Caroliniana Society Annual Gifts Report - April 2015

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THE UNIVERSITY SOUTH CAROLINIANA SOCIETY

SEVENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
Saturday, April 25, 2015
Mr. Kenneth L. Childs, President, Presiding

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

Luncheon ................................................................. 1:00 p.m.
Capstone Campus Room

Business Meeting
Welcome
Reports of the Executive Council ......................... Mr. Kenneth L. Childs

Address ................................................................. Dr. Don H. Doyle
McCausland 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
2001 ............................................................................. Ronald E. Bridwell
2002-2005 ................................................................. John B. McLeod
2005-2008 ................................................................. Steve Griffith
2008-2011 ................................................................. Robert K. Ackerman
2011- ................................................................. Kenneth L. Childs
78TH ANNUAL MEETING (29 MARCH 2014)
ADDRESS BY DR. LACY K. FORD

HISTORY AS A WAY OF UNDERSTANDING:
IRONY AND THE PROBLEM OF INNOCENCE IN AMERICAN LIFE

Americans stand in a very peculiar relationship to their history. We are fond of evoking it with pride - as the inspiring story of the “City on the Hill,” or the “last best hope for democracy,” and as the “leader of the free world,” and so on. We Americans are also readily inspired by our liberty-avowing rhetoric and documents: Jefferson’s Declaration of Independence, Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address, Franklin Roosevelt’s assertion of the four freedoms, Martin Luther King, Jr.’s “I Have a Dream” speech. But we Americans are rather selective in our historical memory. Many Americans still blanch at public discussion of the less laudable aspects of our history: Indian removal, slavery and segregation, the long disfranchisement of women, the half-legal thievery of the Gilded Age, the internment of Japanese-Americans during WWII, the censorious scourge of McCarthyism and the Red Scare, the ugly backlash against the Civil Rights Movement, the dark underside of arms-for-hostages deals, and the myriad actions of amorality and dubious legality that produced the twenty-first century banking bubble, just as examples.

Indeed, many Asians and Europeans believe that Americans have a poor understanding of their history. Even our own self-image tends to rank our historical consciousness low. Americans tout themselves as pragmatic, innovative, enterprising, self-reliant, freedom-loving, and patriotic. But no popular stereotype that I know of characterizes Americans as an historically-minded people. To be sure, the modern Information Revolution, part blessing, part curse though it is, has democratized the pursuit of family history through the availability of resources on popular websites such as
GenealogyBank.com, and as a result, we no longer see family history as the exclusive provenance of elites living in scattered pockets of genealogical infatuation, such as Boston's Back Bay or the south of Broad section of Charleston. And Americans, at least as far as revenues from tourism are a measure, seem intrigued by the nation’s multitude of history museums and historic sites, and we have as a nation wisely invested in developing and maintaining such sites. Such sites certainly constitute a major part of both our educational and recreational experience in South Carolina. But still, almost no one at home or abroad, instinctively thinks of Americans as a people endowed with a deep understanding of their history. And almost none of the nation’s history teachers, from middle school through college, think that Americans have nearly the knowledge of or interest in American history that they need.

So, let us just assume for the moment that our critics are right, that Americans have a poor or underdeveloped or simply unsophisticated sense of their history. Does it really matter? What good is history anyway? Why should it be important to us? After all, aren't we're smart, capable, reasonable people, with lots of resources and technology at our disposal? Our ability to make things anew in this day and age is pretty considerable. Why do we really need to understand the past anyway? Can’t we count on reason, logic, ingenuity, resources, and, yes, even, spoken sotto voice, our “power” to show us the way? Why must we listen to history’s tiresome, complicated, and demanding lessons?

Well, for much of my career, it has been my job, as well as my passion, and possibly even my calling, as a professor of history, to convince people that they should. And, as is often the case, it is perhaps easier to begin at the personal level. I regularly asked my large survey classes, with 350 people amassed in the Belk Auditorium in the basement of the old Close-Hipp Building that has housed Moore School of Business Administration
until 2014 the following question: “How many of you would volunteer for a case of amnesia? How many of you would be willing to suddenly forget everything you have experienced in life up until this moment, and start over with a blank slate?” I usually found out pretty quickly that no one in the audience really wants to live without any knowledge of their personal history.

Even by the time we’re eighteen, nineteen, or twenty, much less by the time we reach riper ages, most of us have learned something about ourselves that we value. We’ve developed some likes and dislikes, come to have some modicum of understanding about ourselves and our abilities. Most of us learn fairly early on that we aren’t likely to quarterback a Super Bowl team, like Joe Montana, Peyton Manning, or Tom Brady, become the next Julia Roberts or Tom Hanks, or gain even the more momentary celebrity of Lady Gaga or Justin Bieber; we learn that neither neurosurgery nor classical piano are likely our best career choices, though society is thankful that some few people learn that they might have the gift to do such wonderful things. Of course most of us learn painful lessons as well, about the loss of loved ones, about tragic accidents that snuff out lives at too early an age, about friends who are fickle and unfaithful, about abuse within families, about mental health miseries, about the whims of the job market, about the hypocrisy of societies, all societies, which profess values they don’t really practice. In sum, few people would welcome amnesia at any age. We do not want to sacrifice the knowledge of our personal history; it’s too important, too much a part of who we are, too much a guide for our future aspirations, too much of our self-understanding. No one wants to learn all the hard lessons all over again.

But if our personal history is important to us as individuals, so too is our larger history important to us as a society, a state, and a nation. Thus we should fear collective amnesia every bit as much as personal memory loss. And ignorance of our history is exactly that: a case of collective amnesia.
History is, or least should be, our collective memory. We must try to understand history if we are to make informed choices about our society's future. The great southern writer William Faulkner expressed the same sentiment when, in *Intruder in the Dust*, his novel about the struggle to overcome racial distrust, his character Gavin Stevens declared, “The past isn’t dead, it’s not even past. Yesterday isn’t over until tomorrow and tomorrow began ten thousand years ago...." As popular as slogans like “go for the gusto” and “have it your way” have been and as present-centered and even “in the moment” as we often are, we lead existential lives at our own peril - and so do societies and nation-states. We are but a part of history, living links between past and future, and our responsibilities are huge. The hand of the past isn’t dead; the past lives in us today. Yes, the hand of the past can be a heavy hand, influencing what we can do, shaping, defining, and, yes, even limiting our choices. Thus history is not a fascination with how things used to be, but a way of understanding how things are now, and even a way of gaining insight about what things might one day become.

Moreover, I will suggest today that history, when viewed with an ironic sensibility, is a way of understanding that re-enforces our need for a sense of public responsibility, civility and humility that are too often lacking in our public and political culture today. Within history as an academic discipline there are a number of philosophical approaches to its study. Probably the five or six most common approaches currently in use are the positivist, the dialectical, the tragic, the ironic, and the postmodern. I certainly do not have the time today, and quite possibly not the expertise, to examine all of these approaches in detail and assess their comparative value. But I would like to make a strong case in favor of the ironic approach, and sketch briefly why I see an ironic understanding of history as so valuable to Americans as a people.
I will start with an unidentified quotation: “Everybody understands the obvious meaning of the world struggle in which we are now engaged. We are defending freedom.... and trying to preserve justice against a system which has demonically distilled injustice and cruelty out of its original promise of a higher justice.” Fitting as these words seem as a summation of our nation’s stand against Nazis and Fascists in World War II or as a position against international terrorism in the wake of the unthinkable tragedies of 9/11/01, they were actually written by the prominent Reformed Christian theologian and social commentator Reinhold Niebuhr in the early 1950s as he reflected on the emerging Cold War. Few books have influenced historians and public intellectuals generally through the second half of the twentieth century as much as Niebuhr’s classic, *The Irony of American History*, published in 1950 with the hope of influencing America’s conduct during the course of the Cold War. Niebuhr supported the vigorous defense of freedom and democracy, including the use of military force if necessary, but he knew the Cold War would be a dangerous game, so he also wanted to warn the nation that it should not assume too much about the inherent goodness of its own cause. Niebuhr sought to curb the swaggering national pride unleashed when Time, Inc., publisher Henry Luce proclaimed in 1946 that the world was entering an “American Century” that would surpass in glory and grandeur the Pax Britannica of the nineteenth century.

Taken as a whole, Niebuhr’s *Irony of American History* pleaded a cautionary case from the perspective of both history and Reformed theology. While he very much expected the United States to engage in the world’s struggles, just as Reformed theology expects Christians to engage the world and all its imperfections, Niebuhr cautioned against a continued American preoccupation with the national myths of virtue and innocence. He believed that Americans embraced a false or mythical history sustained by a logic in which our material prosperity stood as witness to our virtue and our
unparalleled military success buttressed a belief in American innocence. In popular national myth, Niebuhr lamented, Americans believed that their nation somehow led a charmed life, free from guilt and failure. Our virtue was known by our good works which in turn testified to our virtue. More recently, the well-known Catholic intellectual Garry Wills called this instinctive American faith in virtue and innocence as nothing less than a national doctrine of “original sinlessness,” an American counter-myth to the Genesis account of the Fall.

Niebuhr insisted that these assumptions of national virtue and innocence, and any self-congratulatory history which sustained them, required rebuttal from an ironic view of history grounded in Augustinian or Reformed assumptions about good and evil. Ironic history, in Niebuhr’s view, emphasized that human actions always produced unintended, unpredicted, and unexpected consequences. Undeniably, the roots of Niebuhr’s contention were deeply grounded in the Reformed theology he professed. Saint Augustine argued for the absolute “discontinuity” between our perfect knowledge of God’s will that our souls should receive grace on the one hand, and “any knowledge of his purpose in the vicissitudes of life” on the other. Indeed, Augustine insisted that “all attempts to know God’s purpose... [apart from saving souls] is presumptuous.” Like Augustine, Niebuhr held that evil had no independent existence in God’s creation; it flourished only as a corruption of the good. Humans, having all sinned and fallen short of God’s glory, can do only limited, imperfect, incomplete, and corrupted good, and in that good, there is, inevitably, evil. That’s why humans need God’s on-going forgiveness. Thus, according to Augustine, and to Niebuhr, humans ended up “doing evil” not simply when they knowingly violated God’s law but also through their best, most well-intentioned, and even selfless actions. As a twenty-first century Reformed theologian Douglas Ottati puts it, sin is radical and universal in God’s creation. Or to paraphrase
the comic strip wisdom of Pogo: “we have met evil, and it is us.” It was in this theological belief, that no human endeavor was, or ever could be, completely “good” or utterly bereft of “evil,” that Niebuhr based his case for a history that emphasized an ironic understanding of the American experience.

If the ironic approach to interpreting history is deeply rooted in the assumptions of Reformed theology, the foremost practitioner of the ironic brand of history that Niebuhr recommended proved to be a skeptic with little time for theology, C. Vann Woodward, the late Yale professor widely regarded as the greatest southern historian of his generation. Immediately influenced by Niebuhr’s work in the early 1950s, Woodward worked out an ironic interpretation of American history that carried special meaning for the history of his primary scholarly subject and native region, the American South.

Beginning with a landmark essay, “The Irony of Southern History,” in 1952, Woodward argued that the southern experience, long perceived as more embarrassment than instruction to the nation, might actually teach Americans something they very much needed to know. The wave of Cold War nationalism that swept all before it in 1952, Woodward agreed with Niebuhr, grew in part out of the “American legend of success, a legend that is not shared by any other people in the civilized world.” America’s long track record of success had left a “deep imprint” on the nation and went a long way toward explaining “the national faith in unlimited progress, in the efficacy of material means,... and the belief in the invincibility of American arms.” Abundant resources, a measure of geographic isolation, economic prosperity, and military victories, Woodward concluded, left Americans convinced of their own innocence and virtue.

Against these myths of national innocence and virtue, in contrast to this legend of unsullied success and prosperity, Woodward argued, the historical
experience of the American South offered a valuable, no, a vital counterpoint. Remember that, as Woodward wrote in 1952, the South was still segregated and still stuck with a per capita income less than sixty percent of the national average. For all its poverty and nostalgic clinging to the ideology of the “Lost Cause,” the South, Woodward suggested to readers, offered America an example of a region whose people knew defeat and disappointment, sacrifice and poverty, a region whose experience stood in stark contrast to the American national faith in its innocence, virtue, power and prosperity. Southerners were the poor country cousins of the American People of Plenty. The South alone had known military defeat, humiliation, and enemy occupation. Southerners were Americans to be sure, but the post-secession southern experience had been, through its experience with failure and humiliation, decidedly un-American.

Ironically, Woodward noted, if the southern experience was rather un-American, however, it was very worldly, very European. From the international perspective, the southern experience was hardly provincial; instead, it was cosmopolitan. Perhaps then, Woodward argued, the South could teach the rest of the nation something about humility, about the limits of power, about the pain of poverty, about the maddening frustration that builds when a people find a social stigma fastened upon them, and hear themselves branded as “losers.” Woodward believed that Americans could see the southern experience as a cautionary tale, one warning them against the temptation to arrogance, to abuse of its great power, to excessive confidence in its good intentions, and to excessive faith in its military and economic power.

Well, Woodward lived another forty-eight years, and through his long life he saw many of his fondest hopes that the United States might learn crucial lessons from the counterpoint of southern history blasted. Indeed, he found southerners aiding and abetting in the national refusal to learn. During the
1960s, he saw the tragedy of Vietnam unfold with a southerner as President, a Davidson graduate as Secretary of State, and a South Carolinian as ranking general. Woodward soon realized that other southerners had learned different, and he believed less salutary, lessons from the region’s history. They’d learned that power rules, that you can’t back down or out of a fight, much less admit that you’re wrong without losing face. They had learned, Woodward mused, all the wrong things. “Irony,” Woodward confessed, “had caught up with the ironist.”

