipline is also a frequent topic in the orders. On 14 July 1862, General William Duncan Smith lamented "depredations of the most serious and disgraceful character, [that] are continually perpetrated upon private property by soldiers in this command" and warned that "officers in command of Regiments Battalions and Companies will be held responsible for the conduct of their men, and in every case will be made accountable for their depredations." On 28 August 1862 a court martial was convened at Charleston to hear the case of Corporal George H. Burgher of the First Regiment, South Carolina Artillery, Company E. Burgher was charged with "intention to desert the service of the Confederate States of America...and go to the enemys fleet now off Charleston Bar" and with advising "Sergt. Wm. Marshal, private James Gillespie of same company and prisoner under sentence of Court Martial to desert from the service of the Confederate States of America, and go to the fleet of the Enemy now off Charleston Bar." He was found guilty of both charges and sentenced "to be shot to death with Musketry in the hands of

twelve men of his own Regiment on the front beach of Sullivans Island ten days after the promulgation of his Sentence.”

Other administrative orders include the establishment of a “School of Artillery” for the “instruction of the Commissioned Officers” of the battalion of artillery under the command of Major James Jonathan Lucas at “Stono Fort” (21 October 1861) and the specification of action to be taken by batteries, individual soldiers, and officers in case of an attack (20 December 1861).

The final two entries were written on 19 and 21 February by Union sailors after the city of Charleston was captured. The first page of the volume contains a note written by Daniel W. Hodson from the ironclad *Lehigh* in the Stono River that indicates the “Book was found, in ‘Fort Pringle’—on James Island, S.C. after it was evacuated by the Rebels, Feb. 19th 1865.” The final page records “General Order No. Blank,” signed by “Acting Asst. Vol. Landsman Billy Sherman, American Ensign”—“The city of Charleston, having been restored to the Union, the foregoing orders are hereby revoked and the ‘Flag’ will forever wave, over the defences of Charleston, and vicinity. Not only to show Rebels and Traitors, that perseverance, honesty, and truth, will in the end succeed; but also that there is a just God, and Abraham Lincoln.” **Acquired with dues contributions of Mrs. Julia K. Ivey and Mr. Thomas C. Deas, Jr.**

***Manuscript volume***, circa 1898–1914 and 1918, recording biographical sketches of men who served in the **Sixth South Carolina Infantry Regiment, Company E of the Confederate Army**. Also known as the Chester Guards, Company E recruited many men from Darlington District, Sumter District, and western Chester District of South Carolina.

Compiled as a collection of obituaries honoring fallen comrades, entries

in the volume were annotated over time by several different persons. Some feature subsequent corrections when a veteran was discovered to remain alive, rumors of his death to the contrary.

One of the officers of Company E, Major James Lide Coker (1837–1918), is known to be one of the veterans responsible for this compilation. In 1899, Coker published a regimental history titled *History of Company G, Ninth S.C. Regiment, Infantry, S.C. Army and of Company E, Sixth S.C. Regiment, Infantry, S.C. Army*. Lieutenant E.H.C. Fountain signed many biographical entries in this compilation. Among the veterans included are Elihu W. Cannon (1841–1911), Berryman Wheeler Edwards (1824–1890), John Gandy (1844–1910); W. Scarborough King (1843–1905), Moses E. McDonald (1843-1911), and Captain W.J. McLeod (1826–1898).

In addition to the biographical information recorded in the volume, there are interleaved newspaper clippings, typed memorials, ephemera, and other unbound papers, including a single sheet of minutes, [circa 1912], of a veterans' gathering for the men of Company E. At this meeting, J.L. Coker, J.B. King, and others memorialized deceased comrades. According to the minutes, other survivors were assigned the task of gathering and reporting the names and obituaries of other recently deceased comrades: "Clerk appointed to prepare obit on all names—not heretofore reported on." In a letter of 5 August 1912, presumably drafted after the meeting of survivors, Tho[ma]s Preston King wrote from Hartsville to "Hugh Fountain, Secretary, Co. E.," Cartersville, South Carolina, enclosing an obituary of Thomas D. King (1841–1910).

Filed among the end papers, one final obituary honors the memory of J.L. Coker and recalls his many accomplishments. Clipped from the front page of a Florence newspaper, this issue of *The Times-Messenger*, published 26 June 1918, reports the death of Major James Lide Coker and

lauds his many contributions: "Florence perhaps feels his loss as keenly as does his own town and country. Major Coker belonged really to the State of South Carolina and was one of its leading citizens." **Gift of Mr. James L. Coker IV.**

**Naval order**, 26 December 1863, issued by Rear Admiral **John A. Dahlgren (1809–1870)** of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, from the flag steamer *Philadelphia* re-imposes order and discipline on the "Marine Guards of the various Vessels" of the squadron. Dahlgren directed that the "Senior Officer of the Corps in the Squadron...will on the 1st of each month...visit each ship which has a guard and inspect said guard" in the hope that the troops would more fully "conform to what is required by the Regulation in regard to their discipline."

Morris Island was the site of significant fighting during 1863 due to its strategic position in Charleston Harbor. Confederate forces relinquished their position on the island in September after a month-long assault on Fort Wagner. Dahlgren served as Rear Admiral and commander of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron from 1863 through the end of the war. **Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. & Mrs. John H. Lumpkin, Jr., and Mr. & Mrs. William L. Pope.**

**Letter**, 12 October 1833, written from Darlington Court House (S.C.) by **Julius J[esse] Dubose (1808–1852)** to The Reverend J[ohn] C. Brigham (1795–1874) in New York, explains his resignation as an agent of the American Bible Society and recounts his time serving in that capacity earlier in the year. According to his account, Dubose worked on behalf of the society during June and July 1833, although he fell sick early in July and therefore did little work. He described his illness as "a violent

inflammatory billious fever,” of such severity that the physician instructed him to write his friends, “fearing that the disease would terminate fatally.” Although Dubose recovered, his limited time spent as an agent led him to conclude that his territory, which included Lancaster, Chesterfield, Darlington, Fairfield, and Chester Districts (S.C.), needed a more proactive presence than he could provide. He noted that several meetings were scarcely attended and suggested that “had I been licensed to preach, I feel assured that I could have served...far more efficiently...for many will go out to hear a sermon and thus afford the agent an opportunity of bringing the subject before them.” Dubose would become a Presbyterian minister and serve as the pastor of Hopewell Presbyterian Church for two years before his health forced him to step down. **Acquired with dues contributions of The Reverend Dr. William L. Arthur, Mr. & Mrs. Phelps H. Bultman, and Mr. & Mrs. Max L. Hill, Jr.**

**Two manuscript volumes**, 17 October 1917–14 May 1919, constitute a diary kept by **C[ornelius] A[dolphus] Dufford (1897–1991)** as a member of Company A, 117th Engineers Regiment, which was part of the 42d United States Infantry (Rainbow) Division during the campaign in France and the occupation of Germany in World War I. Dufford, a native of the Lone Star community of Calhoun County (S.C.), was orphaned as a young boy, and later moved to Kingstree, South Carolina, where he lived when he enlisted in the National Guard on 5 July 1916. During the Mexican border crisis, Dufford’s company was mustered into Federal service on 13 July and was sent to Fort Bliss, Texas, in August. There the company became part of a provisional Regiment of Engineers and continued on active duty until 17 February 1917 when the company returned to Marion, South Carolina, and was mustered out of the service. In early May 1917,



a month after the United States Congress had declared war on Germany, Governor Richard I. Manning was asked to raise a battalion of engineers for immediate service in the European war. Two additional companies were recruited and, along with Company A, formed the First Separate Battalion of South Carolina Engineers, and entered federal service in July. After a brief period at Camp Sevier, near Greenville, the battalion was dispatched to Camp Albert L. Mills, Long Island, New York, where it arrived on 31 August. The battalion was united with other engineering units to form the 117th Engineer Regiment which, after only six weeks of training, embarked for France.

Private Dufford's first diary entry was on 17 October and lists the "names of some of the ships in our convoy." He then began to briefly detail his daily activities, usually in a sentence or two, but occasionally with only a word or two, as he did on 20 October, when he wrote "at sea."

His regiment boarded the U.S.S. *Covington* at Hoboken, New Jersey, for the crossing. Dufford found "our quarters...[were] below the water line...[and were] very close and stifling[.] [T]he boys had no access on deck [but] I managed to get a pass and could go on deck at any time." The ship entered the port at St. Nazaire, France, on 1 November, where the men remained until they disembarked on 5 November. On that day, Dufford recorded he "[b]oarded the train for Mauvages" and found that the only cars were box cars, which probably contributed to the fact that he "was all stove up from...[the three-day] ride" when he got off the train on 8 November. He spent his first week in France in Badonvillier where the soldiers were "[b]illeted in Barns for our rooming quarters." On 14 November, he "hiked...about 15 miles with heavy marching order" to Gibeaux where the troops remained for the next three weeks. While there, Dufford spent his time with drills, inspections, and guard duty. On

27 November, he recorded: "My squad on wood detail out in woods all day. Snowing & sleeting [and] real cold." On 9 December, his company boarded the train, "rode in box cars all day," and arrived in the town of Rolampont that evening. The next day, the men marched "5 1/2 miles without rest" to Beauchemin. The engineers immediately went to work building barracks for the soldiers and "stables for artillery camp." [21 December]. Just before Christmas, Dufford "went on kitchen detail," and he recorded on 24 December, "up until 10 P.M. last night cleaning turkeys."

The first day of the 1918, Dufford enjoyed "a good New [Y]ears dinner" and also started "non-com school," a program that resulted in his promotion to corporal on 23 February. During the first week of January, he also made the first mention of an activity that related to the military phase of the war. He "heard a talk about the Trenches" on 6 January and the next day his squad engaged in "Rifle practice." During the next week, the men continued to practice with their rifles and bayonets, but also were detailed for engineering work in the trenches. Although the regiment was not yet on the front lines, the men prepared for the time when they would support the infantry and artillery troops at the front. On 28 January, Dufford's company marched fifteen miles from Chalindrey to St. Cirecuges where they encamped "on side of lake [and] got to stay in Barracks [which] made the hike all ok." For the next two weeks, the engineers worked on barracks and added "gas mask drill" to their preparations for their next duty assignment. On 19 February, the men of the 117th Regiment loaded onto three trains at Langres and headed for Luneville, near the front line. Dufford recorded in his diary on 20 February that there was a "heavy artillery bombardment, [and he] saw 35 prisoners captured by frenchmen." On 25 February, he reported that his squad was "up near the front

lines...shells fell near us while ...digging dugout." The men were forced to stop their work the next day when the Germans "started to shelling us...some shells fell about 6 ft. from some of the Boys." For the most part, however, the American troops remained some two or three miles behind the front lines which were manned by the French. Even so, Dufford was close enough to hear the artillery fire and on 5 March he noted, "plenty [of] aeroplane activity. 4 Bosch planes over head when we quit work." For the next two weeks, Dufford's squad erected barbed wire entanglements at night to avoid detection by the Germans who were close by.

The battlefield situation changed near the end of March when the 42nd Division was directed to relieve the French troops who had manned the front lines of the Baccarat Sector. The Americans remained there in the trenches facing the German army until they were withdrawn on 21 June. Dufford's diary entry of 31 March notes this shift in position: "Packed up in evening left Veney at 7:20 PM arrived at Montigney at 9:30 right on the front lines." The new location, however, did not change the nature of the work the men of the 117th Regiment performed. They worked primarily on dugouts. Dufford's company was divided into "shifts to work certain hours [and] this work was done mostly at night." The danger of such work was demonstrated on 8 April when Dufford "went to the front line trenches in evening raised my head to look across no mans land, as I raised my head a bullet hit right at my head...." Later in the month, on 19 April, Dufford volunteered "with a bunch of other boys for an assignment to go over the top." The group planned and rehearsed for the raid for the rest of the month. On 3 May, Dufford described the raid in his diary entry. "The engineers followed the Infantry to blow up dug outs carrying 8# charge of dynamite. Artillery had completely destroyed everything found no opposition enjoyed it." The next day he rejoined his company and resumed

his regular work on dug outs, a routine that continued until 18 June when the 42nd Division was reassigned to the Suippes Sector. The men of the 1st Battalion were ordered to Jonchery Farm, where they arrived at 4:00 AM on 5 July after a tiring march of thirty kilometers. In anticipation of a German attack, the engineers spent the following two weeks strengthening the trenches in the Champaign sector. The expected attack began “promptly at 12 midnight” on 14 July, Dufford recorded. The night sky was so bright from the continuous artillery fire, Dufford “could see planes flying over head.” The battle continued for two days and on 16 July, Dufford reported that the engineers “had to be used... [as] Infantry.” They “went in line of trenches to support the Inf. [who were] expecting the Germans to break through.”