South Carolina’s own Ben Robertson, the noted New Deal era and World War II journalist and author of the well-known Red Hills and Cotton, had anticipated that the South’s passive-aggressive defensiveness might produce such a refusal to learn from its history. Robertson once explained the strong grip of tradition on the South Carolina mind with an apocryphal anecdote. A stranger walked down an old Charleston street and passed a “proud and beautiful” woman, sitting on the front porch of a dilapidated house, weeping. “What’s the matter?” the stranger asked. “Uncle Joe is dead,” the woman replied. The stranger offered his sympathy and inquired if Uncle Joe had lived in the house where the woman was sitting. “Oh no,” the grieving woman replied, “he didn’t live here, but my mother told me about him.” Well, the stranger observed, “He must have been very close to your mother.” No, the lady politely explained to the stranger. “My mother didn’t know him personally — it was her mother who knew him. Her mother knew him when she was a little girl.” Bewildered, the stranger demanded to know exactly when Uncle Joe had passed on. “He died at Gettysburg,” replied the lady, now crying profusely. “He died at the Peach Orchard on the third day and it was all General Longstreet’s fault.”

Ben Robertson lamented the tendency of white southerners, like the fictitious Charleston lady, to “grieve over the Gettysburg peach orchard” more than “over the poverty” of the southern people. In a speech during the
summer of 1939, Robertson implored his tradition-bound Charleston audience to choose progress over tradition. “Let’s try to develop a Southern passion for social justice, let’s open our eyes to human suffering,” he urged. “And the next time anybody mentions Gettysburg, let’s get up and go plant a pine tree or pile rocks in a gully. It won’t change the South, but it will change us.”

Woodward had not been wrong about the lessons southern history could teach; he had simply misjudged southerners’ (and Americans’) willingness to learn. Instead, when finally given the opportunity to share fully in the national’s prosperity, southerners threw themselves headlong into its pursuit. Moreover, southerners, having experienced bitter military defeat, hardly emerged as voices of restraint in national counsels. Instead, through the Cold War, Vietnam, and beyond, the majority of southern voices have more often been those of spread-eagled patriotism. As Woodward found to his chagrin, southerners seemed to learn from their defeat that they never wanted to be caught on the poor, weak or losing side again. Rather than being chastened by their historical experience, many late twentieth-century southerners actually seemed more willing to embrace the myths of American innocence and virtue than many of their countrymen. Rather than a counterpoint to the myths of national innocence and virtue, the South had become a driving force in its reassertion.

All teachers, at any level, learn the same exasperating lesson that Woodward learned: that the lessons teachers teach are not always the lessons students learn. But that hard-recognized fact notwithstanding, I want to turn once again to history for instruction. The United States has elected five generals president, but our greatest warrior President was a civilian, a lawyer who often defended railroad companies of all things, who also possessed a sophisticated understanding of war’s (and life’s) moral ambiguities. No President has been more resolute or more successful in
pursuit of his war aims than Abraham Lincoln. Surely no president has ever
had more reason to be confident of the ultimate rightness of his causes -
saving the Union, freeing the slaves. But while resolute in his leadership,
Lincoln remained cautious and wary of rash judgments concerning good and
evil, even when there seemed little reason for such caution. Often Lincoln
deflected the temptation of easy moralizing with humor. Early in the war, a
delegation of New England ministers met with Lincoln to express their
support. As they left, the pastors collectively assured the President that
because his cause was just, God was surely on his side. "I would be most
pleased to have God on my side," Lincoln told the departing clergy, "but I
must have Kentucky."

On other occasions Lincoln grappled with moral ambiguity and historical
contingency more directly. In his second inaugural address, that greatest of
American political speeches, Lincoln weighed the ironic dimensions, both
practical and spiritual, of the crisis briefly but carefully: "Neither party
expected for the war the magnitude and duration which it has already
attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with
or even before the conflict itself would cease. Each looked for an easier
triumph.... Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God, and each
evokes His aid against the other." Now at this point, Lincoln momentarily
dropped his ironic posture, doubtless overcome by his swelling scorn for the
moral claims of his opponents. "It may seem strange," Lincoln injected, "that
any men should dare to ask a just God’s assistance in wringing their bread
from the sweat of other men’s faces." But even on this point Lincoln quickly
shrank away from self-confident moral rebuke, and sought once again
refuge in irony and scripture, adding “but let us judge not that we are not
judged.” “The prayers of both [sides] could not be answered,” Lincoln
continued, “That of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has his
own purposes.”
When Lincoln gave this address in March of 1865, he was only a few weeks away from finally bringing the American Civil War to a successful conclusion (Lee would surrender in early April), and he knew it. So as he prepared his inaugural remarks, President Lincoln stood with unprecedented political capital and military power at his disposal. He stood before his audience in the mud and muck of Washington on that late winter day as Savior of the Union, Emancipator of nearly four million slaves, and Commander-in-chief of the most powerful Army the world had ever seen. But at that moment of destiny, he chose to neither bask in the glow of his accomplishments nor look for new uses for his unrivaled military and political power. Instead, he thought of the nearly 700,000 Americans who had died, nearly 400,000 on his side, nearly 300,000 on the other - all Americans in Lincoln’s eyes, and chose another course. Listen for a moment to words I am sure you have heard or read before but perhaps never considered in the context I am suggesting today - the concluding paragraph of Lincoln’s second inaugural:

> With malice toward none and charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation’s wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

Lincoln’s choice of words and subject matter here reflected the decision of a man humbled rather than emboldened, chastened rather than tempted, by his presence and “power” at American history’s most pivotal moment. Rather than look up to find ever more evil to combat, Lincoln leaned over to find people to serve. His audience heard no rhetoric about “trampling out the vineyards where the grapes of wrath are stored,” but rather about “binding
up the nations wounds” about caring for widows and orphans, about those people marginalized by the exercise of the “unrivaled Power” Lincoln so skillfully brought to bear against his foe. At this critical moment, he spoke not of power but of justice and mercy, and he spoke not with boasting confidence but with humility, offering a great national commission for harmony and concern for society’s least, last and lost.

So back home for a moment, to our time and place, in twenty-first-century South Carolina, what does all this tell us about the lessons of irony and the value of history as a way of understanding? My undoubtedly flawed answer, but one with which I am prepared to rest my case, is that it tells those South Carolinians eager to build a better South Carolina that they must still humbly teach those hard lessons of southern history all over again, again, and again, knowing full well that the lessons taught will not always be the lessons learned, but teaching them anyway because we still have rocks to move and gullies to fill. Put another way, we must try, discerning as best we can the Almighty’s purpose, to bend that long arc of history toward justice.
2015 REPORT OF GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY BY MEMBERS OF
THE SOCIETY DURING THE PAST YEAR

BURN FAMILY PAPERS,
1778, 1856-2011

The 855 manuscripts in this collection represent a significant addition to an earlier gift of 4,068 manuscripts and 28 volumes of the Burn family of Society Hill (South Carolina). Although born in Chesterfield District (South Carolina) in 1839, Henry C. Burn (d. 1912) lived most of his life as a farmer, businessman, and educator in Society Hill (Darlington County, South Carolina). Burn’s parents were the Reverend James Wilson Burn and Susan Louisa Roberts. J.W. Burn was a multi-talented individual who also practiced as an architect and contractor. In addition to constructing a number of houses in Chesterfield and Darlington Districts, he built the First Baptist Church in Cheraw (South Carolina). He served as pastor of the Hartsville First Baptist Church (Darlington County, South Carolina) for thirty years until his death in 1880.

As did his father, Henry C. Burn attended St. David’s Academy (Society Hill, South Carolina) before enrolling in Furman University. Military service interrupted his time at Furman when he enlisted in Company B, Butler’s Guards, Kershaw’s Brigade. Writing his mother from Friends Farm (Virginia), on 9 January [18]62, he told of serving picket duty overlooking a bridge constructed by the enemy: “while I write some thirty odd are standing on it in plain view.” While recounting details of a recent engagement in which the “Hampton Legion was cut up very badly,” he observed: “They attach the blame to Hampton who ordered them to storm the enemy’s battery when he saw that the battery had repulsed [a] regt. of 800 strong while theirs was only 300.” Later that year, 16 August 1862, from Camp Ashby, he responded to his brother’s report of abundant crops and noted: “The Southern farmers
will raise all the meat they can with plenty of corn and meat we are independent of the world." In an incomplete letter, 19 July 1863, written from a camp near Bunker Hill [Berkeley County, West Virginia], he informed his father of his "passage safely through the dreadful conflict at Gettysburg": "To say it was the most sanguinary battle of the war would be literally true." His disappointment extended to General Robert E. Lee. "Why Genl Lee allowed the enemy to occupy the gap when we could have taken it 24 hours sooner, and why he attacked them in so impregnable a position are the questions chiefly asked and discussed in the Army." The final documentation of Burn's service is the oath of allegiance that he signed at Rock Island Barracks (Illinois), 29 June 1865.

After the war, Burn returned to Society Hill (South Carolina) and, on 28 March 1866, married Jane A. McIntosh, daughter of another prominent Society Hill family. Jane Burn died in childbirth on 23 May 1873, and a little more than a year later, Henry Burn married Martha Emma Ellis. They were the parents of nine children.

The principal correspondent in the years immediately following the war was Susan Louisa Burn, mother of Henry C. Burn. Her letters relate the activities of family and friends in Society Hill. Writing on 30 October [18]68 she described the operation of Mrs. Buist's "Washing Machine and Wringer" and anticipated Grant's election as President. On the local level, she noted, "[United States Representative and South Carolina legislator Benjamin Franklin] Whittemore sent for the negroes to go down to Darlington Saturday. I suppose to tell them how to vote on Tuesday." There was interest in various social activities that included Society Hill Sunday school and "going to have a picnic at Black Creek on Friday" (8 April [18]69). An apparently widespread issue in 1869 was that of taxes. James W. Burn was among those who were concerned. "The people are very much stir[r]ed up about the enormous taxes on Lands," Mrs. Burn wrote on 27 June 1869.
“Your Father’s Taxes on this place was last year 16 dollars and it will be 50 if he has to pay the Tax now and 150 at the mill.... I don’t know what the people will do with such taxing. The Government will own all the land if they do not reduce the Tax.”

Mrs. Burn’s letters often refer to the Reverend J.W. Burn’s ministerial duties at “protracted” meetings in the area. Among those baptized at a two-week meeting was Henry Burn’s sister. “Your sister has obtained a hope, after a long struggle she has given herself to Christ,” Mrs. Burn’s 1 September [18]69 letter informed. She also noted that raccoons were fond of J.W. Burn’s corn and complained that the hogs “eat up all my little chickens.” A development of local concern was the sale of liquor, which was apparently widespread with the exception of “Mr Cokers store,” and, she lamented in a letter penned on 7 January 1873, “It is awful to hear the howling of the negroes Saturday nights and Christmas.” A letter of 13 June 1884 mentions the death of Colonel Cash’s son, William Boggan Cash (1855-1884) - “Shot up dreadfully his father never looked at him, had him buried near his house”; comments on accounts of a mechanized cotton picker - “it is a great invention and some think it will succeed”; and regrets “to think the dear old Homestead has gone into other hands…. But in my experience I have seen so many children part with their childhoods Home… I have come to the conclusion that it is best to give them all and the best Education you can - cultivate good manners in them - train them in the way they should go and leave home and future in the hands of the Lord.”

In addition to farming, Henry Burn served as Society Hill’s postmaster and engaged in other businesses including carpentry and blacksmithing. He rented a “wood shop” on Main Street in an agreement with Nelly Fort executed on 25 December 1877. He also acted as an agent for his aunt Martha Hartstene who lived in New York but owned Chinquapin Hill and Greenleaf Plantations property in Beaufort County (South Carolina). Martha
Hartstene’s husband, Confederate naval officer Henry J. Hartstene, had resigned his U.S. Navy commission to join the Confederate navy. Before the end of the war, however, poor health caused Hartstene to leave for Europe with his wife and child. He died in Paris in 1868. The Hartstene’s home on the May River at Bluffton (South Carolina) was burned during the war.

By the 1880s Martha Hartstene lived in New York and relied upon her nephew to oversee her property, Chinquapin Hill, on the May River, where there were apparently large timber reserves. A document, 20 January 1887, filed with the Beaufort County Court of Common Pleas involved a suit against tenants J.H. Estill and W.C. Vincent, alleging that they “committed great waste on the said land cutting down large numbers of timber trees and hauling them off to their saw mill... disposing of the same for their own advantage.” The defendants responded, 16 February 1887, that they used the timber “for plantation repairs.” The situation with regard to the Beaufort property continued for several years. In a letter of 28 November 1888, Mrs. Hartstene observed, “Estill will not do anything unless I sell to him & his price amounts to nonsense after loosing so much already for so many years.” She inquired, “How would it do to let a negro plant it & occupy Greenleaf & take care of the other house.” On 17 December 1888 she informed Burn of her requirements for a new lease and remarked, “I heard that when these men first bought the plantations their idea was to drive all the negroes off the neck - there would be an outcry if I should rent to negroes.” Mrs. Hartstene’s daughter Sylvia H. Davis was advised in 1891 while she was in Bluffton to make arrangements for a tenant that “it would be well to have a white person on the place, to take care of the house and see that no one trespasses on the woodland or imposes on the negroes.” Burn also recommended several African Americans, suggesting on 17 April 1891, “There are a great many who will carry off the crop and sell it as fast as picked but I don’t think these three will unless they have greatly changed
for the worse since 1874."

Henry C. Burn was appointed postmaster of Society Hill (South Carolina) by President Grover Cleveland. He represented Darlington County (South Carolina) in the state legislature, 1890-1892, and was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1895. Burn served also as the paid Society Hill correspondent for Henry T. Thompson’s *Darlington News* although theirs was not always an amicable working relationship. Thompson responded on 22 July 1887 to Burn’s “feel[ing] hurt at anything which has transpired during your correspondence for THE NEWS” in view of the fact that “Your letters have so thoroughly satisfied both my readers and myself that I am loath to give you up.” Thompson inquired of Burn, on 19 August 1889, if he “want[ed] to take a little trip out in the western part of the county canvassing for my paper. I will pay you well.” The following year, on 28 August 1890, Thompson responded to a report attributed to Burn that articles submitted to the *Darlington News* “have been excluded when they did not happen to accord with the political views of the Editor.” Another correspondent, S.F. Moore, of Ashland (Lee County, South Carolina), was not pleased that he received no compensation from Thompson “except for a few stamps and a little stationery” and, on 6 August 1890, requested Burn to “do me a special favor by writing me at your earliest convenience and let me know what you received.”

For the final twelve years of Henry C. Burn’s life, he served as Superintendent of Education in Darlington County (South Carolina), a position to which he was elected in 1900. During that period white and African-American teachers were subject to examinations. A former superintendent, G.W. Hearsey, advised Burn on the logistics of conducting the examinations. Writing on 18 August 1904, Hearsey stated: “I always held my examinations in the Court Room, which as you know is very commodious. I placed the white applicants on one side of the room, and the
colored ones on the other.” He also recommended “the different colors in different buildings, unless I could procure the use of a very large room.” This arrangement for accommodating the races for examinations, as commented on by W.L. Stanton, of Bennettsville (Marlboro County, South Carolina), on 21 August 1904, “prevents our white ladies coming in contact with the negroes.” A letter of 24 November 1908 provides information on the “Negro Summer School Aug 10 to 20,” conducted by J.L. Cain, principal of Darlington Graded School. A statement by Burn advised: “Being personally acquainted with many of them and with their parents (The old time colored people) I am prepared to say they are of good character - Willing to be guided by and influenced by our best white people.”

As Superintendent of Education, Burn received petitions from parties who were interested in reorganization and consolidation. A letter, 24 June 1901, to G.W. Stith concerns his availability for meeting with “you and those who represent the movement to consolidate Lamar, Plummer, Reynolds, and Lynches River School Districts… with a petition from each… signed by one third of the qualified voters and Electors in each of the School Districts named, it will not take long for the Co[unty] B[oard] of Ed[ucation] to act on your petition.” H.T. Jones of Hartsville informed Burn on 8 September 1908 of a section of Hartsville Township “that contains about 30 or 40 children that just cant go to school at all… its near six miles from the center of said section to any of the schools around and the citizens of this Destitute section Have held a meeting and fully Desided to have a school if any chance at all.”

The office of superintendent was an elected position. J.R. Daniel, a resident of Lumber (Darlington County, South Carolina), responded on 19 June 1908 to a request from Burn about how voters viewed him. Daniel noted that he explained “to the men of this place why there was no free school taught here last winter, and none of them seem to blame you…. They understood that there would be no free school here owing to the fact that the
attendance the year before was extremely poor. And the teacher met with nothing but discouragement from start to finish.” Completion of a new school building at Mont Clare (Darlington County, South Carolina) prompted Daniel to invite Burn to visit, noting on 24 January 1908 that “The teacher, pupils and in fact the entire community seem to be entirely pleased with it.”

Four documents dated in 1887 concern the apparent homicide of two African-American men. Henry C. Burn questioned the qualifications of Jacob Evans for serving on a jury of inquest into the death of Aron Evans. Burn advised, 5 August 1887: “He considers and has considered him a man infirm or unsound mind, and as such unfit to sit on a Jury of inquest.” Another document of the same date concerns the appearance of Henry C. and John R. Burn before trial justice A[ugustus] M. Sompayrac. Burn stated that an hour after the inquest “over the body of Aron Evans,” “Sam Harrison came to them and said He had heard that Deputy Parnell… had come to surrender himself to him… and that they know that the said Harrison did not try to escape but on the contrary did all in his power to surrender himself to the authorities quietly, and without trouble to them.” Two documents, undated but composed in 1887, concern crimes in Darlington County (South Carolina), including the murder of “the Poor colored… Scot who was dragged from his shop, Pulled through the field crying murder… and was afterwards found in cedar creek, his ears cut off & skull crushed,” and the murder “of this dear good man Aron Evans” and questioning: “Are you willing to pledge yourselves to prosecute & expose these men & all others be they high or be they low, be they Rich or be they Poor, be they colored or white men, all equally alike.” Gift of Mrs. Miriam Knight Bell, Mrs. Susanne K. Dabney, Mrs. Sarah Burn Moore, and Mr. Herbert M. Poston.
McCull Family Papers,
1855-2012

Five generations of the McCull family, beginning in 1858, have contributed to the growth and prosperity of Bennettsville and Marlboro County (South Carolina), in their capacities as bankers, lawyers, farmers, homemakers, merchants and cotton mill owners. Duncan Donald McColl (1842-1911), the founder of the McColl family of Bennettsville, was born in North Carolina, the son of David McColl (1813-1899) and his wife, Margaret McColl McColl (1809-1886). Descended from Scottish immigrants who had lived in the highlands of Scotland, in the region around Appin before they left their native land for the Carolinas, D.D. McColl, as a youngster moved with his family to a large farm, inherited by his mother, located near Shoe Heel Creek in Robeson County, (North Carolina), where he remained until 1858, when he accepted the invitation of his great uncle, Peter McColl (1805-1871), the Clerk of Court for Marlboro County (South Carolina), to move to Bennettsville in order to take advantage of the educational opportunities that existed there. With the exception of two years during the Civil War when he was in the Confederate army, D.D. remained in Bennettsville (South Carolina) for the rest of his life, where he practiced law and, in 1886, was one of the founders of the Bank of Marlboro.

Hugh Leon McColl (1935- ), Charlotte (North Carolina), retired banker and former chairman and chief executive officer of Bank of America, and the great grandson of D.D. McColl, Sr., donated his family’s archive to the South Caroliniana Library in 2012 where the material complements the D.D. McColl papers, 1774-1948, previously donated to the library in two gifts, one in 1972 and the other in 1982, given by Eleanor Thomas McColl (1913-1984), the daughter of Duncan Donald McColl, Jr. (1877-1930). This
addition to the McColl Family papers includes correspondence, business and financial records, photographs, and genealogical information and totals twelve linear feet of manuscripts and eight bound volumes. This collection of manuscript and printed material formed the basis for three books written, or edited, by Suzanne Cameron Linder Hurley. Dr. Hurley, a University of South Carolina history Ph.D., organized the McColl Family papers, collected and preserved by history-conscious family members over the past century, and researched the family’s early history in libraries and archives in both Scotland and the United States. The culmination of her work was the publication of From the Highlands to High Finance: The Carolina McColls (Davidson, N.C.: Lorimer Press, 2011), a scholarly study that chronicles the story of the remarkable McColl family over the course of five centuries. Two other publications also resulted from Dr. Hurley’s McColl family project: Dearest Hugh: The Courtship Letters of Gabrielle Drake and Hugh McColl, 1900-1901 (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 2008); and Dearest Fran: McColl Family Letters: Correspondence of Frances Carroll & Hugh McColl, 1924-1929 (Davidson, N.C.: Lorimer Press, 2008). In addition to the original letters that were published in Dearest Hugh and Dearest Fran, the collection contains the unpublished courtship letters of D.D. McColl, Jr., to Henriette Sheppard, his future wife, 1904-1909, and family letters 1909-1930. There are additional smaller, but still significant, groups of family correspondence from members of the Thomas and Palmer families that were added to the family archive when Nellie Thomas married D.D. McColl in 1870 and Gabrielle Palmer Drake married Hugh Leon McColl in 1901. Other correspondence, especially after the deaths of brothers D.D. McColl in 1930 and Hugh L. McColl in 1931, details financial and business matters related to their estates. Bound volumes include D.D. McColl’s business ledger, 1869-1877, a ledger from the Bank of Marlboro, 1902, and ledgers kept by Hugh L. McColl, Jr., during the 1940s, 1950s, and 1980s. In
addition, the collection features genealogical files on various McColl / McCall families and other connected lines, correspondence relating to family history, especially letters to and from D.D. McColl, Jr., who collected family data and historical material during the 1910s and 1920s, and memorabilia - programs, invitations, school report cards, etc. - from the children and grandchildren of D.D. and Nellie McColl.

In narrating the history of the McColls, Dr. Hurley not only utilized the family archive collected by Hugh L. McColl III, but also relied on the papers of the McColl family housed in the South Caroliniana Library, as well as family papers in the Southern Historical Collection at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, which focus on Hugh Leon McColl (1874-1931), his son Hugh Leon McColl II (1905-1994), and his grandson Hugh Leon McColl III (b. 1935) and their families.

When D.D. McColl decided to enlist in the Confederate Army, he joined a North Carolina unit, rather than one formed in Bennettsville (South Carolina). On 29 April 1863 he became a private in Company A, First Battalion of North Carolina Heavy Artillery, a company that included many of his boyhood friends and relatives from Robeson County. The First Battalion defended North Carolina's southeastern coast against invasion and participated in the campaign to protect Wilmington and keep the Cape Fear River open to Confederate blockade runners in late 1864 and early 1865. After the fall of Fort Fisher in January 1865, the First Battalion was ordered to join the army of Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston in a last-ditch effort to stop Union General William T. Sherman's march across North Carolina. At the Battle of Bentonville (Johnston County, North Carolina), fought 19-21 March 1865, D.D. was seriously wounded and left on the battlefield when the Confederates withdrew; however, as his son Duncan D. McColl, Jr., wrote in a biographical sketch of his father, “After laying exposed upon the battle field for hours, he was finally given medical aid and
placed in a hospital where he finally recovered sufficiently to be able to return to the home of his parents in North Carolina." D.D. returned to Bennettsville (South Carolina) after his recovery and worked again as assistant to Peter McColl, who continued to serve as clerk of court until his death. During this period, he decided to become an attorney and studied law, perhaps with the guidance of his great uncle, who although not an attorney, was well-versed in legal forms and judicial rules. On 9 May 1866 D.D. was admitted to the bar. Shortly thereafter, he was appointed a magistrate, and in 1872 he was chosen as solicitor for the Fourth Judicial Circuit. When his term expired, he returned to private practice. After he became president of the Bank of Marlboro in 1886, he retired from the active practice of law and devoted his energies to his business enterprises, the welfare of Bennettsville, and his family.

On 8 September 1870, D.D. married Nellie Deborah Thomas (1846-1917), the daughter of the local Baptist minister, the Reverend John Alexander William Thomas (1822-1896) and his wife Margaret Spears (1824-1895). D.D. and Nellie Thomas McColl were the parents of seven children. One daughter, Nellie Evans McColl (1875-1876), died in infancy. All of the McColl children who lived to maturity, with the exception of Margaret Pearl McColl (1871-1936), who married the Reverend Bunyan McLeod (1879-1950), a Presbyterian minister, in 1903, had children and, later, grandchildren. Alexandria [Alexa] McColl (1872-1946), married Hezekiah Wyndol Carroll (1866-1940), a Bennettsville jeweler, in 1892, two years after she graduated from Mary Baldwin Seminary in Virginia, and presented her parents with their first grandchild, Alexander Thomas Carroll (1894-1952). In the years that followed, four more sons and five daughters were born to the Carrolls: Nell McColl Carroll (1895-1981), Duncan McColl Carroll (1897-1944), Hezekiah Wyndol Carroll, Jr. (1899-1978), Dorothy Carroll (1900-1903), Evan Alexa Carroll (1904-1968), John Durham Carroll
(1905-1909), David Donald Carroll (1907-2001), Margaret Pearl Carroll (1908-1951), and Lydia Wise Carroll (1911-1959). Hugh Leon McColl (1874-1931) married Gabrielle Palmer Drake in 1901, a year after she graduated from Converse College, and they were the parents of Marjorie Alexa McColl (1902-1992), Hugh Leon McColl (1905-1994), and Gabrielle Palmer McColl (1911-2009). Duncan Donald McColl, Jr. (1877-1930), married Henriette Sheppard (1884-1958) in 1909, and they were the parents of Helen Wallace McColl (1910-1997), Eleanor Thomas McColl (1913-1984), Frances Maxwell McColl (1915-1982), and Duncan Donald McColl III (1918-2002). Nellora (1878-1937) married Ernest Henry Pringle (1881-1955) of Charleston in 1906, and they were the parents of Mary Ford Pringle (1907-1993), twin daughters Eleanor Pringle (1910-2004) and Dorothy Duncan Pringle (1910-2000), Clara Margaretta Pringle (1912-2000), Ernest Henry Pringle, Jr. (1914-1938), and McColl Pringle (1915-2003). David Kenneth McColl (1883-1952) married Katherine Monroe Newton (1890-1963) in 1911, and they were the parents of Eleanor Katherine McColl (1913-1941), Mary Deborah McColl (1917-1991), Alexa Thomas McColl (1919-2011), and Nancy Margaret McColl (b. 1926). All of the grandchildren appear in the collection, many as writers or recipients of letters, or in the genealogical files of the various family units.

The family letters of Rev John Alexander William Thomas (1822-1896), father of Nellie Thomas McColl, written while he served in the Confederate army, provide an important narrative of the experiences of a Baptist minister who was elected captain of his company on 1 January 1862 and who subsequently led his men both in battle and in religious services in camp until he was paroled at Greensboro (North Carolina), along with his surviving soldiers, on 1 May 1865. Captain Thomas regularly wrote letters home to his wife and children and at some point, probably in the 1880s or 1890s, when he was involved in collecting historical information that was used in a book...
published posthumously by his son W.E. Thomas, he recorded his life’s story through his surrender. Subsequently, the manuscript was typed and totals fifty-nine pages. A copy is filed in the McColl papers as the “Autobiography of J.A.W. Thomas.” Captain Thomas’s letters to his wife, along with other family letters, were transcribed, edited and annotated by Dr. Hurley, and a copy of the sixty-nine page typescript is also with the McColl papers. Titled “The Thomas Family’s Civil War: Correspondence of the J.A.W. Thomas Family of Marlboro County, South Carolina,” this typescript includes all the extant Thomas correspondence in the donation except for two pre-war and two post-war letters. Of the twenty-four letters written from 1861 to 1865, ten were from Captain Thomas to Margaret Spears Thomas (1824-1895), his wife, and, with one exception, all of those were dated in 1862 while Thomas was stationed on Morris Island (South Carolina). He also wrote three letters to one or more of his children. Only one letter - written by Lt. W.D. Cook ( -1864), an officer in his company from Williamsburg District (South Carolina), dated 29 September 1864, detailing life during the siege of Petersburg (Virginia) - was addressed to Captain Thomas. Carey Thomas, Captain Thomas’s son, sent six of the letters to his sister Nellie, and four were written to Nellie by female cousins. One undated and unsigned letter, addressed to Nellie, was written by one of her younger siblings.