There is a break in the diary from 16 July until 5 August when Dufford resumed his entries in another diary. By this time, he was in Forest de la Fere and was engaged in “haul[ing] rock all day for roads.” His routine was briefly interrupted on 14 August when he “got leave for Paris.” At the end of a three-hour train trip he was in Paris where he “rode all over town [and] had a swell time all day.” He also witnessed an “air raid over Paris.” Back in camp by 6:00 AM on 16 August, Dufford packed for another move, this time to the St. Mihiel sector. The men of the 117th Regiment spent the last part of August and first days of September moving into position near St. Mihiel where General John J. Pershing had planned a massive attack on the German position. In his entry of 12 September, Dufford described the first day of the attack on the St. Mihiel salient. The engineers took position behind the infantry at 12:00 midnight, and the “bombardment started at 1:00 AM. Barrage started at 5:00 AM.” Dufford observed that it was “raining and cold all night.” The next morning, the troops advanced about ten kilometers and during the day “saw lots of German prisoners.” The

assault was successful and the Germans withdrew. For the remainder of the month, the engineers worked near St. Benoit stringing barbed wire entanglements. On 30 September, the regiment was sent to the Verdun front and by 4 October was camped in the Forest de Parois. Most of the engineering work in that sector was on the road which were in very poor condition because of the weather and heavy use. Dufford's diary entries for much of October reflected that unpleasant reality. "Worked on road all day[.] Slo[p]py and cold," he noted on 20 October. However, from 23 to 25 October, Dufford was assigned an even more unpleasant duty. "Went out on burying party," he noted on 23 October, "buried most all Dutchm[e]n. Only found 2 Americans and 20 dutchm[e]n." The next day, he "buried bodies all day[,] mostly Americans." And on the third day, he buried "mostly horses."

Until 9 November, the 117th Regiment remained in front of the town of Sedan. It then moved to the village of Bar sur Buzancy where it was encamped at the time the armistice was signed on 11 November ending hostilities. Dufford does not mention that fact in his diary, but records, "just lay around town all day." While at that location, the 42nd Division was transferred to the 3rd Corps of the 3rd Army which was to assume the role of the army of occupation in Germany. In preparation for that duty, the 117th Regiment marched in stages through northeastern France, then passed through Belgium and into Luxembourg. Dufford noted on 22 November, "entered Belgium at 8:30 A.M." and "entered Luxemb[our]g at 12 o'clock" the next day. The regiment resumed its march towards Germany on 1 December. The troops reached Bellendorff, Germany, on 5 December, remained there briefly and then continued the march north to the town of Mayschoss, which they reached on 15 December. Dufford's observation for that day was "beautiful scenery around here." For the rest

of the year, the engineers had few responsibilities aside from regular inspections and guard duty. On Christmas Day, Dufford "did nothing all day [and then] had a big dinner." His relaxed schedule continued into the new year. He found time to travel on Sundays and took day trips to nearby towns, and also attended performances staged for the troops. On 7 January, he wrote that he had gone to "an entertainment last night by the Rainbow Comedians." During the last days of January, he worked on a project in the town of Heppinger where "we were detailed to put up a sulphur [sulfur] chamber," a job that lasted until 14 February. Then he worked on "building [a] mess hall." On 23 February, he left Germany on a fourteen-day pass and headed for Paris, the first stop on his tour of France and Germany. He traveled to Dijon, then Lyon, and back to Dijon, staying only a few days at each place. By 5 March, he was back in Germany, at Coblenz, where he "saw a few good shows," and then returned to camp the next day. For the remainder of March, he worked on construction jobs, took a boat trip on the Rhine River and, with the rest of his regiment, traveled to Remagen in trucks where the troops were "reviewed and inspected by General Pershing."

In early April, Dufford joined a group of fellow South Carolinians in Mayschoss "as a delegate to the organization of the S.C. chapter of the Rainbow Veteran Society." Two days later, he again met with the group "for the purpose of electing officers." A few days later, on 10 April, he boarded a train, pulled out of the station at 6:15 A.M. and noted in his diary, "crossed out of German Territory at 5:00 P.M." He, along with the rest of the men of the 117th Engineer Regiment, was on the way home. The train arrived in Brest, France, early on the morning of 13 April, and Dufford and his comrades began preparation for their departure for home. On 16 April, Dufford noted in his diary that the men hiked to the wharf,

were ferried out to the U.S.S. *Pueblo*, and boarded the cruiser about 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon. The return trip to the United States was uneventful and Dufford spent some of his time on guard duty and also took his turn at "shovel[ing] coal out of the bunker to the fire room." The ship docked in New York harbor at 3:00 P. M. on 28 April. The troops disembarked, ferried across to New Jersey, and continued by train to Camp Merritt. During the ten days Dufford spent at Camp Merritt, he managed to get passes to go into New York City on nine of those days. His diary entry for 30 May notes, "Returned from New York at 8 A.M. then was called up and given a little talk by Col. [J. Monroe] Johnson." Apparently the talk had little effect on Dufford. Two days later, he noted, "returned from N.Y. at 12:30 P.M. [and] was marked up A.W.O.L. but wasn't nothing done[.] [T]hen got a pass right back to N.Y." On 9 May, he left Camp Merritt, boarded a train, and arrived in Columbia, South Carolina, two days later. After three days at Camp Jackson, just outside town, where he "had to sign up some papers," take a physical exam, and sign the pay roll, he recorded, on 14 May, "GOT OUR DISCHARGE AT 1:30 P.M. and beat it for town."

C.A. Dufford returned to Kingstree after the war and married Alma Lucille Cole (1902–1953). The family moved to Newberry, South Carolina, in 1923 where both husband and wife were active in community life. Mr. Dufford was a member of the American Legion and served as president of the 42nd "Rainbow" Division from 1983 until his death in 1991. **Gift of Dr. William E. Dufford.**

**Document**, 24 March 1864, details the reenlistment of **Peter Foster (b. 1840)** with his unit, the Fifteenth Battalion, South Carolina Heavy Artillery, nicknamed Lucas's Battalion. A native of Philadelphia, Foster is described as having "grey eyes, sandy hair, fair complexion" and standing "5 feet 5¾

inches high." The document was signed by Foster, F.C. Lucas, his recruitment officer, and inspecting surgeon T.C. Girardeau and indicates that Foster had reenlisted "for the period of the war." **Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. & Mrs. Weston Adams and Mrs. B.J. Whipper.**

***Eight manuscripts***, 6 May 1873–24 May 1909, of the **Gettys family** in York (S.C.) detail family and business matters. A letter, 6 May 1873, written from Tyler County, Texas, by Eliza[beth] Gettys to R[alph] E. Gettys discusses the health of her immediate family, including a recent bout of whooping cough, and how crops are faring in the poor weather. She also shared the latest news from siblings Uranus, Elvira, and Alphonso, and sister-in-law Lizzie. Another letter, 26 September 1878, written from Graysville, Georgia, by Elizabeth Long to "Dear brother sister & children" in York, discusses the recent outbreak of yellow fever in Chattanooga, Tennessee, as well as recent births in the family. A printed manuscript, "King's Mountain Military School Prospectus for School- year 1877–78," includes information on enrollment, courses, and the culture of the school, which operated from 1855 until 1861 and from 1866 until 1886. Also included are two chattel mortgage documents dated 5 June 1879 and 24 December 1906 and two documents related to a Beckwith organ purchased in 1906 by Ja[me]s E[rskine] Gettys (1856–1930) from Sears, Roebuck & Co. **Gift of Mrs. John Gettys Smith.**

***Two account books***, 1816–1820 and 1817–1832, document sales from a store in Lancaster District (S.C.) apparently operated by Ireland native **John Gettys (1754–1838)**. The handwritten volumes are set up with accounts reflecting various individuals' credits and debits and show the wide variety of merchandise available at this rural store. Purchases



include different types of fabrics, shoes, buttons, knives, ribbon, mugs, whips, "Brown's Catechism," "spelling books," coffee, homespun, gunpowder, shot, nutmeg, plates, chocolate "Turkey red" dye, and whiskey. The majority of the payments on the accounts were made in cash, but Gettys also accepted payment in kind including cotton, butter, homespun, paper, the hire of horses, and, in one instance, "schooling."

The primary evidence that these accounts were kept by John Gettys comes from a loose manuscript inserted within the second volume and bearing date 21 January 1826. The item was sent to "Mr. John Getteys" by William Mason and requests that Gettys please let the "barer Jack Mare have tow dollars worth on my acount." Outside sources indicate that John Gettys immigrated to Lancaster District from County Antrim, Ireland, prior to 1790. **Gift of Mrs. John Gettys Smith.**

*Diary*, 30 April - 27 June 1863 and 20 April - 22 May 1865, provides details of the Civil War service of **Ezra Palmer Gould (1841–1900)**, a soldier in Company E, Twenty-fourth Regiment, Massachusetts Infantry, during his unit's encampment on Seabrook Island (S.C.). The later portion of the diary was kept by an unknown female and chiefly records her activities and impressions of Boston in 1865.

Gould's short entries chiefly describe his attendance at church services and meetings of his "Bible Class." On 13 May 1863, with "some half a dozen others...by the light of a lantern," Gould began erecting a structure where "religious meetings" could be held. Though the edifice was still unfinished on 17 May, the first meeting was held on that evening. Gould described this meeting as "very well attended" and noted that it "was interesting in itself, but doubly so to us, long deprived of such privileges." On 22 and 23 May the building was finished with a roof of "a thatch of

palmettos” and the group was formally organized after drawing up a “Constitution and By Laws for the Government of our Society.” Lieutenant Charles A. Folsom “received the unanimous invitation of the Bible Class to become its teacher and accepted.” After organization the society met on Sunday and Wednesday with Gould regularly in attendance. Following the meeting he would usually note the verses discussed and his impression of the meeting—Gould’s entry of 7 June is typical of this type: “Interesting Bible Class in the afternoon, lesson the last part of the 1<sup>st</sup> Ch. St. John...Meeting fully attended.”

When not discussing religious activities, Gould recorded the details of camp life, often in a humorous manner. In one of his earliest entries, dated 1 May, he noted that for supper he “dined off ham and eggs—doughnuts” which he declared were “rare luxuries for this place.” On 1 June, seemingly in an attempt to add more variety to his diet, he “went on a scout—for blackberries!” Four days later on 5 June he described an attempt to go “across the river to get some boards to use as seats in our new chapel.” In route the “boat got aground, and we had to spend a good part of the day in the water up to our middle.” Finally “with the assistance of some 10<sup>th</sup> Conn. boys we succeeded in getting it off and got back to camp at 7 P.M.”

Gould’s final entry is dated 27 June 1863. The Twenty-fourth Massachusetts would stay in the vicinity of Charleston until late September 1863 before moving to Florida and finally Virginia. Gould was eventually commissioned a lieutenant in the Fifty-fifth Regiment, Massachusetts Infantry, and was wounded during the Battle of the Wilderness in May 1864. Prior to his enlistment in 1861, Gould graduated from Harvard, and

upon leaving military service he entered the Newton Theological Institution in Newton, Massachusetts. In 1868 he became a professor at this institution and remained in this position until 1882. He went on to take a teaching position at the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School in Philadelphia and became an Episcopal priest in 1891.

The portion of the diary that dates from 1865 was kept by an unknown female who was possibly visiting the family of Gould's future wife, Jenny Stone, near Boston. The earliest entry written by this diarist, dated 20 April, records her arrival in Newton Centre, Massachusetts, where she "found a hack in waiting which took us directly to Jennies." Her brief entries include notes on social engagements with friends and descriptions of her activities in and around Boston. **Acquired with dues contributions of Mrs. David A. Epting, Jr., and Mrs. Elsie T. Goins.**

*Telegram*, 6 December 1876, originating from Washington, D.C., and sent by **President U[lysses] S[impson] Grant (1822–1885)** to Gen[eral Thomas Howard] Ruger in Columbia, orders Ruger to "not recognize in any manner any person as Governor of South Carolina other than D[aniel] H[enry] Chamberlain until you hear further from me" and asks for verification that "there are armed bodies of men in Columbia probably a part of those who were commanded by proclamation to disband threatening the peace of the present authorities." The telegram illuminates the period during the highly-contested 1876 gubernatorial election when Chamberlain maintained power. Democrats would dispute this decision and declare Wade Hampton III the winner on 14 December. Hampton became the official governor on 11 April 1877, following the withdrawal of Federal troops on 10 April and the concession of the Republican-led government. **Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. & Mrs. Richard**

**Lane Brown III, Mr. & Mrs. Laurence H. Conger, and Dr. Charles R. Propst.**

*Letter*, 7 September 1863, written from the headquarters of the Tenth Regiment, Connecticut Infantry, on Morris Island (S.C.) by **E[dw]in S[ene]ca Greely (1832–1920)**, to an unnamed colonel, describes his unit's actions during the capture of Fort Wagner on 6–7 September 1863. Following a forty-eight-hour bombardment of the fort that produced a “terrible effect,” the men were “suddenly called from our somewhat quiet life on Out-Post & Post Guard duty” to be in the “trenches and under Cover before light” for an assault at nine o'clock on the morning of 7 September. Despite information obtained on the night of 6 September from a Confederate deserter that the fort had been abandoned, Greeley's regiment “advanced as far as the Beacon House” where it was halted and given new orders. They continued on to Fort Gregg “which is about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile distant” before he “ascertained that too had been evacuated.” Following the capture of both forts the brigade was ordered to return to camp and a “Garrison force was immediately put into both these places.” Despite being under a “severe fire from [Fort] Johnson and the Batteries on Sullivans Island” only one man from the Tenth was wounded, and “Major Sanford...succeeded in Capturing about 70 Prisoners.”