The men who joined Captain Thomas’s company, known at first as the “Thomas Guards” and then as Company F, Twenty-first South Carolina Infantry, were formally enrolled on Christmas day 1861 in Bennettsville (South Carolina). Although initially ordered to Charleston, the company was redirected to Georgetown (South Carolina) and from there, in a letter dated 19 January 1862, Thomas informed his wife of illness, death and desertion among his men, “Since I last wrote I have had a good deal to trouble me.” One of his men, William Polston, who had been ill, “died Saturday night at
the hospital in town of pneumonia & we buried him in the Georgetown 'field of rest.'” Another soldier was also suffering from the same illness, and “Besides these five of our men have run off & left us without consent,” he added. Other soldiers were dissatisfied because they considered Georgetown (South Carolina) unhealthy, but Captain Thomas did “not believe that it is more sickly here at this season of the year than where we live.” Captain Thomas was pleased, he informed his wife, with the “singing & prayer in different parts of the camp nearly every night.” He also found “here a wide field for usefulness & think that my position as an officer will give me an influence that I might not otherwise enjoy.” He also wanted to see his wife and family, he wrote, and the only thing that kept him in the army was “a conscientious desire to do my duty to the country & to God....”

Another of his men had died, Thomas wrote Margaret, on 9 March 1862, from Camp Manigault, near Georgetown (South Carolina). “[H]is name was Tarte [William J. Tart], lived in the Beaverdam neighborhood[,]... took measles...[and] died of pleuropneumonia,” he continued. He had preached that morning to a “large & attentive congregation,” even though he was “still unwell.” Much of the letter he devoted to his concern for his son Carey Judson Thomas (1845-1923), who had joined Company G, Eighth Regiment, South Carolina Infantry, on 13 April 1861 when he was only sixteen years old. His father approved of his son’s decision at the time and had written, in a letter to Carey, dated 17 April 1861, “Remember that you are Carolinians, that you are from Marlboro [and] The eyes of the world are upon you, and in your hands the destiny of your beloved country is confided.” Almost a year later, and within a month of the end of Carey’s one-year enlistment, Captain Thomas confided to his wife, “I regretted that Carey had taken the course he had at first. But after more thought I can not see how otherwise he could have done when so many of his comrades went in. And indeed the time has come when there is very little chance for any body
to keep out of the army.” Even though Carey’s one-year term of military service ended on 13 April 1862, he remained with his regiment in Virginia until 13 July 1862 when he was discharged for being under the age of eighteen.

J.A.W. Thomas devoted twenty-one pages of his “Autobiography” to his Civil War service and provides a chronological narrative that details his duties and locations throughout the war. Because the preserved letters from Thomas are scattered over his four years of service and represent only a fraction of the total number he wrote while with the army, his recollections, although perhaps colored by the passage of time, are invaluable in reconstructing his war service. His first duty station was Georgetown (South Carolina), where his company and the rest of the Twenty-first Regiment mastered the basic elements of drill and maneuvers. After three months there, the regiment was ordered to Charleston where it camped on Line Street “for a week or two,” then moved about the area until 20 May 1862 when the men were transported to Morris Island (South Carolina), across the harbor from Charleston, where, Captain Thomas wrote, “we were in sight of the [Federal] blockading fleet, of [Fort] Sumter, Sul[l]ivans Island, James Island & the city.” Thomas remembered that for more than a year “the service was light” and the men spent their days drilling “and in building Battery Wagner & other smaller works on the Island.” But on the morning of 10 July 1863, Federal troops, commanded by General Quincy A. Gillmore, landed on the southern end of Morris Island, under the covering fire of “Forty guns on Folly Island, eight or ten gun boats at sea...and several barges with their guns... pouring into...” the Confederate defenders. Captain Thomas rushed his company to the point of attack where, from a “spot... perfectly open, [with] nothing but a little grass and stunted gaul bushes about knee high,” his “men lay down and loaded, rose to their knees and fired, some of them fifty rounds,” he recalled. “Never during the war did I get into what
seemed to me a hotter place,” he continued. “In the midst of it[,] as I stood in front of my command...[,] I felt a sensation upon the shoulder blade and on the inner side of the left arm with a blow which slightly staggered, but did not knock me down,” he recorded. He had been struck by a minie ball that had grazed his shoulder and then glanced off his left arm “without breaking the skin.” Able to fall back with his men to the safety of Battery Wagner, Captain Thomas was sent over to Charleston that evening, along with other wounded soldiers, where his wound was dressed and he was granted a thirty-day furlough to allow him to recover at home.

When Captain Thomas returned to his command about the middle of August 1863, he learned that during his absence the enemy had made “two or three fierce assaults... upon the works and large numbers of the assaulting party [were] killed and buried in the sand near the beach....” The most notable of the attacks occurred on 18 July 1863 when Colonel Robert Gould Shaw (1837-1863) of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry led his regiment of African-American soldiers in the front line of an attack on Fort Wagner that, although it failed to capture the objective, created the heroic story that was popularized in the 1989 film *Glory*. Captain Thomas, on his return, was placed in charge of a large contingent of the Twenty-first Regiment that had been ordered to garrison Fort Wagner. By this time, the Federals had abandoned the idea of another direct assault on the fort and, instead, besieged the position, continuing to shell Fort Wagner with heavy artillery while slowly advancing their trenches toward the objective. Captain Thomas recalled those “terrible days at Wagner” in his “Autobiography.” “The weather was hot, the enemy drawing nearer on land, the gunboats firing their 11 and 16 in. shells at short intervals..., the water was intolerable, the food no better, the sickening stench from the dead over whom the light sands had been once thrown but now blown off by the winds, or torn away by the shell[s] which fell by the thousand[s] within [the fort] and
all around our feet..." After a week in the fort, Captain Thomas and his men were replaced by another regiment and, before they were scheduled to return, the Confederates, on 7 September 1863, abandoned the fort. "All had silently gone out in the darkness, and the fort was deserted when the invaders entered," Thomas noted.

After Morris Island was abandoned, the Twenty-first South Carolina Infantry was quartered on James Island, near Secessionville (Charleston County, South Carolina), from September 1863 until April 1864, "without being engaged in any other fighting," Thomas observed. The regiment, along with the Seventh Battalion, Eleventh, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-seventh South Carolina regiments, was in General Johnson Hagood’s brigade and in late April 1864, was ordered to Virginia, via Wilmington (North Carolina). Hagood’s Brigade detrained near Petersburg (Virginia), and was ordered to march to Port Walthall Junction (Chesterfield County, Virginia) to meet a Federal army, commanded by Major-General Benjamin Butler, that threatened to cut the Richmond & Petersburg Railroad near Bermuda Hundred. On 6 May 1864, the men of Hagood’s Brigade fended off several advances by a large Federal force. The next day, the contending troops battled over control of the railroad at Port Walthall Junction, in a fight that resulted in heavy losses for the Twenty-first South Carolina Infantry. Colonel Robert F. Graham, the regiment’s commander was wounded and Lieutenant Colonel Alonzo T. Dargan (1839-1864) was killed in action. Captain Thomas was also wounded, for the second time, when the bone in his left forearm was shattered by a bullet. He walked almost a mile before he found an ambulance but, just as he started to climb aboard, a shell struck nearby, injuring the mules, so he walked on until, as he related in his "Autobiography," he "reached a surgeon, who at once sent me to Petersburg, where I fortunately was placed in [the] charge of Dr. [Francis Peyre] Porcher of Charleston." He was admitted to the South Carolina
Hospital in Petersburg on 7 May, where “the Surgeons administered chloroform and cut out the ball which had lodged between the bones.” He remained in the hospital, slowly recovering from his injury, until 5 June, when he was granted a thirty-day furlough. F. Peyre Porcher was one of the three surgeons at the South Carolina Hospital who had signed a certificate of disability for Captain Thomas on 28 May. During his convalescence, which extended into October, he remained at home. William D. Cook (circa 1830-1865), a lieutenant in Captain Thomas’s company, had also been wounded during the fight at Walthall Junction and both men had been hospitalized together in Virginia. Lieutenant Cook recovered from his injury more quickly than had Captain Thomas and, by 29 September 1864, he was back with the Twenty-first Regiment “In Trenches,” at Petersburg, Virginia. He reported, as he had promised Thomas he would, on conditions in the regiment. “I reached the Brigade on Monday morning [26 September 1864], found those present in the Regiment in good health and fine spirits.... The same day I arrived I attended a review of our division, saw several of the ‘Big’ Officers. The most conspicuous and prominent of them all was Gen. Lee. Looking in fine health and seemed well pleased with the appearance of our division.” Captain Thomas rejoined his men in late October 1864, encamped north of the James River, where they were “in comparatively comfortable quarters,” but still working on the entrenchments on the extended Petersburg defensive line.

By the middle of December 1864, the long-anticipated Federal campaign aimed at Wilmington (North Carolina), and Fort Fisher, which protected the city, had begun. Union transport ships carried 6,500 soldiers south at the same time that Union warships arrived off the coast of North Carolina. General Robert E. Lee dispatched General Robert F. Hoke’s Division, including Hagood’s Brigade, to Wilmington to help defend that city. Captain Thomas’s company boarded a train in Richmond on 20 December 1864 and
arrived in Wilmington on Christmas night. The initial attack on Fort Fisher, albeit unsuccessful, had taken place on Christmas eve. The men of the Twenty-first South Carolina Infantry immediately embarked from Wilmington by steamer and landed at Sugar Loaf, on the Cape Fear River about four miles north of Fort Fisher. The Sugar Loaf line was a defensive position manned by Confederates from Hoke’s Division, including the men of the Twenty-first South Carolina Infantry, who had been rushed from Virginia to help defend Wilmington. Captain Thomas recalled that his regiment had marched down to Fort Fisher where they remained several days before returning to Wilmington where the troops “went into camp a mile or two out.” He also remembered that due to the “cold and exposure” and the food, “Oysters and vegetables,” he fell ill and was unable to join his company “when on 15th January 65, the command started in great haste upon a forced march to Fisher…” Instead, he “had to be marched into the Hospital, and was thus saved from capture, possibly death” when Fort Fisher was captured by the Federals after a bloody struggle that ended with the fort’s surrender about 10:00 p.m. the night of 15 January 1865. The soldiers of the Twenty-first Regiment had been transported to Battery Buchanan, a fortification south of Fort Fisher, before dawn the day of the attack, but only part of the force, perhaps no more than 350, made it into the fort that afternoon. Captain Thomas remarked that “of the 26 men of my command [Company F] that entered Fisher [and were captured] and carried North[,] 10 only lived to return to their homes after the war closed.” One of those who did not return was Thomas’s friend Lieutenant William D. Cook. Cook was twice wounded in the fighting at Fort Fisher. His left leg was fractured and he was shot in the left shoulder. He, along with other prisoners of war, was loaded aboard a Union ship and transported to the prison at Point Lookout (Maryland), where his left leg was amputated and his other wound treated, but he died there on 29 April 1865 and was interred in the prisoners’ burying
When Captain Thomas was discharged from the hospital after three weeks, he rejoined the "remnant of the regiment, numbering less than fifty men who had come in from home and the Hospitals since the fall of Fisher, ...at Fort Anderson... fifteen miles] below Wilmington on the South side of the river." General Hagood ordered his troops out of Fort Anderson in the face of an advance by Federal troops under the command of Major General Jacob D. Cox, and the Confederates retreated northward to a defensive position along Town Creek. There, Captain Thomas, recalled, "it fell to my lot as the senior officer present of the 21st & 25th S.C.V's to command the skirmish line, consisting of the remnants of these two regiments." The skirmish line "was a mile long," but manned by only 140 soldiers. Captain Thomas had been ordered by General Hagood to "hold the enemy in check, gradually giving back as they advanced." By late afternoon of 20 February 1865, Thomas's skirmishers had fallen back about a mile to a position occupied by the Twenty-seventh South Carolina Infantry and a North Carolina battery with "two or three small pieces of artillery." The enemy advanced through a thick swamp and attacked the flank of the Confederate position about sunset, overwhelming the two South Carolina regiments and capturing 350 men and the artillery pieces. When the line collapsed and the Federal troops rushed forward, Thomas jumped into a "swampy... thicket... in rear of where" he stood "and called to the men about me to follow." The small group rushed through the "bushes, briars, mud and water" but learned when they found the road on the other side of the swamp that the Federals were between their position and Wilmington. During the next few days, however, Thomas managed to evade capture and eventually rejoined the few men who remained in the field from his regiment, and near Kinston (Lenoir County, North Carolina), between 7 and 10 March 1865, Captain Thomas was involved in the engagement at Wyse Fork. Thomas
remembered that “after a three days skirmish in which we thought we were having the best of it, we were withdrawn up the road through Goldsboro and to Smithfield” and eventually reached Bentonville (Johnston County, North Carolina) “where we were joined by Joe Johns[ton] with a part of his command, and fought Sherman for three days.” Thomas remembered on “the afternoon of the first day [19 March 1865] we heard the most thundering musketry that I... had heard during the whole war. And for the two first days the advantage seemed to be with the Confederates.” On 21 March 1865, the Confederate army was forced to retreat to Smithfield (North Carolina), where Thomas camped for about two weeks, before finally marching northward through Raleigh and Greensboro to a camp near High Point (North Carolina) where Hagood’s Brigade remained while negotiations between Generals Sherman and Johnston about surrender continued through much of April. After the generals signed the agreements of 26 April 1865 and news had reached their camp “that all was over, our cause lost, and the surrender complete,” Thomas “saw strong men unused to tears, weep and sob as if their hearts were broken.” A few days later the brigade’s field officers went to High Point “and came back bearing our paroles,” Thomas wrote. “Twenty-five was enough for the 21st Regiment.” Thomas put his parole, dated 1 May 1865, in his pocket, “brought it home, laid it away, and to this day it is the only paper that a United States officer ever signed for me - no oath, no pardon, nothing but that parole.”

While his father ended his Confederate service in North Carolina resisting General Sherman’s march northward, Carey J. Thomas remained in South Carolina, except for his time in the Eighth South Carolina Infantry in Virginia from May 1861 until July 1862. After he returned home to Bennettsville (South Carolina), probably during the late summer of 1862, his father, in a letter written 25 November 1862, assumed: “You have enrolled your name in the militia I suppose.” And he reminded his son, “if you do your duty you may
do much good at home.” Carey, however, did not long remain at home. He joined Company A of the Battalion of State Cadets on 10 July 1863 in Charleston, where he had likely enrolled at The Citadel. On his company muster roll, dated 1 September 1863, a notation indicated that he “transferred to Arsenal Academy [in Columbia, South Carolina] for duty at that post” on 16 August 1863. By 15 January 1864, he was back in Charleston at The Citadel. He wrote his sister Nellie on that date with news of his activities since he had returned to school from a furlough home. “Yesterday Maj. White reported me for drawing potatoes up [to] my window. I don’t care a cent.... I believe we would perish if we depended on what we get in the Mess Hall.” Carey probably continued his studies at The Citadel during 1864, but by April 1865, he was in Spartanburg (South Carolina), as a member, once again, of the Arsenal Guards. From that town on 10 April 1865, he wrote Nellie a brief letter about his efforts to secure a furlough. He also mentioned that the Arsenal Guards were “to go... [to Greenville, South Carolina] to await the meeting of the Legislature.” One final, undated fragment of a letter, pages 5-6, also written from Carey to Nellie, survives in the collection. Probably written in early June 1865, after he had been home for a month, Carey mentioned the deaths of two relatives that occurred in May, one on the 29th, and also described the losses that friends and relatives had suffered when Federal troops swept through Bennettsville and Marlboro District (South Carolina) in early March 1865. “Grandpa and Ed lost all their horses [and] Douglas’ Store, Hanigans store, the post office, and Drs. David and Wallace’s shops were burned,” he informed Nellie. Apparently Carey visited Nellie in Newberry (South Carolina) where she had taught in a private family for almost a year. “I got home the next Sunday evening after I left you,” he wrote. “I took my time I had no trouble at all, everybody was kind to me. I slept in a feather bed every night.”
Another small group of Civil War letters was also included with the donation. Seven letters written by Barnwell Williamson Palmer (1829-1864) between 5 May and 14 June 1864, chronicle his experiences as captain of Company A, Twenty-seventh Regiment, South Carolina Infantry, during the early stages of the Bermuda Hundred Campaign in Virginia. These letters, with some additional manuscript material, were apparently inherited by Captain Palmer’s granddaughter, Gabrielle Palmer Drake (1882-1964), who married Hugh Leon McColl I (1874-1931). Barnwell W. Palmer was born in Beaufort (South Carolina), and was a descendent of Colonel John Palmer who had been killed during the Saint Augustine (Florida), expedition of 1740. Barnwell Palmer briefly attended The Citadel and, in 1855, married Henrietta Lewis Joye (1833-1871), in Charleston. Before the Civil War began Palmer was active in the state militia and served as captain of the Moultrie Guards, a local unit that had traditionally attracted the sons of prominent Charlestonians. In August and September 1861 Captain B.W. Palmer’s Company, of the First Regiment of Rifles, South Carolina Militia, served ten days on active duty and, by the spring of 1862, Palmer and many of the men from his company, which had been disbanded, enlisted in other organizations. Barnwell Palmer joined Company D, the Calhoun Guards (later Company E) of the First Battalion, South Carolina Infantry. Also known as the Charleston Battalion, this unit consisted of seven companies, all from Charleston. Palmer enlisted for twelve months in state service on 17 February 1862 and was elected First Lieutenant the same day. Commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Peter C. Gaillard (1812-1889), a graduate of West Point, class of 1835, the battalion entered Confederate service on 24 March 1862, was stationed near Charleston, and was engaged in the battles of Secessionville (Charleston County, South Carolina) in June 1862 and Battery Wagner in July 1863. On 30 September 1863 the First Battalion of South Carolina Infantry and the First Battalion of South Carolina Sharp
Shooters were combined and the regiment thus formed was designated the Twenty-seventh South Carolina Infantry and placed in General Johnson Hagood's brigade. During the fall and winter of 1863-1864, Lieutenant Palmer was stationed with his regiment near Charleston. In late April 1864, however, Hagood's men were ordered to Wilmington (North Carolina), where Captain Palmer, who had been promoted on 18 April 1864, began a letter to his wife, affectionately addressing her as "Hennie." Writing on 5 May 1864, Barnwell informed his wife, "We have received orders to hasten on to Fredericksburg... as fast as possible" to meet the Federals who "are marching down the plank road very rapidly...." Although uncertain about the future, Barnwell assured Hennie that "I am satisfied with whatever comes[,] trusting in God above & knowing that he rules the armies of heaven & the nations of the earth." On 8 May 1864 he continued the letter from "near Petersburg" with details about the events of the previous three days. His regiment had arrived in Petersburg early in the morning of 7 May 1864, marched north six miles to Walthall Station (Chesterfield County, Virginia), and after a short rest, engaged in a brief skirmish, followed in the afternoon by "a rather severe battle, lasting about three or three and a half hours...." During the engagement, Barnwell wrote, "My company was exposed to a cross fire for nearly an hour, all alone & without a man of any other corps within 75 yards, having been left by the Regiment without my knowing it, but we went in alone & came out covered with glory. I lost one man killed here & one wounded badly and another with a concussion...." Later, a second soldier from his company was killed and another man wounded.

When Barnwell wrote Hennie on 22 May 1864, he was on detached duty, with his company, on the James River in Virginia, where he was in charge of constructing a two-gun battery. This battery anchored the north end of the Howlett Line, a series of artillery batteries and trenches, which ran across the Bermuda Hundred Peninsula and effectively contained General
Benjamin F. Butler’s Federals on its southern end. Captain Palmer was correct when he claimed, “We have the Yanks here in a corner between the James & Appomattox rivers with our lines extending from one river to the other.” Building the battery, which contained “two 30-pound parrott guns commanding the river,” had proven to be a challenge for Palmer. “I have had great trouble in getting any guns in position & fixing the battery for action…. The engineers here know but little about sand batteries & I have to arrange everything myself for the protection of men & guns.” In his next letter, written 25 May 1864 and headed “James River Battery Howlett’s Farm,” Barnwell recounted, briefly, the engagement at Walthall Junction on 7 May 1864 and added, “on the 14, 15, & 16 we were fighting nearly all the time or skirmishing very heavily…. We were at times in the thickest & had many officers & men killed & wounded[,] but thank God I escaped unhurt.” From 12 to 16 May 1864, the Confederate army engaged General Butler’s Federals in a series of clashes known as the Battle of Proctor’s Creek, or Drewry’s Bluff (Chesterfield County, Virginia), in which, according to Barnwell, “we wound up with a ground attack on the whole line [and] completely drove from the field the entire hosts of Butler....” Barnwell also explained his current responsibilities to Hennie: “I now have charge of a battery on the James River. The monitors [Federal gunboats] have been shelling us this morning. They are not quite a mile from our works. We have to work almost entirely at night superintending the working parties…. We expect to mount some very heavy guns in a few days to drive... [the monitors] off.... my guns 30pds. parrots are too light for the monitors.” General Hagood, in his Memoirs of the War of Secession, edited by U.R. Brooks and published in 1910, more than a decade after Hagood’s death, provides background for Captain Palmer’s assignment. Skirmishers from his brigade “seized... the position at Howlett’s House... after dark” on 17 June 1864, Hagood recounted, and “the two 20 [pound] Parrots captured by
Hagood’s brigade at Drury’s Bluff were here put in position and manned by Palmer’s company, Twenty-seventh South Carolina, supported by infantry from another brigade.”

Barnwell, in his next letter to his wife, written 3 June 1864 from “River Battery,” informed Hennie that “I expect to leave tonight for the Regt. & the Brigade....” The previous night, he wrote, he had failed to get “my guns out of their chambers” even though he had struggled until three o’clock before giving up the effort. The decision had been made “to abandon for the time this point[,] and the elegant works that have been put up are left without ever having had a gun mounted in them,” he lamented, “but the Yanks are pretty well played out here....” General Lee’s army needed additional troops to use in defending Richmond from the threat posed by General U.S. Grant’s Army of the Potomac and, as Barnwell mentioned, “We have sent one division from here to Lee....” Hoke’s division, including Hagood’s brigade, had marched for Cold Harbor on 31 May 1864. Barnwell also informed his wife of the deaths of two South Carolina colonels on 2 June 1864. “[P]oor Coln. Keitt & Coln. Dantzler have been killed[,] the former with Lee & the latter yesterday in a charge from our side upon their lines. Dantzler was a very gallant man but rash & actually gave away his life without any occasion.” Orangeburg District (South Carolina) native Colonel Olin M. Dantzler (circa 1826-1864) led his regiment, the Twenty-second South Carolina Infantry, in an attack on the Federal line, very near Captain Palmer’s location on the Howlett Line, and was killed when an artillery regiment fired canister shot at the advancing Confederates from Redoubt Dutton. Colonel Laurence M. Keitt (1824-1864), also of Orangeburg District (South Carolina), was mortally wounded at Cold Harbor (Hanover County, Virginia), leading his men of the Twentieth South Carolina Infantry in an attack against entrenched Federal troops. On 13 June 1864, ten days after Captain Palmer left the Howlett battery, General P.G.T. Beauregard issued an order naming that battery in
honor of Colonel Dantzler. On 4 June 1864 Barnwell added a postscript to his letter, while on his way to join his brigade, informing Hennie that the reports from the engagement at Cold Harbor “are very good & I thank God.”

In his next letter, headed “In the Field Lees Army” and dated 10 June 1864, Barnwell recounted his march with his company to join his regiment which was in the line of battle at Cold Harbor. When he and his men arrived at the front, they “found to our infinite delight that the front lines were so full as not to allow us to enter, there being several others in the same fix & we now have ten companies from our Brigade who cannot be assigned & remain in the rear but near enough for Minnie Balls & shells to pass over us nearly all the time.” Captain Palmer was, however, expected to take his turn on the picket line. “I went out on Tuesday night & returned on Wednesday,” he recounted. “The lines are very near [to each other] and shouting is going on continuously & not a day passes without some one or more are killed or wounded.” Barnwell added a postscript to his letter in which he assured Hennie that, no matter the difficulties he faced on the battlefield, “I do not complain.” The greatest trial he “had borne for over three years, [was] the separation from my family and all save liberty that makes life dear....”

Barnwell next wrote Hennie on 14 June 1864 from “near Malvern Hill” [Henrico County, Virginia] where he and men of the regiment were resting “after marching twenty to twenty-five miles” since the previous day. The reason for the rapid march, Barnwell explained, was the discovery that “the Yankees have evacuated their works in front of us at Cold Harbour & the natural consequence was that we must also change position....” General Grant had been unable to defeat General Lee in open battle as the two opposing armies had battled from the Wilderness to Cold Harbor during May 1864. The Union commander determined to attack Petersburg, capture that important rail center, and deprive Lee’s army, defending Richmond to the north, of essential supplies and, thereby, force Lee to abandon Virginia’s
capital. General Beauregard, in charge of Petersburg’s defenses, ordered Hoke’s division southward from the lines at Cold Harbor to bolster the lines east of Petersburg. Hagood’s brigade arrived by train in Petersburg during the early evening of 15 June, after the initial Federal attack had been successful in overrunning the outer defensive line. He immediately marched his men out of the city and, after encountering the first Union skirmishers, had his soldiers dig entrenchments along Harrison Creek, with his left secured on the Appomattox River. In his memoirs, General Hagood described the events that followed: “The next morning, the 16th June, was the anniversary of the battle of Secessionville, and the first shell fired by the enemy in the gloaming, and when it was yet entirely too dark to know more than the general direction in which to aim it, killed Captains [J. Ward] Hopkins and [Barnwell W.] Palmer and Lieutenant [George Brown] Gelling, of the Twenty-seventh regiment, who had all served with distinction in that battle....” At the bottom of Barnwell’s letter of 14 June, Hennie wrote: “The last letter written by my dear Husband. He has gone to a better world, hard to realize that I will never see [him] again... Comfort me Lord.”

Two letters in the collection, dated in July 1867, document Henrietta Palmer’s efforts to locate her husband’s grave in order to mark it in an appropriate way. George W. Alexander (1832-1901), who had served as a sergeant in Barnwell Palmer’s company and was clearly a good friend, wrote to two men he had known in Petersburg, Virginia, during the war to enlist their aid in discovering what he could about the condition of Barnwell’s burial site. David G. Potts, treasurer of the Petersburg Railroad Company, replied to a letter of enquiry from Alexander, in a letter of 26 July 1867, with the information “that your friend Capt. B.W. Palmer was buried in Blandford Cemetery 16th June 1864. The name is extinct on the board, but the record shows the location of the grave.” He also explained that the “graves of all the Confederate Soldiers were removed last spring by our ‘Ladies Memorial
Association,’ and if they can procure means, they propose to beautify, and
adorn the grounds, suitable to memory of those who fell in our ‘lost cause.’”

Another Petersburg correspondent, David Steel, M.D., who had served as
an assistant surgeon in the Army of Northern Virginia, also replied to a letter
from George Alexander. He wrote, on 27 July 1867, that “the Keeper of
Blandford Cemetery” had informed him “that Capt. Palmer’s grave has not
been disturbed, and can be designated at any time his friends desire to do
so.” Captain Palmer’s friends did honor his memory with a marker, but it was
placed within the Joye family plot in Magnolia Cemetery in Charleston where
two of Barnwell’s sons and his wife, Hennie, were buried. The marker bears
Barnwell’s birth and death dates, his rank, and service in the “Calhoun
Guard, Co A. 27th Regmt, SC Vols. Hagood’s Brigade,’ and the words “This
tablet is dedicated to his memory by his surviving comrades.”