Greeley's letter predicts “we shall take possession of Sumpter soon perhaps tomorrow night” and that “Charleston is going-going and no mistake,” even with “no help from the Navy.” Despite his optimism regarding a quick victory, Fort Sumter and the city of Charleston would not fall to Union forces until February 1865. Greeley concludes his letter with a “Confidential” note requesting that his unnamed correspondent not “promote such men as Tomlinson Palmer Martin Brown,” praising

“Hawkins & Campbell [who] do splendidly and are always on hand when most wanted as are also Lieuts. Peck Wright Marshal Lindsley Wickerson & Webb,” and noting that “we have one or two officers who like to watch a battle at the distance but am not quite sure and will forbare giving names or circumstances.”

Edwin Seneca Greeley, a native of Dunstable, Massachusetts, enlisted for service on 31 August 1861 and was commissioned an officer in Company C, Tenth Regiment, Connecticut Infantry, on 22 October 1861. He served as major during the capture of Fort Wagner and was breveted a brigadier general on 13 March 1865. He is buried in Evergreen Cemetery in New Haven, Connecticut. **Acquired with dues contributions of Ms. Karen Beidel, Dr. Gregory J. Carbone, and Mrs. Robert L. Lumpkin.**

***Souvenir commencement ribbon***, 1897, from **Johnston Institute**, a boarding school for boys and girls in the Ridge section of Edgefield County (S.C.), features an illustration of the school building and lists Henry S. Hartzog as superintendent. Provenance from the donor indicates the ribbon was the property of Burrell Thomas Boatwright II. Henry Simms Hartzog (1866–1953) was a South Carolina native and 1886 graduate of the South Carolina Military Academy. He served as superintendent of the Johnston Institute from 1895 to 1897 when he left to assume the presidency of Clemson College. He remained in this position until 1902, when he became the president of the University of Arkansas. **Gift of Mr. Benjamin Boatwright, Jr.**

***Letter***, 1 and 4 December [18]61, written from Hilton Head (S.C.) by **Thomas Jones (b. 1839)** and addressed to “My Dear Sister,” Mary Jane “Maggie” Jones, conveys news and predicts a quick finish to the war.

Outside sources disclose that Jones, from Farmingdale, New Jersey, enlisted with the Forty-eighth New York Voluntary Infantry on 4 August 1861 at the age of twenty-two. This letter describes camp life, including sharing a tent with David Corlies, who “wonders why his father don’t write any more to him.” Jones mentions that the other boys are not homesick and “seem to engage themselves just as well as the[y] did at fort hamilton.” Among the other soldiers mentioned are “William S., J. Woodside, Kip brewer, J.S. Coteril, [and] G. Paterson.” The mood at the camp was optimistic, and Jones confided that “it dont seem to us that we are in the enimeyes country attall the[y] fetch in a few priseners now an then.” To those at the camp, the end of the war seemed close, and Jones predicted that “a few more good blowes will end the war entirley.” A colonel of a nearby regiment offered “to bet 500\$ that we will be all home in 6 weeks.”

The portion written on 1 December also asks after the family and its animals, including Jones’s dog, Dover, and promises to send money home. Jones resumed writing on 4 December with news of the arrival of a “large fleet” that he believed was bound for Florida, and concluded that “we are going with them the[y] have got this island fixed so as we can leave it.” Jones was wounded in action on 18 July 1863 at the Battle of Fort Wagner and sent to a hospital in New York. **Acquired with dues contributions of Dr. Elisabeth S. Muhlenfeld and Mr. & Mrs. Dean Woerner.**

***Twenty-four documents***, 8 and 15 November 1904, created by government officials in **Kershaw County (S.C.)**, detail voting activities in Kershaw County. Included are fifteen receipts of payment to the Managers and Clerks of Election; for working the county precincts during the 1904 election, each manager received one dollar per day and “5 cents per mile

each way of necessary travel,” while the clerk received one dollar per day “and no mileage.” Three items, 15 November 1904, titled “Oaths for Managers, Clerks, and County Boards of Canvassers” require that managers and clerks swear that they “are duly qualified according to the Constitution of this State...and...do further solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not since the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-one, engaged in a duel as principle, second, or otherwise...and will not, during the term of office...engage in a duel as principal or second, or otherwise.” Six documents, 8 November 1904, list the election results for county and statewide positions as well as the results for “Amendments to Constitution of South Carolina.” **Gift of Mr. Harvey S. Teal.**

**Letter**, 4 December [18]62, written from Camden by **Tho[ma]s Lang, [Jr.] (1821–1867)**, to the Hon[orable] A[lexander] H[amilton] Boykin in Columbia (S.C.), requests that Boykin “find out whether my Father’s Est[ate] is entitled to pay from the Legislature for a negro boy who died whilst working on the forts in Charleston,” and “if so, please to present a petition in my name as executor of the Est[ate] for the value of the boy.” Thomas Lang, Sr. (1793–1861) was a prominent citizen and planter in Camden, and Boykin was a planter and state legislator who organized and commanded Boykin’s Rangers from 26 June 1861 until 1 October 1862. The forts referenced were part of the ongoing Confederate project to keep Union forces from retaking Charleston and Fort Sumter. **Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. John Cely and Mrs. Emma Donald.**

**Letter**, [May 1840], added to the papers of **Hugh Swinton Legaré (1797–1843)**, conveys his acceptance of the invitation of “Neilson Poe, Robert Butler, & others” to attend the “Young Men’s Convention at

Baltimore, as one of your guests." Legaré assured the men that "I will make every effort to set out tomorrow...& to be in time to take part in some of your proceedings," but should "I be prevented from doing so, I can only assure you it will be a subject of infinite regret to me, that I could not assist at an assembly which, I trust, will mark an era in the political history of this country."

The Young Men's Convention in Baltimore, held between 4 and 6 May 1840, was one of a series of Whig political rallies held in the spring and summer of that year after the party had nominated William Henry Harrison as its candidate for president. Contemporary accounts estimated the crowd at close to 25,000. The rally coincided with the Democratic National Convention held in Baltimore on 5 and 6 May 1840, during which Martin Van Buren was nominated as that party's presidential candidate.

Legaré, a native of Charleston, graduated from South Carolina College in 1814 and was admitted to the South Carolina bar in 1822. He served as a member of the South Carolina General Assembly from 1820 to 1821 and again from 1824 to 1830, as well as Attorney General of South Carolina from 1830 to 1832, chargé d'affaires to Brussels from 1832 to 1836, and as a Democrat in the United States House of Representatives from 1837 to 1839. He was appointed Attorney General of the United States by President John Tyler in 1841 and held that position until his death on 20 June 1843. He is buried in Magnolia Cemetery in Charleston. **Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. & Mrs. Wilburn W. Campbell, Dr. & Mrs. E. Cantey Haile, Jr., and The Reverend William M. Shand III.**

***Five letters***, 28 June 1829–29 February 1832, written from Colleton County (S.C.) by **S.W. Leith**, discuss his ongoing attempts to collect payment on behalf of a Mr. Welles. The first, a facsimile, was written from



Godfrey's Savannah, a former post office in Colleton County, to Abraham Crist (d. 1852) in Walden, New York. The other four letters in this collection are written from the Blue House, a tavern in Colleton County, from Leith to unknown recipients. In the letter written 28 June 1829, Leith references "those papers of Mr. Welles," which he had attempted to deliver to Joseph Wallace on two occasions. Leith and Wallace "then agreed to leave the papers in the hands of my friend in Cooswhatchie." Leith seemed to have some reservations regarding Wallace, and remarks that while "his neighbors speak well of him as a fair & honorable man...he really seems to avoid this business very much & uses care & caution in speaking of it." The next letter, 16 December 1829, references the previous correspondence from June and is likely meant for Crist. Leith had finally met with Wallace and "have got his note for the amount that appeared due to Mr. Welles say one hundred & thirty three Dollars...which he says he will pay as soon as he sells his crops, a small part of which was then in market." Leith then asked what to do with the money should Wallace pay it to him. In the letter dated 30 June 1830, it appears that Wallace, now referred to as The Reverend, has yet to pay. While in Charleston, Leith "made inquiry of his factor," and learned that Wallace's "last years crop had not been sold as yet," and that he could have been "in Georgia or at his plantation on one of the Islands that is the most difficult of access of all the islands on the coast." Leith agreed with the recipient that "Mr. Welles is correct as to there having been a mistake & is correct as to the amount that it ought to have been," although he felt that they would have been lucky to get the \$133. He closed the letter by promising to "use all due efforts & if I do not get it before Nov. will put it [in] suit."

In the next letter, dated 2 December 1830, Leith expressed his discomfort at the silence between himself and the recipient, but noted he

has been able make contact with Wallace and correct the amount due to Mr. Welles to “one hundred & ninety nine Dollars with renewed promises of payment.” According to Leith, Wallace claimed to have had other “pressing claims,” but “is greatfull or seems to be so, that the claim was not pressed against him.” In the final letter, 29 February 1832, Leith wrote with shame that all of his attempts to collect Mr. Welles’ money have failed, including his first attempt at “placing it in suit,” as “the sheriff informed me that he had not been able to serve the Writ,” due to the distance, and “when he attempted to get on the Island he was prevented by contrary winds & &.” Leith closed by again promising to renew the suit and admitting that “relying too much on the Rev[erend] Mr. Wallaces promises is the only apology I can give you for my not writing you before.” **Acquired with dues contribution of Dr. Richard D. Porcher.**

**Letter**, 20 June 1823, written from Darlington District (S.C.) by planter **Hugh Lide (1773–1843)** to Langdon Cheves (1776–1857) in “New Port,” Rhode Island, relates news of his relative Jesse Wilds. Lide, who served one term in the State Senate of South Carolina from 1806 to 1809, was a friend of Langdon Cheves, a United States Representative from South Carolina from 1810 to 1815. Cheves also served as Speaker of the House of Representatives, 1814–1815, and upon leaving Congress became President of the Second Bank of the United States, 1819–1822. Lide writes that “Jesse Wilds...a relation of mine...has unfortunately become a lunatic.” According to Lide, a committee, friends, and other relations of Wilds (1786–1842) decided to “place him in the lunatic hospital at Philadelphia,” and his letter inquires about the cost and method of payment and whether Cheves “would willingly undertake” the management of Wilds’ funds if necessary. Lide claimed that Wilds had sufficient

funds to support himself and his family while in the hospital but no funds at present to transport him there, due to “the great depression in the price of our staple, the ravages of the rot and the disasterous gale of last autumn.” According to outside sources, Lide and Cheves continued to correspond regarding Wilds’ care at the Philadelphia hospital until at least 1828. It is believed that Wilds died in 1845 in the State Insane Asylum in Columbia. **Acquired with dues contribution of Dr. Hendrik Booraem V.**

*Manuscript diary*, 26 December 1856—7 November 1857, documents the personal and planting activities of Abbeville District (S.C.) resident **John Logan (1792–1866)**. The daily entries usually begin with descriptions of the day’s weather including comments on temperature, wind direction, and precipitation. To explain the detailed meteorological observations, Logan noted on the first page of the journal that he would like to make a test “whether or not the first 12 days beginning with Christmas are not exemplars of the 12 months of the ensuing year, viz, Thursday, which was Christmas day last, was very clear & cold...which would represent January.”

In addition to remarks on the weather, Logan also provided descriptions of work on his plantation, detailed summaries of church services held in the town of Greenwood and at “Rock Church,” and remarks about friends and family living in the area. Some indication of the size of Logan’s holdings can be gleaned from his entry of 9 February when he described paying his taxes for the previous year. He related that he had paid “the sum of \$45.51 for 35 Slaves, 792 Acres land 100 of which 2d quality & the ballance 692 Acres 3d quality, Lot & improvements in Greenwood, wealth \$1000.” Most of the entries regarding agricultural activities center on planting cotton and corn, but Logan also discussed growing peaches,

pears, peas, shallots, and sweet potatoes. Apparently, he was raising sheep, for on 31 August he noted that he had "Shipp'd my wool this morning to Wm. Schulz at Augusta[,] President of the Richmond factory. Sack & all weigh'd 86 pounds, the wool not wash'd but sent as it was shear'd from the sheep."

Logan frequently recorded updates on various building projects on his plantation. On 28 January a Phillip Lee "finish'd my Well...having cut through the Rock & succeeded in getting a fully supply of water in a Rock bottom." Lee "concluded that the Well will need no walling inside, but built a brick Wall 2 ½ feet high around the top." In May 1857 Logan began overseeing an addition to his house. On the 6th he had hauled "up to the house all the old Saw Mill out of the Mud & Water, that was sound timber & would be useful for other purposes," and two days later he noted that hands had begun "preparing the lumber out of the timbers of the old Saw Mill to build an addition to my dwelling house." Laborers identified only as George, Sam, Ben, and Alick began framing the addition on 14 May and a week later the dining room and piazza were raised. Logan noted that by 3 July the floors had been laid and the roof completed on that date. By 25 September, a "Mr. Huffman had finish'd...work, having built a chimney to the new room & plaster'd the fire place & also put in a new back, laid a new hearth & plaster'd the joins." The hearth had been plastered "with the hydraulic Cement in the parlor," and Huffman "made sixteen pillars under the house & Ironing room" and "rough cast the pillars under the front Piazza."

Regular entries regarding the health of African-American slaves on his plantation and the work they performed are also present in the diary. The first such entry is dated 25 January and describes the death of Logan's "negro man Hannibal" the night before. He noted that Hannibal had "been

long afflict'd with disease of the bladder & Kidneys" and was buried at the "Rock Church by the Side of William Jack his brother & Caty." On 22 April a slave named Russell fell ill with an unidentified illness, and Logan only recorded that he complained "much of pain in his side." Under the direction of a Dr. Moseley, Russell was given a "Dovers powder with 15 gr[am]s Calomel," and Logan "put a flannel shirt on him" during the night. Six days later Russell was declared well and "went to work to day." On 16 February a man named George who had belonged to "Huldah Crawfords lot of Negroes, & who had been hir'd to Capt. Byrd for \$12.50/pr. month" joined Logan's workforce and was "set to...ditching, in the low grounds below the old Mill." One of Logan's final entries offers some insight into the living arrangements of his slaves. On the night of 31 October a "Negro house took fire," and before the flames were discovered the house was "burn'd up, & many articles of the Negroes burnt up with it." Logan described the structure as a "double cabin...in the corner of the yard" that was "occupi'd by Negro men who had wives off the place."

A Presbyterian, Logan made regular Sunday entries relating to worship services that he attended at "The Chapel" in Greenwood (S.C.) or at "Rock Church." Outside sources indicate that in 1883, fifty-nine members of the Rock Church congregation left to form the First Presbyterian Church of Greenwood (S.C.). Descriptions of these services usually include remarks on the size of the congregation and the specific scripture expounded upon by the minister. Typical of these entries is the one of 21 June: "Attended Services at the Rock Church...Our Pastor not very well but preach'd an excellent & practical discourse upon the Subject of oral religious instruction of our Slaves. Making it the duty of every Master to instruct his household. His text was Genesis 18th Chap & 19th Verse—For I know him, that he will command his children &c." On 8 April Logan described

construction work undertaken on the church he attended in Greenwood to get it ready for Presbytery—"Mr. Bleaze of Newberry who contracted to cover the Spire on Chapel Steeple in Greenwood with tin has finish'd the work, & for which he was to be paid \$50.00, he also gilded the ball on the top. The whole house is now undergoing a painting."

Logan also recorded details relating to his life and the lives of his family and friends in the vicinity. On 7 March he noted that a seventy-four-year-old man named "Mr. Shell" tuned a piano belonging to Logan's daughter Mary. Two days later, his other daughter, Ellen, "began school this morning with W. Rayford who made his beginning on Monday last, at Greenwood, both of them going from home to J.H. Logan, who teaches again this year." An entry of 26 June relates a visit of Logan and his son John to the grave of "my grand Father John Logan...who died I think about the year 1804." He went on to describe the grave as being located "by the side of black Gum...in an old field now own'd by Mr. Anderson, on the West Side of Wilsons Creek & near to the place where G. Father J. Logan liv'd in time of the Revolution." In addition to Logan's grandfather, "Capt. Samuel Moore who was killed by Bill Cunningham in the Revolution...& a great many other persons now unknown" were buried in this field as it was a "common burying place before & during the Revolution & for a long time after." On 8 September 1857, Logan's sixty-fifth birthday, he notes that he had "left off chewing tobacco" exactly one year ago and though he "had been in the constant habit of doing [it] from my boyhood" he had "felt no detriment."

Sources indicate that John Logan's plantation was east of the town of Greenwood (S.C.), on the site where Piedmont Technical College is now located, and that he owned property on what is now North Main Street in Greenwood. He married twice, first to Susan Winter Wilson (1805–1826),

with whom he fathered two sons, John Henry (1822–1885) and William Whitfield Logan (1825–1852), and second to Rebecca Chapman (1810–1858), with whom he fathered two daughters, Mary Susan (1840–1880) and Sarah Ellen Logan (1845–1875). His daughters were, respectively, the first and second wife of William H. Bailey. **Gift of Mr. & Mrs. Byron Bernard Burns, Jr.**

**Bill of sale**, 24 June 1843, Marion District (S.C.), for **John W. McNeill's** share of “one negro woman slave named Dolly & her increase...five children viz Lovedy, Lazarus, Travis, Tom & Hampton” to Z.A. Drake. The document states that the enslaved persons were inherited jointly with his brothers Alexander and Daniel McNeill from their grandmother Margaret McNeill. **Gift of Mr. Scott M. Wilds.**

**Letter**, 7 January 1873, written from Millford (Sumter District, S.C.) by **John L[awrence] Manning (1816–1889)** and addressed to [Colonel] R[ichard] Lathers (1821–1903) in Charleston, praises Lathers' recent speech and discusses an upcoming taxpayers convention. Manning was the sixty-fifth governor of South Carolina and the son-in-law of General Wade Hampton I. Manning describes the speech as “not only able, but it is so free, bold, and manly as to command the thoughtful consideration and thanks, of every right thinking and honest citizen of the State.” He further elaborated on the merits of the speech and its ability to lift the spirits of South Carolinians before discussing his desire to attend the upcoming convention, “but the poverty of the country is so great, that many of us are as closely confined to home, as if we were placed within the walls of the Bastille or the castle of Vincennes, by a lettre de cachet from Madame de Pompadou.” Following the Civil War, Lathers' speeches often spoke of

healing and reconciliation between the North and South, while also calling for justice for those in the South suffering due to Reconstruction policies. **Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. Kenneth L. Childs, Mr. Thomas Hal Clarke, Jr., and Drs. Lacy K. Ford & Janet G. Hudson.**

**Letter**, 7 September 1863, written from "Camp 15th S.C. Regiment" by **James Miner (Minor) (1842–1927)** to "My Dear Mother," Martha Minor, in Pleasant Lane (Edgefield District, S.C.), relates details of his daily life as a soldier in Company K, Fifteenth South Carolina Regiment. The soldiers were enjoying the nice weather and the rations, which included "flour uncan beef salt and soup and peas," and they were "all in good spirits." Minor was also enjoying the relative peace, which he hoped soon would be permanent. He remarked, "I do hope that time is not far distant when we all can return home in peace...." The envelope, with its partial United States postage stamp and postmark from a post-Gettysburg camp in Winchester, Virginia, dated sometime in July, was likely taken from a Union soldier at that battle. The postage would have been worthless in the Confederacy, hence the "Due 10" stamp that accompanies the postmark, which would have been paid by the recipient. **Acquired with dues contributions of Dr. & Mrs. Allen Coles and Mr. Willson Powell.**

**Seven diplomas**, 1858–1906, awarded to **Andrew Charles Moore (1838–1862)**, **Thomas John Moore (1843–1919)**, and **Andrew Charles Moore (1866–1928)** have been added to the respective manuscript collections of these Spartanburg (S.C.) natives. They include general diplomas from South Carolina College (present-day University of South Carolina) and diplomas from the Clariosophic Society, one of the two literary societies at the school. **Gift of Mrs. Elizabeth Moore Snowden.**



**Certificate**, 31 August 1866, bearing the seal of the United States Department of State and the signature of William H. Seward affirms that **Thomas John Moore's (1843–1919)** acceptance of his presidential pardon is “on file in this Department.” Attached to the certificate with ribbon is a copy of a document, apparently in a clerk's hand, dated 24 August 1866, acknowledging Moore's receipt of the “President's Warrant of Pardon bearing date 23<sup>rd</sup> day of April, 1866” and signifying his “acceptance of the same, with all the conditions therein specified.”

Moore served in the Civil War as a member of the Company E, Eighteenth Regiment, South Carolina Infantry and as a member of Company A, Holcombe Legion. The letters of Thomas John Moore were edited and published by Tom Moore Craig in *Upcountry South Carolina Goes to War: Letters of the Anderson, Brockman, and Moore Families* (University of South Carolina Press, 2009). **Gift of Mrs. Elizabeth Moore Snowden.**

**Twenty-eight manuscripts**, 1795–1878, document the land transactions of two generations of the **Motes family** of Laurens District (S.C.). Jesse Motes (1772–1827) and his wife, Sarah Dendy Motes (1777–1853), lived in southern Laurens District, on Beaverdam Creek, in the Mountville community all of their lives. After her husband's death in 1827, Sarah continued to live on the family farm until she died, at which time the property “was sold at public outcry” by Alosey Fuller, “agreeable to the Will” of Jesse Motes. Hogan Motes (1807–1879) purchased 207 acres of his father's land and farmed it, along with property he had acquired from other sellers, until his death. The deeds, plats, and supporting records in this

collection, along with other land records, were used by Jesse Hogan Motes III and Margaret Peckham Motes in their book *Laurens and Newberry Counties, South Carolina: Saluda and Little River Settlements, 1749—1775* (Southern Historical Press, 1994, 2<sup>nd</sup> Printing, 1999). The authors supplemented the property records with genealogical data to provide a comprehensive Motes family history.

The first item in the collection relating directly to the Motes family is dated 1816. On 3 September of that year, “by the Request of Jessee Motes,” W.W. Simpson surveyed a tract of seventy-two and one-half acres of land on the west side of Beaverdam Creek for Hamon Millar. Three months later, Motes instructed James Young to re-survey “the Tracts of Lands where he now lives on the waters of Mudlick Creek.” The plat he produced delineates the 207 acres that Motes owned and lists adjoining property owners Israel Fuller, Ellinor Dunnahoo, Zachariah Bailey, Hamon Miller, and James Fuller. Two earlier deeds represent land that was eventually incorporated into Jesse Motes’s holdings. One, dated 19 August 1794, was from Andrew Rogers, Jr., to Blagrave Glenn for fifteen acres on Beaverdam Creek, waters of Little River, and the other, dated 27 January 1807, was from Blagrave Glenn to William Ligon for 115 acres on Beaverdam Creek.

Other deeds document the acquisition of property by the sons of Jesse and Sarah Motes. On 7 October 1833 Felix C. Bailey sold brothers Hogan and Marcus Motes (1809–1843) 176 acres on the waters of Beaverdam Creek. Hogan added another 107 acres to his holdings in 1838, and then, in 1842, sold 142 acres. He purchased another 213 acres on Beaverdam Creek in 1857, and 119 acres in 1868 from the estate of his brother Jesse M. Motes (circa 1815–1867). The following year, however, he disposed of 119 acres of land by selling it to his daughter, Sarah A. Motes Finley

(1839–1902).

There are three other manuscripts and one printed broadside present in the collection: a letter from Marcus Motes to his brother Hogan, dated 16 May 1838, describing his experiences while away from his family; a contract, dated 10 February 1849 between Henry R. Williams and the commissioners of roads and bridges for Laurens District, including Hogan Motes, for the construction of a bridge over Little River; a broadside, titled “Rules of Decorum, Mount Pleasant Church,” adopted 19 May 1860, and signed in print by Allen Dial (1811–1894); and the last will and testament of Sarah A. Motes Finley Mounce, the daughter of Hogan and Elizabeth Powell Motes, signed and dated 22 August 1878. The will has been transcribed and annotated and the typescript is also included in the collection.

An eighteen-page transcription of the family records from a Bible owned by Charlotte Motes (1802–1882), the sister of Hogan Motes, and her husband, The Reverend Jesse Motes (1795–1874), is present in the collection. Not only are birth, marriage, and death dates recorded for members of the Motes family, but the same information is also recorded for African-American slaves owned by members of the family. For example, one entry provides both the birth and death dates of Patty who “died June the 24 1854 she was born Dec the 26 1788,” and another notes that “Phillis the daughter of old Moses died March 1869.” **Gift of Mr. Jesse Hogan Motes III and Mrs. Margaret Peckham Motes.**

**Letter**, 20 October 1874, written from Charleston by **B[enjamin] C[hapin] Pressley (1815–1896)** to Col[onel] Richard Lathers (1821–1903), bemoans the sale of the recipient’s house in Charleston and his subsequent relocation to Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Pressley conceded

that “the perusal of your late excellent, eloquent speech at Pittsfield causes me to consider whether you are not more useful to the cause of honest government by your earnest labors there than you could be here.” Pressley also noted that while “the time has not yet arrived for any of us who took part in secession to expect a favorable hearing from our brethren of the North,” Lathers was “known” and would “command a bearing.” Lathers’ house in Charleston was best known as the site of the meeting between the daughters of Robert E. Lee and Ulysses S. Grant. Pressley was a highly-regarded South Carolina jurist who served as a United States subtreasurer for the state before and after the Civil War. In 1877 he was appointed judge of the First Circuit. **Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. Kenneth L. Childs, Mr. Thomas Hal Clarke, Jr., and Drs. Lacy K. Ford & Janet G. Hudson.**

**Letter**, 14 September 1851, written from Savannah, Georgia, by **Sarah Reddish (b. 1819)** to Mary (b. 1828), the wife of Franklin P. Pope, in Bluffton (S.C.), describes her recent trip and concerns at home. Although she “had a very pleasant passage home, took a large opiate after I got on board which braced me up mightily,” Sarah’s health upon her arrival was poor, with “chills with high fever every day since I returned until today...I think I am in bounds when I say I discharged half a pint of green pus before I stopped.” Sarah also returned home to a multitude of problems with her slaves. She recounts that one “has lately been accused of stealing 27 dollars, and numberless minor evils, such as not paying & quitting places too numerous to say” while another was “arrested & confined in jail for harboring a runaway, expense to me 23 dollars.”