Few family letters survive in the McColl papers from the time of the end of
the Civil War until the beginning of the twentieth century; however, other
types of material are present. A dozen photographs preserved in the family’s
albums date from the second half of the nineteenth century. D.D. McColl’s
business ledger, with entries for 1869-1878, provides details about the
period when he established his position as one of the leaders of the
Bennettsville Bar, and also solidified his financial standing in the community.
He documented the numerous loans he made to local merchants and
farmers and the bonds and mortgages that he held from many of the same
people. Cancelled stock certificates, 235 in number, for shares issued by the
Bank of Marlboro beginning on 9 September 1886 and continuing through
21 November 1934 are also included. On each certificate are the name of
the purchaser, the number of shares acquired, and typically the date of
cancellation, or other disposition of the shares. One item in the collection, a
ledger labeled on the spine “Deposit Ledger No. 3, Bank of Marlboro”
provides a detailed record of daily deposits and withdrawals for the period
18 August 1902-31 October 1903 and lists by name all accounts, both active and inactive, held by the bank.

Starting around 1900, correspondence, both family and business, comprises the largest component of the McColl papers. The propensity of the McColls to preserve their courtship letters contributes to the proliferation of letters, notes, and cards in the family archive. Nellie Evans Thomas saved the letters that David Duncan McColl wrote her during their courtship in 1870. Although the original letters are not in the collection, a photocopy of the book *Darling*, privately printed for the family, is present. While Nellie was teaching school in Laurinburg (North Carolina), D.D. McColl wrote her eleven letters, from 13 February until 26 June 1870, expressing his love for her and, in his letter dated 2 April 1870, wrote of his anticipation of their wedding day. “Oh! that the time was at hand for the enactment of our little drama in life!” He signed the letter, “For a long time, Your devoted lover, D.D. McColl.” He also wrote about his visits to the home of Nellie’s parents, conversations he had with friends, and articles, magazines and books he had read. In his letter of 26 June 1870, he noted that several chapters of *The Mystery of Edwin Drood* by Charles Dickens had been published in the “June number of the Eclectic,” which he had just seen. He agreed with Nellie’s “high estimation” of Dickens. The last book “will, no doubt, meet with greater success, than it would otherwise obtain, from the fact that Dickens will write no more.” Nellie returned home in the summer and the couple married in Bennettsville (South Carolina) on 8 September 1870.

Among the family letters preserved in the McColl papers are the courtship letters of two of the sons of D.D. and Nellie McColl: Hugh L. and D.D., Jr., and of a grandson, Hugh L.II. Although similar letters are often saved, it is unusual for the courtship letters of three generations of one family to be included in a single collection. And it is also rare to have the letters of both correspondents extant for the entire period of their courtship, from July 1900
until their marriage in November 1901, as is the case with Hugh McColl and his future wife, Gabrielle Drake. The courtship letters of D.D. McColl, Jr., begin on 26 January 1904 when he wrote “My dear Miss Rhett” and repeated “the declaration that I made yesterday, that I love you with the most absolute devotion of which I am capable,” and continue until he and Henriette Sheppard were married in November 1909. Only the courtship letters of D.D. McColl, Jr., survive in this collection; however, letters from both husband and wife, when one spouse was away from the other, are included in the family correspondence of both brothers. When Hugh McColl II wrote his first letter to Frances Carroll on 16 September 1927, she had just returned to Winthrop College in Rock Hill (South Carolina), for her senior year, after spending the summer in Bennettsville. Hugh confessed that “Mine is indeed an almost hopeless case,” but professed his love for her, claiming, “this is the hundredth time I’ve proposed etc.,” and declared, “may be the future will hold some happiness in store for us.” The letters continue during Fran’s final year in college, and after she moved to New York City in September 1928. After a year in the city, she returned to Bennettsville where she and Hugh McColl II were married 14 November 1929.

All three sets of letters, although primarily written to express personal feelings and arrange plans for the future, also reveal important details about family and society in South Carolina. Because the McColls were also involved with banking and other business enterprises, and both D.D. McColl, Sr. and Jr., were attorneys, their correspondence, even the courtship letters, often provide insights into South Carolina’s economic and political culture. The three published volumes of correspondence - *Darling, Dearest Hugh*, and *Dearest Fran* - make a significant proportion of the McColl correspondence accessible to a large audience of readers. There remain, however, among the unpublished material, many letters, manuscripts, essays, and genealogical charts of interest to researchers.
Hugh McColl traveled to Denver (Colorado), in July 1903, apparently on business connected with the Bank of Marlboro and, in his frequent letters to Gabrielle, transcribed and edited by Dr. Hurley, described his experiences on the trains, as well as his observations of the towns and countryside he passed through. Hugh began his trip in Asheville (North Carolina), after he had settled his wife and infant daughter, Marjorie Alexa, in a boarding house in nearby Hendersonville (North Carolina). In a letter from Louisville (Kentucky), dated 10 July, Hugh informed Gabrielle, “I have been riding around here on the street cars some and walking about too” while waiting on the next train. “This is the greatest whiskey town in the whole of Ky.,” he observed. “There are hundreds of large wholesale dealers, to say nothing of the retail trade that are everywhere.” He also joked, “Ky. is noted for its ‘fast women and beautiful horses’ or beautiful women and fast horses, but I have not seen any of either.” Gabrielle also wrote frequent letters to Hugh, all sent in care of the First National Bank in Denver. In her first, dated 10 July 1903, she assured Hugh, “I am going to enjoy my stay here ever so much, I am sure and of course I shall do my best to keep all harm from our babe.” Hugh spent 11 July 1903 in St. Louis and, in a letter dated the same day, described the city. “St. Louis is a large place, reminds me of N.Y. some - large tall buildings and lots of people.” He “went out to the base ball this aft[ernoon] and saw a game between St. Louis & Phila[delphia.] St. Louis won.”

After a long ride across the Kansas prairie, Hugh arrived in Denver on 13 July 1903 and promptly wrote a letter to Gabrielle. “You have no idea of the amount of damage done in Kansas by the recent flood, for... miles you can see riding on the train, bridges and small farm houses washed away, and in Kansas City it must have been awful.” Hugh observed that “there are few Negroes out here, all the hotel help seems to be white,” but he did note, “I was eating my supper in the dining car yesterday and there was a Negro
man in there eating too.” In his next letter, written on 14 July 1903, Hugh mentioned that he had stopped by the First National Bank where he found a letter from Gabrielle; however, he had been informed that the banker he wanted to meet would be away for three weeks. Hugh also received a letter from his father while in Denver. D.D. McColl, Sr., discussed a loan he was considering making, in his letter written on 15 July 1903, conveyed news of the family, and admonished Hugh, “Now try and get the most possible out of your trip, and take good care of yourself.” Hugh had already determined to enjoy his time in the west. On 15 July 1903, he wrote his wife, he “hit out for Pikes Peak,” which he found “very steep going most of the way and the scenery is fine.” After visiting Pikes Peak, Hugh wrote Gabrielle, “Don’t know where I will go next, but will knock around here and see what is to be seen.” From Manitou (Colorado), in a letter to Gabrielle dated 16 July 1903, Hugh described his day’s itinerary: Colorado Springs, Cheyenne Park, and Seven Falls. “No end of people were there, in fact there is a crowd everywhere,” he noted. “Never saw so many ugly women,” he asserted. “They are from all parts of the U.S. except the South.” The next day, Hugh visited the Cripple Creek Mining district, and after he returned, wrote Gabrielle about traveling through “the very finest [scenery] I ever saw,” to reach Cripple Creek, “a large mining camp, most of the houses are small and are new.” He descended “in a mine most a mile, and the deepest place was 890 feet to the top.” On 19 July 1903, he wrote that he planned to leave soon “for Salt Lake City and will... leave there on my return journey.” After spending a day at Temple Square in Salt Lake City (Utah) and another day at the Great Salt Lake, Hugh, on 22 July 1903, wrote Gabrielle that “I am tired of going and want to see you and the babe very bad, so I will be apt to start this aft. if I can get my ticket fixed.”

D.D. McColl, Jr.’s courtship correspondence, from 1904 to 1909, his letters to his wife Rhett after their marriage, and letters from his parents and
siblings, constitute an important component of the McColl family papers. After receiving a bachelor of arts degree in 1897 and bachelor of laws degree in 1898, both from South Carolina College, D.D. McColl, Jr., was admitted to the bar in June 1898 and, after a short stint in a Columbia (South Carolina) law office, returned to Bennettsville where he practiced his profession for thirty years. He was elected to the South Carolina House of Representatives in 1903 and represented Marlboro County until 1910. Later, he served two terms in the state Senate, 1919-1920 and 1921-1922, before winning election again to the House where he represented Marlboro County for one term, 1925-1926. Reelected to the Senate in 1927, he served until his death in 1930.

His time in Columbia (South Carolina) as a young legislator gave him the opportunity to meet Henriette Sheppard, the daughter of former South Carolina governor John Calhoun Sheppard (1850-1931), who was President Pro Tempore of the state Senate at the time McColl entered the legislature. D.D. McColl evidently fell in love with the young Converse College senior when they first met, probably in the fall of 1903 when he was in his first term as a legislator. In D.D.’s seven-page draft of a letter to Rhett, dated 26 January 1904, he referred to their conversation of the previous day when he declared his love for her and reflected that “it was probably a tactical blunder for me to tell you the feelings of my heart so soon after our acquaintance began....” He presented all of the arguments in his favor, including his family’s status, while pleading his case with Rhett. “I am sorry you have not met my mother and sister for they are more worthy representatives of ...[my family] than I am,” he stressed. “My father is a native of North Carolina and he was so poor when he began life after the war that he had to borrow from a friend a coat good enough to appear before the Supreme Court to get his license to practice law.” D.D. McColl also observed that his father was “very modest and backward in his manner but the finest and most tender hearted
man I have ever known.” His mother’s family, he wrote, “has been established in Marlboro County for many generations and all I can say upon that subject is that if I had thought that there was any disparity between us upon this score I should have bit my tongue off before asking you to marry me.” D.D. McColl was a persistent suitor and continued to write to “Miss Rhett,” although she apparently had not encouraged his suit. In a letter dated 21 July 1906, D.D. related a story to Rhett about a conversation he had had that afternoon with “one of my few remaining ardent admirers,” who had said to him, “the boys are all with you, but they want to know why you dont go on and marry that lady you were ‘galivanting’ at Spartanburg.” He even knew, D.D. continued, that “it was a Miss Sheppard.” He then facetiously wrote, “I felt obliged to destroy his beautiful illusion by telling him that you had mistreated me and jilted me. He said ‘well she just dont know you, thats all.’” D.D. also devoted much of his letter to politics and his chances for reelection the House of Representatives. He claimed that he had “alienated a great many friends” and in his “honest opinion,” he believed his opponent “will come very close to beating me.” “Many people,” he continued, “are furious with me for bringing Senator [Benjamin Ryan] Tillman here, and he kicked up about measures I am obligated to support.... Instead of helping me... [Senator Tillman] attacked a great many things in which I believe, and I propose to defend on the stump.” He also explained to Rhett that he planned to invite “Mr. [Richard I.] Manning, Mr. [Martin F.] Ansel, old Lewis Haskell,” all opponents to Tillman and his policies, to his house. “I hinted at asking ‘Colie’ [Coleman L. Blease] but my brother boiled over at that.... Now I really and honestly think Blease is a man with many fine traits. He is manly and loyal to his friends....” In a subsequent letter to Rhett, written in January 1908, D.D. continued his practice of formality of address, and pointedly mentioned, “I am distressed that you have fixed things so I couldn’t see you....” On 1 April 1909, however, he addressed Rhett in his
Successive letters to Rhett written in May 1909 indicated that the couple still had many issues to settle before their marriage. In his letter of 26 May 1909, D.D. asked, “Do you intend to have invitations or announcement cards[?] I am going to send very few names.” In another letter of the same date, D.D. discussed his ideas for their living arrangements after their marriage. He still lived in the home with his parents and younger brother, Kenneth, and suggested that even though his “mother and father have been accustomed to a very quiet life, ...we could have the rooms up stairs and I think in many ways it would be a fine plan.” He also offered the option of buying or building their own house. “Please let me know that the [wedding] date is decided, and I shall come to some conclusion about our domestic arrangements,” he noted. In the midst of planning his wedding, D.D. went with his father and mother to Richmond (Virginia), in order to consult with specialists about the senior McColl’s health problems. In a letter dated 6 June 1909, D.D. described his window shopping at the “magnificent... home out-fitters stores” where he had “priced some things just to see how it felt.” He also planned to return home soon, he wrote. “Of course I wish to do everything I can for my father..., [but] I am very tired of the hospital.” He also noted that his father “seems to be doing alright, and he is very smooth with the nurses, but he gets on well with most women.”

After his return home, D.D. McColl spent the rest of the summer finalizing wedding plans with Rhett, usually by letter, but with an occasional visit to Edgefield (South Carolina). When D.D. wrote Rhett on 12 August 1909, he reported on the refurbishing of the McColl house in preparation for their arrival after their wedding trip. “The paper is off the walls and... [the workers] are scraping, painting, etc.” The wedding ceremony was performed on Tuesday afternoon, 2 November 1909, at four-thirty at the Sheppard residence in Edgefield (South Carolina), and the couple left immediately by
train for New York City. From the Breslin Hotel on Broadway, D.D. wrote his father on 5 November 1909 and thanked him for attending his wedding “for it would have been incomplete to me without your and Mama’s presence. I hope you both enjoyed it, and that the step will be the right one for us.” The next day, he wrote his mother with details about his and Rhett’s experiences in New York. “Today we had an automobile ride up Fifth Avenue and along the Riverside Drive. It was all attractive and new to me.” In the evenings, he and Rhett had enjoyed attending the theatre. “I do not know yet when we shall leave New York. It suits so well as a honey moon spot, but I should like for us to see Niagara.” The McColls had returned home by the middle of the month and, on 26 November 1909, hosted an evening reception at the Bennettsville Club for family and friends. The couple spent Christmas at the Sheppard home in Edgefield (South Carolina), and D.D. returned to Bennettsville alone, leaving his wife to celebrate New Year’s eve with her family. Before he left his bride, however, she informed him that she was expecting a child. D.D. wrote Rhett on 28 December (South Carolina) with his reaction to her news: “I reached home in safety last night and wished to write you then... but I shall have to confess that I feel too much shocked to trust myself to write. I shall send you a long letter in a day or two.” Nellie McColl, in a letter of congratulations, dated 2 September 1910, to her daughter-in-law upon the birth of Helen Wallace McColl, on 31 August 1910, joked about the birth of another granddaughter: “Thirteen grand children, and only one McColl boy.” She then suggested that Rhett would “rectify it. Just give her a little time.” And, she added, “Looks like our two old hearts have to keep on stretching to get in all the dear little ones.” In her next letter to Rhett, dated 7 September 1910, Nellie commented that her son “D.D. had his heart set on D.D. III,” but, to her, “there are enough D.D.s now, to keep four of us all mixed up about letters and bills.”