Sarah also provided an account of the suspicious death of plantation owner William “Henry” Mongin (1816–1851), who “died awful.” She

recounted that following his death, a “Mrs. Arnold went to the house to see him, but the gentlemen refused to have the coffin opened. She tore off her bonnet & screamed and went on so, said Mongin had been poisoned & she was determined to see him, they finally gratified her! What depravity must be in this woman?”

According to census records, by 1850 Sarah Reddish was living alone with her two children, John, age 10, and Anna, age 4. The 1860 census shows Anna Reddish, then age 14, living with Franklin and Mary Pope in Beaufort County. Georgia vital records indicate that a Sarah P. Reddish died of consumption in December 1851. Franklin Pope graduated from the University of Pennsylvania and the Medical College of South Carolina and subsequently became a planter. **Acquired with dues contributions of Ms. Linda C. Stewart and Dr. Reid H. Montgomery, Jr.**

**Letter**, 9 June 1842, written from Charleston by **Geo[rge] Robinson** to Capt[ain] F[rancis] Sherwood (1810–1884) of Fairfield County, Connecticut, care of Geo[rge] W. Davis in Wilmington, North Carolina, praises Sherwood for his role in saving passengers aboard a shipwrecked vessel in Charleston. Robinson sympathized with “the misfortune you have met with in the loss of your vessel” but noted that “it must be very gratifying to you for to know that your conduct was such during your perilous situation to merit the highest praise, not only from your passengers, but from every one in Charleston I have heard speak of you.” Sherwood and his brothers Frederick and Franklin were known as the “Sherwood triplets,” and all three became sea captains in the China Trade. **Acquired with dues contribution of Dr. Hendrik Booraem V.**

**Broadside**, 18 November 1857, printed by Walker, Evans & Company in Charleston advertises the **South Carolina Institute Fair** and lists the “Special Premiums Paid for Southern Productions.” This fair was sponsored annually in Charleston by the South Carolina Institute for the Promotion of Art, Mechanical Ingenuity and Industry, a group founded in 1849 to showcase goods manufactured in South Carolina.

The top of this broadside contains a listing of the officers of the Institute—William M. Lawton, President, William Kirkwood, First Vice President, Joseph Walker, Second Vice President, and Wilmot G. DeSaussure, Secretary and Treasurer—and an illustration of Institute Hall featuring a flag bearing “South Carolina Institute” above the building and people and carriages in the foreground. Institute Hall was a two-story Italianate structure built in 1854 with seating for 3,000. Among other fairs, exhibits, and concerts the building hosted the Democratic National Convention in April and May 1860 and the South Carolina Secession Convention later that year. The structure was destroyed in the “Great Fire” of Charleston in December 1861.

The majority of the broadside is dedicated to listing the monetary prizes to be awarded at the fair, the largest of which was thirty dollars which would be awarded to the “best Oil Painting, executed expressly for this Fair.” Twenty-five dollar prizes would be awarded for the “finest and best two-horse Carriage,” the “best Kiln of Brick burned during the year,” the “Best Sugar Mill, adapted to the Chinese Cane.” Other prizes included twenty dollars for the “Best Specimen of Wines, from Native Grapes,” twenty dollars each for the best bales of Sea Island and Upland cotton, ten dollars for the best “Barrel of Hams,” ten dollars each for the best “Architectural Model” and “Architectural Drawing,” five dollars for the best “Specimen of Negro Brogans,” and ten dollars each for the best “Book

Binding, Bland and Printed, each” and the best “Book Printing.” The bottom of the broadside includes a note indicating that in addition to these “Special Premiums, a large variety of ‘Plate,’ Medals and Diplomas, will be distributed for excellence in any article not mentioned in this List, coming from any part of the world,” and that anyone obtaining one of the “Special Awards, may receive the amount in Money, or may select any article of Plate, or Furniture of any kind, for the same sum, and have it marked or engraved at the expense of the Institute.” **Acquired through the University South Caroliniana Society Endowment.**

*Manuscript volume*, 1870–1871, compiled by **Belton O’Neill Townsend (1855–1891)** while a student at the University of South Carolina consists of class lecture notes from his first year at school. The volume reveals a formal classroom atmosphere, with lectures often closing with the professor signing off, “Respectfully, your obedient servant.” A series of six lectures on the feudal system delivered by Robert Woodward Barnwell (1801–1882) closes with the observation that the “great evil of the feudal system was that it encouraged individuality at the expense of sociability. Our next lesson, young gentlemen, will be Guizot—half of the lesson where we left off. The bell has rung, so good morning.” Rather than lectures, rhetoric professor Maximillian LaBorde (1804–1873) envisioned his ten meetings would be spent in “nice old-time conversation.” The remaining notes in the volume cover six lectures on chemistry delivered by James Woodrow (1828–1907) and end with a reminder that “our next meeting will be in the examination room...& I hope that you will all ‘get through.’”

Belton O’Neill Townsend was a native of Bennettsville, finished preparatory school at St. David’s Academy in Society Hill in 1869, and

enrolled at the University of South Carolina in October 1870. **Gift of Mrs. Helen T. Ziegler.**

*Four letters*, 20 February 1836 and 20 May–10 August 1840, written from Edgefield District (S.C.) by J[oshua] M. T[ompson] (1806–1850) and from Orangeburg (S.C.) by Sam[uel] Felder (1788–1842) to **A[rthur] T[ompson] (1798–1853)**, convey family news and updates on business prospects in South Carolina. The first letter, 20 February 1836, from Joshua Tompson to his “Dear Brother” in Madison, Georgia, relates the news of family and friends and his work, noting that he “get[s] along so so with my school.” In this facsimile he also described his experience as a New Englander in South Carolina, stating, “No person is held good from my salary—no person will put his hand forth until he sees that it is for his interest. They all keep back to see if he is a yankee in the mean sense of the word or in the finest sense, which signifies that he can do almost anything.”

The letter, dated 20 May 1840, notes the marriage of their brother Joseph (1811–1879) to Hannah Rice (1817–1847) and the ongoing troubles of their sister Jane. Joshua was also politically minded, as indicated by his positive comments on the accession of William Henry Harrison and his support of a “new paper...at Augusta in favor of Harrison’s nomination, called the Reformer.” The remainder of the letter discusses the brothers’ business interests, including Joshua’s prospects for opening a new school as well as a description of the co-educational school where he currently works. This school included “grown young ladies, & four others large enough to sleep with a man,” causing Joshua to remark, “Do you not think there is danger of my virtue?” The end of the



letter highlights the brothers' desire to return "onto the North together—God willing!"

These themes continue in the letter dated 13 June 1840, with Joshua describing plans for resolving unfinished business and returning to the North. The brothers' circumstances were less than prosperous, highlighted by Arthur's struggle to find work and Joshua's questioning over how to handle Arthur's business, asking if he "must strain to collect part, or only, or let it remain as it is, til [William Henry] Harrison is elected and we have a better currency." Joshua's first plan had Arthur returning to the North, but asked that he "look a place for us to settle in business, next summer and be preparing," and assured Arthur that he "would meet you there next June, if I live and have my health!" If Arthur instead wished to remain in South Carolina, Joshua proposed to trade his job and responsibilities with his unemployed brother, so that he may "go home and get a wife," and make preparations for work the next year.

The final letter, 10 August 1840, written from Orangeburg (S.C.) by Felder to Tompson in Pownal, Maine, implores Tompson to return to Orangeburg to manage the village's school, promising "a fix'd Salary, or the profits of the school at your option," and asks if he "can procure a competent female teacher to join in the school with you and on what terms you would jointly take the school." Felder promised that the village can "pay well", although the Board of Trustees "have not come to any conclusion as to the salary for the two teachers." Felder was the younger brother of John Myers Felder, a United States legislator affiliated with the Nullification Party who was also a wealthy planter and mill owner. Both Arthur and Joshua Tompson returned to Maine, where Joshua married and had at least one son, Arthur Tompson, presumably named after his brother. **Acquired with dues contribution of Dr. Hendrik Booraem V.**

***Printed manuscript***, 15 August 1865, created by the **United States Army, Department of South Carolina**, headquartered in Hilton Head, relays "General Orders, No. 18," and "Circular No. 8," related to the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. Circular No. 8 includes descriptions of rations given to "adult refugees and to adult freedmen, when they are not employed by the Government, and who may have no means of subsisting themselves," as well as special rations for women and children. How and when the rations may be issued is included, as is a command that "all 'abandoned' houses and lands now in the possession of the Military Authorities...that are not required for Military use, will be at once turned over to such agents of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands." The order originated with O[liver] O[tis] Howard, who served as the Bureau's commissioner. Howard also served as a general in the Union Army and was a founder and namesake of Howard University in Washington, D.C. **Acquired with dues contributions of Dr. John C. England, Mr. Henry G. Fulmer, and Dr. & Mrs. Robert M. Weir.**

***Printed manuscript***, 21 September 1865, created by the **United States Army, Department of South Carolina, Military District of Charleston**, relays orders that aid in the organization "of a Militia force, as a Home Police...for the preservation of Order and the arrest of lawless and disorderly characters." The item, marked "official" and signed by Assistant Adjutant General Geo[rge] W. Hooker, calls on "Commanders of Sub-districts and all Officers serving within the Military District of Charleston" to ascertain that members of this militia take the Oath of Allegiance and "bear a good character as a law abiding citizen." This cooperation would allow the Commanders, using "the knowledge obtained

of the country and the inhabitants, to bring to speedy justice the lawless characters who are a disgrace alike to the Country and State." **Acquired through dues contributions of Mr. Perry H. Gravely and Dr. & Mrs. J.M. Lesesne, Jr.**

**Six printed manuscripts**, 26 May 1863–9 February 1865, added to the records of the **United States Army, Department of the South**, relay war-time orders. General Orders, No. 41, dated 26 May 1863, calls attention to the unsavory behavior of certain persons living within the boundaries of the department. These included "one known Rebel Spy, several professional gamblers, with the cheating-implements of their trade, and other equally objectionable," all who were believed to have arrived on "U.S. Transports to this Department," as well as "many hundreds of able-bodied men liable to the draft and not in the employ of the government...pursuing schemes of private profit and speculations based on the necessities of this service." To combat their presence, the orders disallow the arrival of non-military personnel or persons without a valid permit to land at the port, and for any of the able-bodied men to be drafted into service to strengthen the regiments. General Orders, No. 112, written from Folly Island on 17 December 1863, reiterates and further clarifies General Orders, No. 88, which had the distinct goal of "more effectually preventing all commercial intercourse with insurrectionary States," as well as instructing officers on how to handle "abandoned or captured or seized property." General Orders, No. 112, references the blockade as it relates to the earlier order, noting that "no shipments of goods on private account for purposes of private trade, are legal either to or from any place or places on such sea-coast, with the exception of Port Royal," which remained open "by Proclamation of the President."

General Orders, No. 29, written from Hilton Head on 23 February 1864, discuss the mutiny charges and subsequent court proceedings against Sergeant William Walker of Company A in the Third South Carolina Infantry. A conflict arose when the African-American infantry regiment received seven dollars per month rather than the thirteen dollars per month originally promised. Walker led others of his company and regiment to lay down their arms in protest on 19 November 1863, believing their treatment under white officers and lack of equality with other soldiers unfair. Several regimental members also testified against Walker regarding additional incidents of insubordination. Walker was found guilty on all four charges, which included “mutinous conduct,” “conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline,” “mutiny,” and “breach of arrest,” for which he was sentenced “To be shot to death, with musketry, at such time and place as the Commanding General may direct.”

General Orders, No. 165, written from Hilton Head on 16 December 1864, orders Max Rosenberg of Company G, 54th New York Volunteers, to be dismissed. The charges against him included “incompetency, habitual drunkenness, neglect of duty, and the constant use of opium.” According to outside sources, Rosenberg’s commanding officer, Colonel Eugene A. Kozlay, was aware of his opium addiction by August 1864, and deemed him unfit for service.

General Orders, No. 14 and No. 15, written from Hilton Head on 7 and 9 February 1865, relate to J[ohn] G[ray] Foster (1823–1874) and the relinquishment of the Department of the South due to wounds sustained the prior year. The orders on 7 February also served as an “opportunity to express to the officers and men of the Coast Division...his approbation of their good conduct during the operations on the line of the Charleston & Savannah Railroad, since November last,” which he describes in detail.

The orders on 9 February transfer command to Major General Q[uincy] A[dams] Gillmore (1825–1888). During and after the war Foster commanded several departments, including the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, the Department of the Ohio, and the Department of Florida. **Acquired with dues contributions of Dr. John C. England, Mr. Henry G. Fulmer, Mr. Perry H. Gravely, Dr. & Mrs. J.M. Lesesne, Jr., Dr. Constance B. Schulz, Mrs. Harvey W. Tiller, and Dr. & Mrs. Robert M. Weir.**

*Printed manuscript*, 15 September 1865, created by the **United States Army, District of Western South Carolina** in Columbia, gives orders related to the distribution of troops. These included sending “one commissioned officer and about twenty enlisted men” to each county seat, and any exceptions to this order. The orders also declared that “military organizations, other than those which may be formed by the proper authority, are forbidden, and it is the duty of all officers and men of this command, to arrest and bring to trial, all who may be thus employed.” The order was signed by Assistant Adjutant-General Charles Ames Carleton. **Acquired through dues contributions of Dr. John C. England, Mr. Henry G. Fulmer, and Dr. & Mrs. Robert M. Weir.**

*Printed manuscript*, circa 18 January 1800, broadside printed in Columbia (S.C.), details the decisions made by a committee of the city’s citizenry at the news of **George Washington’s** death. The committee, formed during a meeting held at the home of Major Joshua Benson (1753–1805), was chaired by Colonel Thomas Taylor (1742–1833) and included J[ohn] G[abriel] Guignard (1752–1822), the Rev[erend] D[avid] E. Dunlap (1772–1807), Dr. W[ilia]m Montgomery, and secretary R.H. Waring. It

resolved that “on the third day of February next, an Oration be delivered at the State house, in commemoration of the virtues, talents, and services of our beloved and illustrious General...and that the Rev. D.E. Dunlap is requested to prepare and deliver the same...” The committee further “recommended to the inhabitants of Columbia and its vicinity, that business of every kind, on the day on which the Oration will be delivered, be suspended...[and] to wear crape on the left arm, for thirty days from this time, as a mark of the much lamented loss sustained by their country...” This broadside is one of the earliest known documents printed in the city of Columbia. **Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. & Mrs. Crosby L. Adams and Mr. & Mrs. John Franklin McCabe.**

**Letter**, 30 January 1861, written from Fort Moultrie on Sullivan’s Island (S.C.) by **John Waties (1828–1872)** to his wife, Frances Parker (1830–1909), chiefly describes “a night of the most intense anxiety & excitement” experienced by his military unit, the Palmetto Light Artillery. Waties began his letter by relaying that at 11:30 the previous evening, “just as we were thinking of turning in[,] we were startled by the booming of Cannon from Morris Island.” Among his troops the “Idea prevailed that they were endeavoring to send in troops in Boats” and, consequently, the men “were promptly to their guns.” The “lookout on the Beacon” soon “gave notice that two steamers were coming down Maffit[t] Channel,” and “Major Ripley...ordered Tom’s [John’s brother Thomas Waties (1830–1872)] Gun, No. 1 on the left to fire across their bows.” After two shots the boats “took warning turned round & came to anchor out of range.” Waties feared “that Fort Sumter would open upon us” and “immediately loaded the 3 Columbiads bearing on Fort Sumter, & I trained them on her as well as I could.” The excitement, in fact, did not stem from an attempt to reinforce

Fort Sumter, and the following morning “it was ascertained that the Boats were our own, laden with Palmetto logs.” Waties maintained that “we acted perfectly right, for we had every reason to believe them enemies.” However he allowed that he was relieved that “Anderson again withheld his fire,” since had he “opened we should have been precipitated into a fight, for firing into our own Boats.”

Waties dedicated the majority of the remainder of his letter to describing the previous day. He noted that he was tired not only because “I have had very little sleep,” but also since “yesterday after dress parade several of us walked out on the Beach up to the Moultrie House, & on the way ran several races, & jumped.” Following this activity, he reported, “today I am like a foundered horse.” Upon their return “a very Handsome Cake, with ½ dozen of the smallest imaginable Champagne, holding each the 16<sup>th</sup> of a Quart was sent by a Servant to Tom.” The cake was decorated with “a Flag, with a card attached with the words ‘Preserve the Flag.’” John did not know who had sent the cake but Tom was “pretty well satisfied who sent it.” Waties concluded his letter by enquiring after friends and declaring that “we feel very well able to take care of ourselves even against Sumter.” A note added to the top of the first page in a different hand states, “Mr. Waties has not the same opinion *now* about taking care of themselves against Sumter &c.”

With the letter is a framed piece of wood approximately six inches in length, with a note stating that it came from the “Carriage of first g[un] [fir]ed in War of Secession, 1861 ‘Star of the West Battery.’ Cut by John Waties April 1861. K.C. Waties from F[rances] P[arker] W[aties], 1901.”

**Acquired through the University South Caroliniana Society Endowment.**

**Labor contract**, 17 August 1865, executed between **R. Miles Wheler (1811–1894)** and six freed persons, Osborn, Hampton, Tom, Isiac, Dinah, and Ritter Wheler, stipulates that they would work on his farm in Sumter County (S.C.) from 17 August 1865 to 1 January 1866. In return, Wheler would provide “the usual amount of breadstuff, and proper medical attention in case of sickness, to allow them the use of the houses and gardens they now have free of charge, and also to keep and raise the hogs and poultry they now have at there own expense.” The laborers were to receive “one half of the corn, rice, cotton, & potatoes, raised on the said plantation,” but “all cotton seed is reserved for the use of the Plantation & cotton enough to pay for Bagging & rope is to [be] Deducted.” The contract was witnessed by John R. Leary, First Lieutenant, Thirtieth Regiment, Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers. **Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. Mike Becknell, Mr. & Mrs. Lucien V. Bruno, Mr. Jerry A. Kay, Mrs. Susanne Collins Matson, Mrs. William R. Moore, and Mr. William Boyce White, Jr.**

**Letter**, 8 November 1824, written from Charleston by Andrew C[omstock] Dibble to hat manufacturer **Zalmon Wildman** in Danbury, Connecticut, provides additional details about the latter’s sale of hats in the South. Dibble’s letter begins by noting that his passage from New York aboard the “La Fayette” took 78 hours and then gives general details about the weather and health of the citizens in Charleston. Dibble apparently relocated to South Carolina to establish a store to sell hats for Wildman and planned to open the establishment within three days of his writing. He expected good business and predicted that had he been open on the Saturday before he had “not the least doubt but I would have sold 150 or 200 Doll[ar]s.” Dibble closes his letter with remarks regarding



merchandise. He explained that the “La Fayette Stamp goes very well,” presumably in anticipation of the Marquis de Lafayette’s visit to Charleston in 1825, and that the “retail is small brims I.E. for the city—but the country trade require as usual larger brims.” **Gift of Mr. Henry G. Fulmer.**

#### SELECTED LIST OF PRINTED SOUTH CAROLINIANA

William Cox Allen, *History of the Pee Dee Baptist Association* (Dillon, 1924). **Gift of Dr. Henry T. Price.**

Selena S. Butler, *The Chain-Gang System: Read Before the National Association of Colored Women at Nashville, Tenn., September 16, 1897* (Tuskegee, Ala., 1897). **Gift of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Christensen.**

Clover Club, Beaufort, *Year Book, 1932–1933, 1933–1934, 1936–1937, 1939–1940.* **Gift of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Christensen.**

Columbia Police Department, *The Citizen's Part in Crime Prevention* (Columbia, 1938). **Gift of Mrs. Sarah Graydon McCrory.**

*Columbia Telescope*, 25 November 1834 Extra. **Acquired with dues contributions of Mrs. George E. Chapin and Mrs. Andrew B. Marion.**

David Augustus Dickert, *A Dance with Death, A True Story by Col. D.A. Dickert* (Newberry, 1909; 1986 reprint edition). **Acquired with dues contribution of Mr. Henry C. Hutson.**

Elliot & Ames, *Plan of Charleston Harbor, and Its Fortifications* (Boston, 1861). **Acquired with dues contributions of The Honorable & Mrs. Paul S. Goldsmith and Mr. & Mrs. William C. Hubbard.**

Benjamin Dudley Emerson, *The First-class Reader: A Selection for Exercises in Reading. From Standard British and American Authors, in Prose and Verse* (Philadelphia, 1843). **Acquired with dues contribution of Mr. Henry C. Hutson.**

John England, *Substance of a Discourse Delivered Before the Hibernian Society of the City of Savannah in the Church of St. John the Baptist...on the Festival of St. Patrick, March 17<sup>th</sup>, 1824* (Charleston, 1824). **Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. John L. Andrews, Jr., and Mrs. Anne Sheriff.**

Daniel Fenning, *The Universal Spelling-Book, or, A New and Easy Guide to the English Language* (New York, 1787). **Gift of Mr. Benjamin Boatright, Jr.**

*The Free School System of South Carolina. From the Southern Quaterly Review* (Columbia, 1856). **Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. & Mrs. A. Jennings Owens II.**

*Free South* (Beaufort), 21 March 1863 issue. **Acquired with dues contribution of Father Peter Clarke.**

Freemasons, Grand Lodge of South Carolina, *Exercises at the Consecration of the New Masonic Hall, September 22, 5841* (Charleston, 1841). **Acquired with dues contribution of Mr. Frank Dana.**

Charles Augustus Goodrich, *The Universal Traveller: Designed to Introduce the Readers at Home to an Acquaintance with the Arts, Customs, and Manners of the Principal Modern Nations of the Globe* (Hartford, Ct., 1836). **Gift of Mr. Benjamin Boatwright, Jr.**

*Great Southern Freight and Passenger Line, Steamboat Line Between Charleston and Points in Florida* ([New York, 1877?]). **Acquired with dues contribution of Ms. Emily Bailey.**

W[illia]m Hemingway (surveyor), *Georgetown District, South Carolina* (n.p., 1820). **Gift of Mr. & Mrs. James Ritchie Whitmire.**

Thomas H. Jones, *Experience and Personal Narrative of Uncle Tom Jones, Who Was For Forty Years a Slave: Also the Surprising Adventures of Wild Tom of the Island Retreat...* (Boston, 185-?). **Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. Henry G. Fulmer and Dr. & Mrs. Francis H. Neuffer.**

*The Light* (Columbia), 3 and 17 January 1918 and 21 October 1923. **Gift of Mr. David Nicholson.**

Eleanor Thomas McColl, *Old Folks at Home* ([New York], 1921). **Gift of Dr. Henry T. Price.**

Samuel Elias Mays, *Genealogical Notes of the Family of Mays: and Reminiscences of the War Between the States: and Some References to the Earle Family* (Plant City, Fla., 1927). **Acquired through the William A. Foran Memorial Fund and the Arthur Elliott Holman, Jr., Acquisition and Preservation Endowment.**

E.J. Meynardie, *The Siege of Charleston, Its History and Progress: A Discourse Delivered in Bethel Church, Charleston, S.C., November 19, 1863, Thanksgiving Day* (Columbia, 1864). **Acquired with dues contributions of Columbia Garden Club Foundation and Mr. Nathan Joseph Saunders.**

Annie D. Morris (ed.), *Diary of Henry C. Dickinson, C.S.A.: Morris Island, 1864–1865* (Denver, 191-?). **Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. John Gregg McMaster and Mr. & Mrs. Brad Russell.**

Paul F. Mottelay and T. Campbell-Copeland (eds.), *The Soldier in Our Civil War: A Pictorial History of the Conflict, 1861–1865, Illustrating the Valor of the Soldier, as Displayed on the Battle-Field...* (New York, 1892, 2 vols., Columbian Memorial Edition). **Gift of Mrs. John Gettys Smith.**

Lindley Murray, *English Exercises, Adapted to Murray's English Grammar...* (New York, 1819). **Gift of Mr. Benjamin Boatwright, Jr.**

John Vavasour Noel, *Rambling Through the Mid-South: Old Carolina Rice Plantations* (n.p., not before 1927). **Gift of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Christensen.**

Victor Wilfred Page, *The Modern Gasoline Automobile: Its Design, Construction. Operation, and Maintenance...* (New York, 1918). **Gift of Mr. Robert Busbee.**

Julia Peterkin, *Ashes* (Columbia, 2012, one of 150 copies). **Acquired with dues contributions of Mrs. Mickey S. Cassidy and Mr. & Mrs. Jim Johnson.**

Julia Peterkin, *Ashes* (Columbia, 2012). **Acquired with dues contribution of Mr. Charles Denton.**

Port Royal Agricultural and Industrial School, *Annual Report of the Port Royal Agricultural School, Beaufort, South Carolina for the Year 1903–1904* (Savannah, GA. 1904). **Gift of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Christensen.**

Christian Miller Prutsman, *A Soldier's Experience in Southern Prisons: A Graphic Description of the Author's Experiences in Various Southern Prisons* (New York, 1901). **Acquired with dues contribution of Mrs. Lilla W. Scroggins.**

George O. Robinson, *The New Casket, Containing Sparkling Gems, Gathered from the Works of Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Rossini and Other Great Masters...* (Columbia, 1872). **Gift of Mr. Brent H. Holcomb.**

Thomas Smyth, *The Nature of Assurance, Witness of the Spirit and a Call to the Ministry* (Columbia, 1848). **Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. & Mrs. John Corbacho.**

*Traffic Ordinance: Rules and Regulations Governing Traffic* (Columbia, 1938). **Gift of Mrs. Sarah Graydon McCrory.**

United States, Army, Corps of Topographical Engineers, *Chart of Proposed Entrance, Charleston Harbor* (Washington, 1853). **Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. & Mrs. Chris Miller.**

United States Coast Survey, *Atlantic Coast of the United States: Sheet No. III, Cape Hatteras to Mosquito Inlet* (Washington, 1863). **Gift of Mrs. Joyce M. Bowden.**