Other family matters occupied much of D.D., Jr.’s correspondence during
1910 and 1911, especially his father’s declining health and eventual death on 9 March 1911. D.D., Sr., and Nellie spent most of the summer of 1910 away from home in hospitals where D.D. sought treatment for the health issues that plagued him. Nellie sent D.D., Jr., a post card from Richmond, Virginia, on 17 June 1910 with a report on her husband’s health. “Pa seems to be depressed and wants to worry about any little thing... [and] seems very despondent. I think he has had some improvement here, but it takes so little to upset him. I do not feel so well either. It is trying.” By the middle of July, the McColls, along with their youngest son, Kenneth, were in Clifton Springs, in upper New York state, at The Sanitarium, a facility noted for the curative properties of the water from a spring located on the grounds. On 11 July, she wrote D.D., Jr., “I do so much regret having to say that Pa had another entirely sleepless night last night. I don’t know what he is coming to.” He was able, however, to join in a short excursion in Kenneth’s new auto which he had picked up in Syracuse. “Pa liked the ride and seemed cheerful after it. I do hope he will get all right, but I do get so discouraged and homesick.” In a letter to her daughter, Alexa, written the next day, Nellie explained that, even though “the prices are very high, …we are getting something for it. The treatment and the water, chiefly. Don’t think the medical advice anything great....” Nellie wrote D.D., Jr., on 18 July with the good news that “Pa had a good night last night - got to sleep as soon as he lay down.” The McColls remained in New York through the fall of 1910, but were back home in Bennettsville when, on 10 March 1911, D.D. McColl died. The writer of his obituary, which appeared in the Pee Dee Advocate on 16 March 1910, recalled that “He had been a sufferer for many months with a fatal disease and had spent much of his time at sanitariums and health resorts... [until] he returned home several weeks ago....”

After her husband’s death, Nellie McColl continued an active life-style. In May 1912 she agreed to accompany her daughter Pearl and son-in-law
Bunyan McLeod on a visit to Europe. Nellie and her late husband had traveled to England during the summer of 1906, and she was uncertain about the impact of a long trip on her health, but with the encouragement of her children and her physician, who "insisted that the sea voyage and the recreation were... needed," she agreed to go. She carried with her a diary in which she recorded her observations of the ship, the R.M.S. Laconia, the people she encountered, and the places she and the McLeods visited. A transcribed copy of the diary is in the collection. The ship sailed from Boston on 27 June 1912 and docked in Liverpool on 4 July 1912. After passing the mid-point in the voyage, Nellie reflected on her interest in geography as a young student. She had copied the maps "of the various countries in Mitchell’s old atlas" and earned "the highest marks" for her drawings, but the study of “Europe, its history and its treasures, its crowned heads and its crumbled dynasties seemed a bore to drowsy scholars.” Now, however, she lamented, "I humbly own that my ignorance is so great that I do not deserve to visit foreign countries." Nonetheless, "some of us long for the pictures, the art treasures, the dim cathedrals, the wonderful scenery, the grand castles, the neat wayside homes, [or] for the return of a beautiful dream." Not wishing to repeat the itinerary of her 1906 trip, Nellie and her daughter and son-in-law “took the fast express for London,” where they headquartered at the “elegant Russell Hotel” and spent four fast-paced days. One of the highlights of London was witnessing "a performance of Anna Pavlova, the wonderful emotional Russian dancer."

Four days in Paris (France), two in Brussels, a day in Antwerp (Belgium), two in Amsterdam, and one more at the Hague (Netherlands), brought the party to Cologne (Germany). Nellie was particularly interested in Germany and especially the role of women in German society. She observed that Germany’s required military service for young men forced the women to do much of the farm work. "It being reaping time, we noticed that the women
seemed to have the brunt of this work to do,” she wrote. “Wherever a man with a wagon was seen, there was a woman working as hard as he was.” After a trip up the Rhine River, the travelers visited Wiesbaden for the “cure” at one of its noted spas, toured Heidelberg, and then went to Baden-Baden, where they “drank some more ‘bad bad’ water....” They then rode through the Black Forest in a carriage where they were entranced by “the cool, fragrant silence of the dim woods.” Unfortunately, at the end of another ride to visit the ruins of an old castle, they found on their arrival a large group of British tourists on a package tour: “the inevitable out-of-doors restaurant, chatting and cackling was a full-sized tea-drinking [Thomas] Cook’s conducted party, and this assemblage is duly warranted to drive out romance and everything else, except bad words.” In Nuremberg, the next stop on the itinerary, Nellie and her party “walked for a half hour in the market square admiring the fine vegetables and gay flowers, and observing the stout, bareheaded market-women selling their produce. The German working woman is a jolly, kind-hearted type. But she can surely stand her ground in trading as well as lifting.” Nellie noted, “the country from Nuremberg to Munich is quite level, affording a fine view of the wonderful grain crops which [are] the chief products of Germany.... The hop-vines got thicker and taller the nearer we got to Munich, so in that city we changed from Rhine wine to Munich beer.”

From Germany, the travelers headed to Innsbruck, Austria, where they awoke the morning after their arrival, to find “all the mountains around the town... lightly covered with sifted snow.” Nellie believed “the ride from Innsbruck to Constance surpassed all others in magnificent views.” In Switzerland, the group “spent several days at lovely Lucerne” before entraining for Geneva, the home of “Calvin the austere,” a place that held special interest for Nellie’s son-in-law, the Reverend Dr. Bunyan McLeod, a Presbyterian minister. They arrived in town on Saturday evening, “so that
Sunday might be a long Calvin love-feast.” Nellie noted that they “attended services in the church where Calvin thundered his denunciations... saw Calvin’s pulpit and chair,” then drove to see the site of Calvin’s home. They “gave as much time as we could to our Calvin devotee, allowing the ‘five points’ to get a new hold on him so that he would return to his Presbyterian field and flock, renewed in the doctrine of ‘total depravity.’” Even though they did not see the streets named “Hell” and “Purgatory,” reputedly somewhere in Geneva, they did find “Calvin Street [which] was narrow and rocky and full hard enough for the wayfaring sinner to stumble in.” After viewing Mont Blanc and visiting Chamonix, Nellie noted that the time had come for them to return home. She ended her diary without commenting on the return to England, but she was back in Liverpool on 3 September 1906, when she boarded the R.M.S. Laconia and arrived in Boston eight days later.

The volume of family correspondence steadily increased during the 1920s and 1930s as sons and daughters moved away to marry or to college. D.D. and Rhett wrote each other regularly when Rhett visited her parents in Edgefield (South Carolina), as she typically did each year during the summer. Hugh and Gabrielle also corresponded when one or the other was away from home. Gabrielle would usually travel to the North Carolina mountains, or to the beach, with the children on summer vacation, while Hugh remained in Bennettsville (South Carolina), at work in the bank. Business correspondence also contributed to the McColl family archive, especially after the death of Nellie McColl on 6 December 1917. D.D. McColl handled his mother’s estate for her heirs and was careful to retain carbon copies of all the letters he sent that related to estate or tax issues. Because of the value of the estate, D.D. was required to file estate tax documents as well as income tax returns to both the state of South Carolina and the Internal Revenue Service. In a letter to D.C. Heyward, Collector of Internal Revenue, in Columbia (South Carolina), dated 15 March 1920, he was
finally able to write in regard to his mother’s estate, “This Estate has been fully administered and distributed, and hereafter it will not be subject to any income tax, or any other kind of tax.” He also explained the method by which the real estate owned by his mother had been divided. “All of these lands were divided in kind among the six children of Nellie T. McColl, except a farm of about 125 acres, which was sold and bought in by the heirs. This was regarded as the fairest way of fixing the value of the property, and it was not considered capable of fair division in kind among the children.”

Another reason for increased correspondence in the family files was D.D.’s interest in family history and his efforts to collect anecdotes and genealogical information from relatives, both close and distant. On 23 October 1913, D.D. composed two similar letters, one addressed to Wellington McColl in Pageland (South Carolina), and the other to Daniel W. McLaurin, in Columbia (South Carolina), both written with the intent to solicit information on the McColl family line. He informed Wellington McColl that he had “been for some time interested in the preparation of a sketch of the McColl family of this county.” Although he had “no intention of writing a pretentious history,” he did intend “to rescue as much of my own family history and the history of the other McColls of this County from oblivion as possible.” His letter to his McLaurin cousin was also written to secure family information, and he added that his ultimate purpose was “to print a pamphlet for family circulation containing such information as I have been able to gather.” Although there is no evidence that he published the McColl pamphlet he envisioned, he did produce several typed essays about McColl family history which are included in the collection. In 1916, however, The State Company in Columbia (South Carolina) published D.D.’s *Sketches of Old Marlboro*, a 108-page pamphlet, which included several essays on members of the Thomas family, one of which had been written by his grandfather, J.A.W. Thomas, but he did not present any information on the
McColls. He did continue to collect family history and, in 1924, began corresponding with Hugh Geoffrey MacColl (1902-1947), of Christ’s College (Cambridge, England), another dedicated McColl Clan researcher. Hugh MacColl, a twenty-two-year-old student, canvassed MacColls and McColls scattered throughout the world, requesting genealogical information about their family origins. He had sent a letter to D.D.’s brother, Kenneth, who then passed it along to D.D., as he wrote to Hugh on 20 June 1924, “for answer today.” D.D. confessed “to a very lively interest in” the history of the McColl family. “For years,” he informed Hugh, “in a very spasmodic fashion, I have attempted to straighten out the McColls of this section, but I have found it an impossible labor for such time as I was able to give to it.” He also admitted that his own papers “are in a state of confusion and that it will take some time to send you anything there-from that you could understand.” In the meantime, he wrote, “I am sending you today... a copy of a rather incomplete and imperfect history of Marlboro County, which was written by my grandfather, J.A.W. Thomas, and also a copy of Sketches of Old Marlboro, written by me several years ago, to which you referred in your letter.” The two men continued to correspond, and when Hugh MacColl spent three months in the United States during the fall of 1926, he stayed for a week in the McColl home in Bennettsville (South Carolina). Shortly after his house guest had left, D.D. wrote a letter, on 7 December 1926, and invited Hugh to “come back and spend an entire month with us,” so he could continue to collect information about the Carolina McColls. “Each one of my brothers formed an excellent opinion of you, and I am sure they would be delighted to see you back again also.” Although Hugh was unable to extend his visit to the United States any longer than the end of December, he and D.D. both actively researched the family and exchanged information during the course of the following year. On 19 August 1927 Hugh wrote D.D., on stationery of the “Clan Mac Coll (Clann Cholla) History and Genealogy
Committee,” with both Hugh and D.D. listed as members, thanking him for sending “the very interesting information about the John Carlton McCall branch.”

D.D. McColl, Jr., continued his work as an attorney, in partnership with W.M. Stevenson in the firm of McColl & Stevenson, and also served as a senator from Marlboro County until his unexpected death on 11 April 1930 at age fifty-three. His attending physician listed the cause of death as coronary thrombosis. The writer of his obituary, which appeared in *The State* newspaper on 12 April 1930, noted that “the news [of his death] came as a distinct shock to the community and county, where he had always manifested the keenest interest in public affairs and never spared himself in service.” A delegation of his fellow senators attended his funeral and the local bar association immediately passed resolutions of sympathy and appointed a committee to draft “a suitable memorial to be presented to the court at its next sitting.” When the members of the South Carolina Senate held memorial exercises to honor their deceased colleagues who had “departed this life since last year’s session,” D.D. McColl was one of three senators memorialized. Senator Edgar Brown of Barnwell remembered that “at first I did not understand the strong vigorous methods and determined point of view” he exhibited, but “when I became acquainted with him we became friends.” As a legislator, Brown continued, “D.D. McColl thought he was right and would fight to the bitter end,” even if none of his colleagues agreed with him. James Henry Hammond, senator from Richland County, called D.D. McColl “a great friend of mine”; however, he frankly admitted, “When I first knew him, I disliked him. I thought he was austere; I thought he was hardhearted; I thought he was unkind; I thought that he thought more of the Constitution or a line of argument than he did of the people.” Hammond’s first impression of McColl changed as he got to know the man. “I found out that he had at heart the welfare of the poor people in South
Carolina,” Hammond recalled. He also discovered that McColl “liked to joke, he liked children. I remember his love for books, for classics, for statutes.” Hammond also believed that his friend “stood for what was best for South Carolina.”

D.D. McColl left very explicit directions in his will about the distribution of his estate and named his brothers Hugh L. and Kenneth and his law partner, W.M. Stevenson, as executors. He wanted his executors to transfer his assets “to two or more safe Trust Companies to...manage, conserve, and invest said estate to produce an annual income, and to pay the same or so much as may be necessary, to my wife Rhett S. McColl during her life time” for her maintenance and support, and for the education of the McColl children. The two trusts thus created remained in effect for decades and the records of investments, dividends, and payments are in the collection.