United States Coast Survey, *Entrance to Bull and Combahee Rivers South Carolina* (Washington, 1871). **Acquired with dues contributions of Dr. & Mrs. Carl A. White.**

United States Coast Survey, *Reconnaissance of Port Royal Entrance and Beaufort Harbor South Carolina* (Washington, 1855). **Acquired with dues contribution of Mr. Curt Campbell.**

United States Coast Survey, *Sketch Showing Changes of Charleston Bar, from 1850 to 1855* (Washington, 1856). **Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. & Mrs. William R. Delk.**

Francis A. Walker, *Map Showing in Five Degrees of Density the Distribution of the Colored Population Within the Territory of the United States East of the 100<sup>th</sup> Meridian* (New York, 1874). **Gift of Mr. M. Hayes Mizell.**

Helena Wells [Whitford], *Letters on Subjects of Importance to the Happiness of Young Females: Addressed by the Governess to Her Pupils, Chiefly While They Were Under Her Immediate Tuition...* (London, [1799]). **Acquired through the John C Hugerpillar Library Research Fund and the Robert L. and Margaret B. Meriwether South Caroliniana Library Fund.**

Edwin Theodore Winkler, *Duties of the Citizen Soldier: A Sermon Delivered in the First Baptist Church of Charleston, S.C., on Sabbath Morning, January 6<sup>th</sup>, 1861* (Charleston, 1861). **Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. J.W. Nelson Chandler and Mr. Tucker F. Dana.**

#### PICTORIAL SOUTH CAROLINIANA

***Oil portrait***, circa 1835, of Thomas Jefferson Goodwyn (1800–1877) was painted by noted portrait artist William Harrison Scarborough (1812–1871). A native of Orangeburg District, Goodwyn graduated from South Carolina College in 1820 and studied medicine in Philadelphia and New York. Dr. Goodwyn married Eliza Elliott Darby in 1826, and they were the parents of ten children. A delegate to the Nullification Convention in 1832–1833, he served in the South Carolina House of Representatives from 1836 to 1838 and as a member of the state Senate for six years between 1838 and 1853. Goodwyn was elected mayor of Columbia in 1863 and was the official who surrendered the city to Union troops on 17 February 1865. His surrender letter requests on behalf of Columbia’s citizens “the treatment accorded by the usages of civilized warfare.” Goodwyn died in 1877 and is buried in the Trinity Episcopal Churchyard, Columbia. **Acquired through the Deward B. & Sloan H. Brittain Endowment, the William A. Foran Memorial Fund, and the South Caroliniana Library Fund.**

***Two oil portraits***, circa 1835–1836, of John Blount Miller (1782–1851) and Mary Elizabeth Murrell Miller (1788–1881) were painted by William Harrison Scarborough (1812–1871). John Blount Miller was born in Charleston but came to be known as the “Father of Sumterville.” As a public-spirited orator and advocate of education, Miller became Sumter’s first attorney and founder of the Sumterville Library Society and the Sumterville Baptist Church. He was the first Notary Public of Sumter District and served as Commissioner of Equity. In 1837, Miller, who was a lieutenant colonel in the War of 1812, donated a one-acre tract in

Sumterville for the construction of a public school. The pen, ink well, and books in the painting reflect Miller's passions in life.

In 1808 Miller married Mary Elizabeth Murrell , daughter of William Murrell (1746–1829), Revolutionary War commissary officer and later business partner of General Thomas Sumter. One of the Millers' ten children, Miranda Eliza (1821–1902), became William Harrison Scarborough's second wife. **Acquired through the University South Caroliniana Society Endowment.**

***Oil portrait***, 1838, of Martha Savage Gibson (1788–1843), painted by American portraitist William Harrison Scarborough (1812–1871). The subject wears a dark dress and a lace bonnet tied under her chin and is seated on a red chair or sofa. The verso of the canvas identifies the subject as fifty-one years old in 1838 and is initialed by the artist.

Martha Savage was born in Georgetown District in 1788, the daughter of Nathan Savage, a private in the Revolutionary War, who fought under Francis Marion. In 1809 she married Captain John Gibson (1774–1840), a planter, who owned and operated the Mars Bluff Ferry across the Great Pee Dee River. Martha Savage Gibson died in 1843 is buried in the Methodist Churchyard in Darlington. **Gift of Mrs. Judy D. Toole.**

***Daguerreotype***, circa 1846–1848, of James Chesnut, Jr. (1815–1885) and Mary Boykin Miller Chesnut (1823–1886), of Mulberry Plantation, Camden, pictures the Chesnuts seated, with Mary holding a book in her lap and James with his arm leaning against Mary's chair and his top hat in his lap. The half plate was taken at an undetermined location by an unidentified photographer, though possibly in South Carolina. The approximate date of the photograph, based upon physical evidence,



coincides with James Chesnut's tenure as a member of the South Carolina House of Representatives. **Gift of the Martha W. Daniels Foundation and the University South Caroliniana Society Endowment.**

***Two daguerreotypes***, circa 1849 and undated, of John Waties (1828–1872). A quarter plate shows Waties with a younger brother, and a sixth plate shows him as a student at Yale College. Waties, son of Thomas Waties, was born in Stateburg in 1828. He finished Yale in 1849, worked as a civil engineer and then studied law. Waties was Clerk of South Carolina Court of Appeals from 1854 to 1859 and practiced law in Columbia until his death in 1872. He served as lieutenant and captain of artillery in the Confederate forces. Waties married Frances Parker of Columbia in 1853. **Acquired with dues contributions of Ms. Joanne F. Duncan, Dr. William C. Hine, and Dr. Allen H. Stokes.**

***Fifteen photographs and photograph album***, circa 1860s and undated, of the Gettys family of York and Lancaster counties, South Carolina. The collection consists chiefly of cased daguerreotypes and ambrotypes of unidentified children. Of note are cased ambrotypes of a Confederate soldier and a minister, as well as a cabinet photograph of Jefferson Davis. The unidentified soldier may be Ebenezer Gettys, who was mortally wounded at Spottsylvania Court House in 1864. The album contains four cartes-de-visite and tintypes of the Feemster family of York. Written on the end papers is genealogical information on the Gettys and Feemster families. **Gift of Mrs. John Gettys Smith.**

***Fifty-three photographs***, circa 1860s–circa 1890s, of the C.G. Garrett family. Casper George Garrett was born in 1865 in Laurens County, the

son of Samuel Garrett, Jr., and Martha Hyde Garrett. He married Anna M. Threewitts. Garrett taught in Laurens school system, was principal of Winnsboro School, and was superintendent of Mayesville Industrial Institute. He was a professor at and vice president of Allen University, practiced law, and established a weekly newspaper, *The Light*, in Columbia. Garrett died in 1947 in Columbia.

In addition to family photographs, there are photographs of Allen Rigby White; Henry E. Williams; Cadet John H. Whitaker; The Reverend Mosell; Frances H. Thomas "Little Minnie"; Eddie Lord; Anna M. Threewitts; Alfred M. Smith; Hallie Q. Brown; The Reverend George "Pap" Dardis; The Reverend T.H. Jackson; Theodore Burton; James Wells; Henry Skipper; Hercules Smith, Jr.; Sue Harris Smith; The Reverend J.C. Waters; T.A. Saxon; Mrs. J.P. Evans; and Benjamin W. Arnett. **Gift of Mr. David Nicholson.**

***One hundred nineteen photographs and two photograph albums,*** circa 1860s–1950s, relating to the John H. Furman family of Sumter County. Of the twenty-eight cased daguerreotypes and ambrotypes in the collection, none are identified. Three were taken by Joseph T. Zealy of Columbia, one by George S. Cook of Charleston, and one by Edward Samuel Dodge, who worked in Richmond and Augusta. One ambrotype is of a man in military jacket with braiding on the sleeves and gold bands on the collar. With the cased photographs are a pen and ink sketch of Margaret Pugh and a watercolor on ivory miniature of a young woman, possibly Miranda Miller, painted by William Harrison Scarborough.

Many of the loose photographic prints are identified as images of family and friends. Miller family members include Mary Murrell Miller, wife of John Blount Miller; Mary's daughter Susan Miller Furman, second wife of John

H. Furman; and Mary's other daughter, Miranda Miller Scarborough, widow of artist William Harrison Scarborough, taken in later life. Furman family images include Dr. John H. Furman; John M. Furman; The Reverend Dr. Samuel Furman and wife; Sudie Furman; Emma LeConte Furman, wife of Farish Carter Furman; S.M. Furman; Katherine Furman; Teresa Furman; Dr. Richard Baker Furman and wife, Emily Goodlett Lide (Kate). Friends and extended family include Dr. DuBose and St. Bruce DuBose; Dr. C.R.F. Baker; Drs. J.W. and W.W. Lowman; Robert Lide; S.M. Carter of Coosawatchee; Mary Carter Hill; Ben Hill, Jr.; and Mary Whitaker.

A large photograph album inscribed "McDonald Furman's Album" contains forty-eight cabinet photographs, cartes-de-visite, and tintypes. Identified persons include Kate and Bessie Furman, daughters of Farish Carter Furman and Emma LeConte Furman; The Reverend Samuel Furman; Sara Furman; J.L. Furman "from High Hills of Santee," then living in New Orleans; Samuel Hand Furman (b. 1824); young John Bellinger Patrick, Jr., with his body servant William Green; Bessie Talley; Confederate States Vice President Alexander Stephens; General James Longstreet; and P.B. DuChaille. Of special note is the photograph of Ely S. Parker, a Native American of the Seneca tribe, who served during the Civil War as adjutant to General U.S. Grant, rose to rank of Brevet Brigadier General, and wrote the final draft of terms of surrender at Appomattox. A small carte-de-visite album sold by Edward Perry, Bookseller, Stationer & Printer in Charleston, contains fourteen photographs, all unidentified.

Other photographs of interest are a late nineteenth-century picnic scene with Dr. John L. Furman, Mrs. F.C. Furman (Emma) and her sister Carrie LeConte, Dr. Joseph LeConte and others, taken in the Yosemite Valley by

George Fiske. Also included are a photograph of the country home of Dr. Richard Baker Furman, "Australis," pencil and watercolor drawings by sisters Susan and Miranda Miller, and a pencil sketch of McDonald Furman shortly before his death in 1904.

Photographers include Bolt of Anderson; George N. Barnard, Cook, and F.A. Nowell of Charleston; W.A. Reckling, Wearn & Hix, and Toal's Studio of Columbia; J.C. Fitzgerald, J.S. Broadway, and Wheeler's Art Gallery of Greenville; Van Orsdell of Orangeburg; J.C. Fitzgerald, James D. Wilder, H.B. McCallum, and J.H. Winburn of Sumter; M.M. & W.H. Gardner, O.R. Lane, and C.W. Motes of Atlanta; J.L. Milner and Blackshear of Macon, Ga.; Fairfield & Son of Milledgeville, Ga.; H.C. Hall of Augusta, Ga.; H.A. Lineback of Salem, N.C.; Manning Portraits of Greensboro, N.C.; F.J. Walsh of Trenton, N.J.; J.W. Crawford, Gurney, E. & H.T. Anthony, Bachrach, and Joseph Hall's The "Window" Family Portrait Gallery of N.Y.; Walter C. North of Utica, N.Y.; F. Gutekunst of Philadelphia; Marceau & Bellsmith of Cincinnati; Bradley & Rulofson, Opposition Photographic Gallery, and Moise of San Francisco; A.K. Kripps and Ormsby of Oakland, Ca.; George Fiske of Yosemite Valley, Ca.; E. Simon and T. Lilienthal & Company of New Orleans; Notman Photo Company of Boston; and G.L. Collis of London. **Acquired with funds from the University South Caroliniana Society Endowment.**

**Carte-de-visite**, 1862, of Union Army Brigadier General Isaac Ingalls Stevens (1818–1862) and his staff on the front porch of the Thomas Fuller house in Beaufort. Left to right: Captain Benjamin F. Porter, Eighth Michigan Volunteers; Captain William T. Lusk, Seventy-ninth New York; son Hazard Stevens; possibly Lieutenant Asa Gregory, Eighth Michigan; General Stevens; Surgeon George S. Kemball; Lieutenant Benjamin R.

Lyons, Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers. The photograph was taken by Timothy O'Sullivan, assistant to Mathew B. Brady, who copyrighted the image in 1862. General Stevens died during the Battle of Chantilly in September 1862, passing his wounded son and grabbing the flag to lead the charge. **Acquired with dues contributions of Mrs. Peggy Hollis and Dr. & Mrs. Charles W. Joyner.**

**Photograph**, 1902, of the Reception Room at the Charleston Y.M.C.A. The room, with fireplace, held wicker chairs and settee. Doors to the Library and Reading Room and to the Juniors Room are also in view. **Gift of Mr. Henry G. Fulmer.**

**Photograph**, circa 1905, of the J.A. Maybin home in North Columbia. A couple stands on the wrap-around porch of a two-storey clapboard house. The corner lot is bordered by a white picket fence. John A. Maybin was yard master for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and then Southern Railway. After living on Lumber Street (now Calhoun Street) for several years, he and his wife Lizzie moved to the corner of Elmwood Avenue and Lincoln Street. **Gift of Mr. Harvey S. Teal.**

**Three panoramas**, 1918, of Columbia. Panoramic photographs of "View of Columbia, S.C. April 2-1918," taken from an elevated position and showing Main Street from Laurel Street to Gervais Street. Visible are Tapp's Department Store as well as the State House in the background. "3<sup>rd</sup> Court of Naturalization Camp Jackson, S.C., November 9<sup>th</sup>, 1918" shows soldiers in uniform as well as a small group of nurses seated with Governor Richard I. Manning (1859–1931) and other dignitaries, taken in front of the Theatre building. "Infantry—Camp Jackson, S.C." is a birds-

eye view of the barracks and other buildings at the Camp. Two views taken by The Miller Studio, Cleveland, Ohio. **Acquired with dues contributions of The Reverend Dr. & Mrs. James H. Nichols and Dr. Jeffery J. Rogers.**

**Etching**, circa 1939, "Bend in Church Street, Charleston" by Elizabeth O'Neill Verner (1883–1979). Print number 37/80 shows an African-American man with a cart in the street talking with an African-American woman on the sidewalk. Verner inscribed the print "for Chapman J. Milling, with gratitude, Elizabeth O'Neill Verner, Nov. 1939." Verner and Milling corresponded while Milling was finishing his book *Red Carolinians*. In a letter of 18 December 1940, she told Milling that he had taken a dry subject and "breathed in moulded clay and made it come to life" (Chapman J. Milling Papers, South Caroliniana Library). **Gift of Dr. & Mrs. Robert N. Milling.**

**Photograph**,, 30 June 1969, added to the archived papers of Melvin Hayes Mizell (b. 1938), depicts a "sit-in at the office of U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell." The image is reproduced from the original published 1 July 1969 in *The New York Times* with caption "URGE STRONG STAND ON DESEGREGATION" and a description of the scene. An educator and civil rights activist, Mizell is seated in the middle of the group and is wearing glasses. **Gift of Mr. M. Hayes Mizell.**

**Two watercolors**, circa 1970, by Dorothy Candy Yaghjian (1920–1980). One watercolor is of the rear elevation of South Caroliniana Library and part of the garden, signed "Candy" in the lower left corner. The other is of the fountain on the wall in the garden beside Osborne Administration

Building at the University of South Carolina, signed "Candy" in the lower right corner. The fountain may have been installed when Osborne was built in 1952 or a few years later and is still there today. Yaghjian and husband Edmund Yaghjian were a family of artists that included children David, Candy, and Susy. **Gift of Dr. Ronald E. Bridwell.**

Other gifts of South Caroliniana were made to the Library by the following members: Mr. Sigmund Abeles, Mrs. Deborah Babel, Dr. George F. Bass, Dr. Edward H. Beardsley, Dr. Ronald E. Bridwell, Mrs. Sloan H. Brittain, Mr. Benjamin Boatwright, Jr., Mr. Lamar Brown, Mr. & Mrs. Richard Lane Brown III, Dr. Rose Marie Cooper, Mrs. Eliza Couturier, Dr. Tom Crosby, Mrs. David A. Epting, Jr., Mr. Henry G. Fulmer, Mr. Charlton F. Hall, Jr., Ms. Madge Hallett, Dr. & Mrs. Flynn Harrell, Mr. Steve Hoffius, Mr. Brent H. Holcomb, Mrs. Suzanne Cameron Linder Hurley, Dr. Thomas L. Johnson, Mrs. Harriet S. Little, Dr. Bright A. Lowry, Mrs. Sarah Graydon McCrory, Mr. M. Hayes Mizell, Dr. John Hammond Moore, Miss Mary Elizabeth Newton, Mr. Allen Craig Peek, Mr. David Lindsay Pettus, Miss Louise Pettus, Dr. Henry T. Price, Ms. Betty Jean Rhyne, Mr. Hemrick N. Salley, Jr., Dr. William C. Schmidt, Jr., Dr. Patrick Scott, Mr. Geddeh Smith, Dr. Allen H. Stokes, Jr., Dr. & Mrs. Edmund R. Taylor, Mr. Harvey S. Teal, Dr. Michael Trinkley, Dr. Lowry Ware, Mr. Austin Watson, Mr. James R. Whitmire, and Ms. Charlotte Williams.

Life Memberships and other contributions to the Society's Endowment Fund were received from Dr. Hendrik Booraem V, Mrs. Sloan H. Brittain, Dr. & Mrs. William W. Burns, Mr. & Mrs. Wilburn W. Campbell, Mrs. George Chapin, Dr. & Mrs. David Cowart, Ms. Dianne T. Culbertson, Mr. Thomas C. Deas, Jr., Mrs. Jean Doster, Mr. Millen Ellis, Mrs. David A.

Epting, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Wilson Farrell, Dr. Drew Gilpin Faust, Mr. Henry G. Fulmer, Mr. & Mrs. Steve Griffith, Dr. & Mrs. Edward Hopkins, Dr. Charles Joyner, Dr. & Mrs. Robert Milling, Dr. & Mrs. Francis H. Neuffer, Dr. Charles E. Rosenberg, Dr. Allen H. Stokes, Jr., and Dr. & Mrs. Arthur F. Toole III.



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 Hungerpiller Library Research Fund** was established by his daughter Gladys Hungerpiller Ingram and supports research on and preservation of the Hungerpiller 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 Reseach 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 Alcove Endowment** provides support for the renovation and maintenance of the Library.

**The South Caroliniana Library Fund** is a discretionary fund used for greatest needs.

**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.



MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA GUARDIAN SOCIETY

WHOSE BEQUESTS WILL BENEFIT

THE SOUTH CAROLINIANA LIBRARY

Dr. & Mrs. Robert K. Ackerman

Mark K. and Amanda L. Ackerman

Mrs. Deward B. Brittain

Ms. E. Lee Craig

Ms. Mary Beth Crawford

Mr. & Mrs. John N. Crosson

Mrs. Thomas W. Culpepper

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Mr. A. Elliott Holman III

Dr. Thomas L. Johnson

Mr. Jerry A. Kay

Ms. Lynn Robertson

Mr. Hemrick N. Salley, Jr.

Dr. William C. Schmidt, Jr.

Ms. Joan Simms Wanner

Mr. Chester A. Wingate, Sr.

Anonymous for the South Caroliniana Library

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.

## NEW MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

<p>Akman, Dr. &amp; Mrs. Samuel R. .... Baltimore, MD</p> <p>Amon, Ms. Roberta M. .... New York, NY</p> <p>Apicella, Mrs. Cordelia .....Fayetteville, NC</p> <p>Augustinos, Drs. Gerasimos and Olga .....Columbia</p> <p>Baker, Mr. Frank W. ....Columbia</p> <p>Baker, Mr. &amp; Mrs. Lenox D. ....Meeteetse, WY</p> <p>Bennett, Mr. James A.....Columbia</p> <p>Bensfield, Mr. &amp; Mrs. James..... Washington, DC</p> <p>Berzin, Mr. &amp; Mrs. Steven..... New York, NY</p> <p>Blackwell, Mrs. Ann E..... Miami, FL</p> <p>Blair, Mr. Robert, Jr. ....Woodstock, VA</p> <p>Bond, Mr. Cornelius..... Miami, FL</p> <p>Bradley, Miss Catherine F.H.....Columbia</p> <p>Briggs, Dr. Ward W., Jr. ....Columbia</p> <p>Brown, Mr. Lamar.....Columbia</p> <p>Buchtel, Mr. John J..... New York, NY</p> <p>Burns, Mr. &amp; Mrs. Byron Bernard..... Charlotte, NC</p> <p>Calhoun, Mr. George M. .... New York, NY</p> <p>Cato, Ms. Carole H.....Columbia</p> <p>Clark, Mr. &amp; Mrs. Willard G..... Hanford, CA</p> <p>Conrad, Mr. Barnaby, III ..... Accomac, VA</p> <p>Cook, Mr. Preston E. ....Navato, CA</p> <p>Cooper, The Honorable Gafford Thomas, Jr. .... Camden</p> <p>Crowley, Mr. Christopher.....Frederick, MD</p> <p>Doggett, Mr. William Leslie..... Houston, TX</p> <p>Dozier, Dr. &amp; Mrs. John H.....Columbia</p> <p>Edwards, The Honorable &amp; Mrs. James B..... Mt. Pleasant</p> <p>Farlowe, Ms. Kathryn Louise .....Athens, GA</p> <p>Farren, Mr. David .....Chicago, IL</p> <p>Fedin, Ms. Irina ..... New York, NY</p> <p>Fischer, Mr. &amp; Mrs. Samuel ..... Encino, CA</p> <p>Frost, Mr. &amp; Mrs. Michael ..... New York, NY</p> <p>Green, Mr. Fred L, III.....Columbia</p> <p>Hall, Mr. Charlton F., Jr. ....Columbia</p> <p>Hallett, Ms. Madge .....Wadmalaw Island</p> <p>Hendricks, Dr. Wanda A. ....Columbia</p>	<p>Holtz, Mr. &amp; Mrs. Louis..... Orlando, FL</p> <p>Hovey, Mr. &amp; Mrs. Daniel ..... West Hills, CA</p> <p>Johnson, Ms. Catherine Townes..... Columbia</p> <p>Kovner, Mr. Bruce.....New York, NY</p> <p>Kruse, Mrs. Sue D..... Saluda, NC</p> <p>Leadbeater, Mr. Seth .....St. Louis, MO</p> <p>Lehman, Mr. David H..... Houston, TX</p> <p>Lowenthal, Mr. Albert G. .... Scarsdale, NY</p> <p>Lowry, Dr. Bright A.....Due West</p> <p>McGarry, Mr. John P.....New York, NY</p> <p>McGarvey, Dr. Michael R. ....New York, NY</p> <p>Manning, Mr. Wyndham M., III .....Jacksonville, FL</p> <p>Marrs, Dr. Aaron W. .... Washington, DC</p> <p>Merk, Mr. Ron .....San Francisco, CA</p> <p>Minks, Ms. Pam .....League City, TX</p> <p>Moore, Dr. Yvonne R. &amp; Mr. Schuyler L..... Lily, KY</p> <p>Motes, Mr. Jesse Hogan, III, and Mrs. Margaret Peckham.....Newburyport, MA</p> <p>Peck, Mrs. Sylvia Beth .....New York, NY</p> <p>Petty, Mr. &amp; Mrs. Scott, Jr. .... San Antonio, TX</p> <p>Puchala, Dr. Donald J. .... Saluda, NC</p> <p>Pylant, Mr. &amp; Mrs. Edward ..... Houston, TX</p> <p>Smith, Dr. Gordon B..... Columbia</p> <p>Smith, Mrs. John Gettys.....Beaufort</p> <p>Smith, Mr. &amp; Mrs. Richard M. .... Columbia</p> <p>Sparkman, Miss Harriet M..... Greenville</p> <p>Stevens, Dr. Kira..... Hamilton, NY</p> <p>Stowell, Dr. David O..... Pelion</p> <p>Teegan, Dr. Hildy J. .... Isle of Palms</p> <p>Toole, Dr. &amp; Mrs. Arthur F., III..... Anniston, AL</p> <p>Trinkley, Dr. Michael ..... Columbia</p> <p>Trotter, Mr. &amp; Mrs. Richard L..... Franklin, NC</p> <p>Warder, Dr. Frank R..... Columbia</p> <p>Warner, Mr. Philip Ward.....New York, NY</p> <p>Watson, Mr. Austin.....Hendersonville, NC</p> <p>Werth, Mr. John H.....Allen, TX</p> <p>Williams, Ms. Charlotte ..... Charleston</p>
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The Society: Mr. Kenneth L. Childs (2014), *President*; Dr. Robert N. Milling (2015), *Vice-President*; Mr. Franklin Beattie (2014), *Vice-President*; Mr. Henry G. Fulmer, *Secretary and Treasurer*; the *Executive Council*—The foregoing officers and Dr. W. Eugene Atkinson II (2014), Dr. Hendrik Booraem V (2016), Dr. Vernon Burton (2015), Ms. Beth Crawford (2014), Mr. David W. Dangerfield (2017), Dr. William M. Davis (2017), Dr. Bobby Donaldson (2015), Dr. Janet G. Hudson (2015), Ms. Lynn Robertson (2016), and Ms. Robin Waites (2014).

The Library: Mr. Henry G. Fulmer, *Director*; Katharine T. Allen, Elizabeth P. Bilderback, Edward W. Blessing, Brian J. Cuthrell, Graham E. Duncan, Fritz P. Hamer, John R. Heiting, J. Todd Hoppock, Craig M. Keeney, Andrea R. L'Hommedieu, Harold L. Newfield, Linda C. Stewart, Lorrey R. Stewart, Allen H. Stokes, Jr., Ann B. Troyer, Donald A. Turner, and Elizabeth C. West, *Administrative Staff*; Susan Altman, Julie Anderson, Vanessa Anderson, Ronald E. Bridwell, Marley Chiles, Hillary Hudson, Laura Hughes, Terry W. Lipscomb, Laura Marion, Rose S. Thomas, Katy Tucker, and Nancy Washington, *Student Assistants and Temporary Staff*.

MR. THOMAS F. MCNALLY  
Dean of Libraries