After the death of his brother, Hugh L. McColl evaluated his own future with the Bank of Marlboro and decided to investigate the possibility of selling the bank or merging it with another institution. His own health was precarious and before he had finalized his plans, he suffered a heart attack and died on 11 April 1931, aged fifty-six. His son, Hugh L. McColl, Jr. (1905-1994), a 1927 graduate of the University of North Carolina, took over the operation of the bank and, with the effects of the Great Depression settling over the nation, decided to liquidate the bank’s assets and close the business. The local newspaper, The Pee Dee Advocate, announced in its 25 January 1934 issue, that the “County’s Oldest Banking Institution to Close After 47 Years’ Service.” The writer of the article noted, “During the trying times of the last few years, when banks were breaking over the entire country and the confidence of the people was shaken in nearly all banks, there was never a whisper of a doubt about this bank....” A small ledger with entries from January 1932 until January 1934 is part of the collection and records some of Hugh’s personal financial transactions during the final two

Gift of Mr. Hugh L. McColl. The Palmer letters and the letters and papers of Gabrielle McColl Wilson were donated by Catherine Wilson Clegg and Alexa McColl Smith.

WILLIAM RAYMOND McLAWS JOURNAL,
1840-1851, 1858-1861, 1865-1873, 1877-1880

Twenty-one manuscript volumes of the personal journal of William Raymond McLaws (1818-1880), an Augusta (Georgia), attorney and community leader, document segments of his life from 1840 to 1851, 1858 to 1861, 1865 to 1873, and from 1877 until his death in August 1880. The McLaws family settled in Augusta in the 1780s when the ship on which they were sailing from Santo Domingo to Scotland wrecked on the coast of Georgia. James, the father of William McLaws, was born in Augusta in 1790. He married Elizabeth Huguenin of St. Luke’s Parish, South Carolina, in 1815. Young McLaws was a cotton factor and politician who served on the town council and in 1822 was elected clerk of the superior and inferior court of Richmond County (Georgia), a position he occupied until his death in 1850. McLaws participated in organizing a railroad from Augusta to Athens. This line was the initial link in what became the Georgia Railroad Company.

William was the second child born to Elizabeth and James on 20 November 1818. The couple’s third child, Lafayette, was born on 15 January 1821, and a third son, Abram Huguenin, known as Hugh, was born on 13 April 1823. Lafayette and Hugh served in the Mexican War, and Lafayette was a career officer in the United States Army until 1861, when he returned south to serve with the Confederate army. He eventually achieved the rank of general. William and Lafayette were together at the University of Virginia
for one year after which Lafayette moved on to the United States Military Academy at West Point.

Throughout the years that he kept his journal, William McLaws filled many pages with introspective observations. On Sunday, 19 July 1846, he recalled his early school days in Sparta (Georgia). “My Sparta days were injurious to me - being thrown almost exclusively amongst Girls. It made me effeminate & unmanly. It is useless to croak but my whole life was a most miserable Education.” Disappointment with his educational odyssey continued at the University of Virginia for McLaws noted on 19 December 1846, “I should never have been sent to the University of Virginia, a poor shrinking, timid youth as I was, not yet sixteen years of age, left in a strange land, amongst the scions of its haughtiest aristocracy.” His roommate was a Cheves of South Carolina whom he recalled as “a young man of miserable habits, no application and great pretensions to aristocracy” (14 December 1846).

Despite the unfavorable comments on his education, McLaws was a voracious reader for all of his adult life. He generally read in the evening and in his law office during the day. His reading included history, literature, and travel. He mentions reading John C. Calhoun’s speeches, Lord Byron, Blackstone, Spirit of the Times, the Southern Literary Messenger, and the local and national press. He records studying Greek and reading French authors. An entry on 7 March 1846 notes his purchase of two volumes of Hugh Swinton Legare’s writings for which he paid $5.00. He did not intend to purchase more books, “for we have enough, but this collection is such an admirable one, that I thought it almost indispensable to my Law Library.”

Judging by his journal entries recording client contacts and detailed notes on cases, young McLaws enjoyed a successful law practice. But he was not a person who was content with his situation. He lamented, “If I only could get peace of mind I would be able to accomplish three times as much…. I don’t think that I have experienced half an hours happiness in five years.
The consequences are unfortunate in the extreme, it has made me prematurely old both in appearance and feelings” (26 August 1845). At least one source of his anguish was the fact that he remained single. “My thoughts are continually occupied with marriage,” McLaws wrote. “Must make up my mind to marry a poor girl after all it will be the only way for me to live and feel independent and happy” (30 June 1845). Georgia author William Tappan Thompson recalled that “when I was about 18 & 19 years of age I was the most ardent and enthusiastic young man he ever knew. Since then what a sad change indeed has come over the spirit of my early dreams. But one circumstance could make me a happy man. But enough for the present” (6 September 1845). On occasions when he visited his mother and sister, the discussion often turned to matrimony and family. He observed on 6 March 1846, “Oh! How I do long for some one or something to love! As I told my mother at Dinner the other day I have a heart, but it has been ten years since I have shown it. My poor sensitive nature has been so often trampled upon that I have been afraid to show my feelings. Perhaps every thing is for the best. There may be a deep & as yet inscrutable wisdom, in my sorrows & misfortunes.”

The majority of cases in which McLaws participated in the 1840s were civil rather than criminal. He reviewed a number of cases involving free persons of color. James Dye approached McLaws about a note he held “ag[ain]st Mary Chisolm a Free woman of color” and offered to employ McLaws if the note was not paid by the first of September (24 August 1845). McLaws was solicited by Harry Bostick to inquire of Judge Gant concerning “a free colored woman” by the name of “Polly or Mary Gant” (6 September 1845). Alfred Wilson visited McLaws concerning “a well educated Mullatoe Girl (whose father was the late Judge Wm Martin).” Wilson had purchased the woman and wanted a plan to free her as he had “a great attachment for the Girl” (19 September 1845).
The relationship between William McLaws and his father was conflicted. After driving his mother home from church on 28 November 1846, he noted his father’s “extraordinary bad conduct renders it unadvisable for her to remain with him any longer.” A month later, he commented on a “kick up” with his father who was intoxicated. Even though his parents were separated, he observed, “Both angry with myself when I have done my best to do what is right, but cannot yield, for it would only be ‘a base abandonment’ of principle.” On another occasion he confided, “Had I a different Father I would have been a happier man.”

In spite of the strained relationship with his father, William supported the elder McLaws in local elections. In February 1846 he watched the polls from morning until 6:00 p.m. His father prevailed by a majority of 150 with the Irish voting “the Democratic Ticket to a man” (5 February 1846). He performed the same function for his father in January 1849. As in the last election, “The Irish supported my Father almost to a man - excepting Mr. Golnick, who voted against him I am informed because he cursed the Irish on one occasion.” In addition to reviewing his father’s political career subsequent to his election as clerk in 1822, McLaws commented on his father’s sobriety of several months (5 January 1849).

William McLaws participated actively in community events in Augusta (Georgia). He frequently attended services at the Methodist and Baptist churches. In December 1845, a circus, “the great Caravan,” arrived in town. “The numerous cars containing the Animals were all drawn by Grey Horses excepting Two which were drawn by Elephants - several of them had tied behind the smallest Ponies I ever saw…. In an open Barouche about midway of the Train rode Two of the Principal Keepers, one of whom had a large Leopard in his Lap.” A letter of 4 March 1846 describes his attendance at the graduation ceremony at the Medical College of Georgia (Augusta, Georgia). He observed a cock fight in April 1846 and later that year was at a
wrestling match “between a white man from Burke County and a free Mullatoe by the name of Wm Brown” (23 October 1846). A large crowd was present.

The departure of troops for Texas and Mexico with the outbreak of the Mexican-American War in 1846 inspired local celebrations in Augusta (Georgia) and across the river in Hamburg (South Carolina). Brothers Lafayette and Hugh served in the army. Lafayette was an officer in the regular army. McLaws commented in his journal on letters received from both brothers and summarized the war news from Texas and Mexico. He occasionally noted a “great state of excitement” with reception of war news. “An immense crowd” assembled for the departure of the “Volunteer Company” (4 June 1846). A barbecue followed the celebration of the Fourth of July in 1846. On 9 December 1846 he recorded the arrival of a unit from the vicinity of Ninety-Six (South Carolina), described as the “96 boys” who were led by Preston Brooks of Edgefield District (South Carolina). “With every victory,” McLaws intoned, “we become less vain and a prouder people - qualities will be developed which were not before, the probable duration and call for more volunteers has produced an enthusiasm amongst the people and given a romance to our adventures” (30 November 1846). McLaws attended a gathering of the Carolina Regiment on 1 January 1847 and recorded the departure of the “Left Wing of the Palmetto Regiment” the following day. He had earlier caught a glimpse of Preston Brooks. “I have been for a long while anxious to see this gentleman and was exceedingly gratified when the opportunity presented itself this evening. Tho I had heard many speak of his fine appearance I was not disappointed. He is certainly a fine looking specimen of human nature, tall beautifully shaped - graceful and noble in his bearing” (9 December 1846).

Perhaps the most notable public event in Augusta during this time was the appearance of Senator Daniel Webster (1782-1852). On 17 May 1847
McLaws reported that Webster was expected in the evening, also noting that “They say he got drunk in Charleston.” A group of citizens had met on 7 May 1847 for the purpose of inviting Webster to visit Augusta. McLaws expressed admiration for Webster “as a man of transcendent powers & have no objections to his visiting every part of our Country.” He did “object to we of the South making public demonstration to receive a man who has devoted his life to the injury of the Welfare of the South and her peculiar Institutions.” A large crowd greeted Webster at the City Hall. McLaws, however, decided not to subscribe to the dinner, and in explaining his decision, he reasoned, “as a Politician he is very distinguished, but distinguished himself… in opposition to the South & her Institutions, and it did strike me that it would be exhibiting a want of respect for us to honor one who has on all occasions failed to honor us, and one too who has exhibited to us the opposition that he has” (May 1847).

This segment of McLaws’s journal concludes on 26 February 1851. The next volume begins with an entry of 24 August 1858. On his thirty-fifth birthday, 20 November 1853, McLaws married Mary Ann Boggs (d. 1872) who had moved from New Jersey to teach children of the Huguenin family at Roseland plantation in South Carolina. Three children were born to the couple: Meta Telfair McLaws (1855), William Raymond McLaws, Jr. (1859), and Lillie Huguenin McLaws (1860).

With a wife and family, McLaws remained very active in the community. On 18 February 1859 he discussed his intention to propose “to our City Fathers” setting aside a square as a public park. Later that month he reports a possible reference to local fundraising on behalf of Ann Pamela Cunningham and her campaign to preserve the home of George Washington, “the ladies are all agog preparing for the Mount Vernon fair. You cant pass down Broad St. from the Masonic Hall without meeting with Ladies in carriages and pedestrian servants carrying things up” (16
McLaws also was adding to his library. At auction on the 23rd and 24th he purchased *Adventures of a Roving Diplomat* by Henry Wikoff and “Dr. Olins travels… Adventures on foot in France.” He also purchased from W.H. Howard “a little servant girl Anne said to be eight years of age” as a playmate “for my little daughter now that she is alone in the country with only grown persons around her.”

McLaws declined re-election for attorney general in 1858 and contemplated the future of his legal practice. “I am in hopes that I shall get a fair share of civil business and be enabled from the reputation I hope to acquire, to get into a fine criminal practice. I should like to obtain some of the big fees my contemporaries have obtained” (4 October 1858). The first prominent case in which McLaws was involved was referred to as “the Lottery case。” McLaws represented the defense while Robert Toombs, Alexander Stephens, and others represented the state (April Term, 1859). He reviewed the case in detail in his office journal, 6 April-7 August 1859.

Alexander Stephens arrived in Augusta on 2 July 1859 for a dinner and address. McLaws summarized the points that Stephens made in his journal three days later, noting also that James Henry Hammond (1807-1864) was present and “expressed himself against or opposed to these positions.” “By the speech,” McLaws concluded, “he has deprived himself of all hope of Federal honors. He could not after the expression of these views obtain the votes of a single northern State, this view of the case convinces me of his sincerity” (5 July 1859).

McLaws may have been prompted by Stephens’s remarks to formulate his views on two subjects - “1st the Slave trade 2nd the present political situation of the country.” He questioned the policy of importing slaves crowded into ships, the wisdom of “crowd[ing] our country with more slaves,” and the likelihood that their presence would be “provocative of immoralities amongst us” (14 July 1859).
Over the spring and summer of 1860, McLaws turned his attention to the party conventions and became an incessant reader of the *New York Herald* and other papers. On the evening of 31 May 1860, he read of the proceedings of the Republican convention in Chicago and the nomination of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin. He noted the extraordinary circumstance of a Cabinet officer (Howell Cobb) to attend the state Democratic convention in Georgia, “but the days of delicacy and dignity in our Republic are gone forever, things are getting worse and worse every day” (4 June 1860).

Comments on political developments dominated the pages of McLaws’ journal over the summer. He read the text of a speech by United States Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts in the *New York Herald* and observed, “I have glanced over only a part of it but it is easy to perceive that it is one of the most inflammatory harangues ever delivered in Congress, apparently gotten up expressly to inflame the northern mind and to increase their prejudices against us” (12 July 1860). Regarding John Breckinridge’s “letters accepting of the nomination for the presidency,” he noted, “The Democrats are in sad plight. We are now so divided that there are no hopes of a reconciliation and the conflict I fear will be ‘irrepressible’” (12 July 1860). By August, McLaws concluded that “Nothing but a special interposition of a kind Providence can save this union” (12 August 1860). He had determined to support any candidate who might defeat “the black Republican” and as a union man, “I am anxious to contribute my mite towards its continuance if possible” (19 August 1860).

Both Robert Toombs and Alexander Stephens spoke on separate nights in Augusta in late August. Stephens started off “very tame and common place… but the occasional draughts he took from a large brown mug (filled with iced whiskey punch) seemed to inspire him and increased his energy and fluency” (1 September 1860).
McLaws sensed “uneasiness” among the populace regarding the approaching presidential election. He reported the reappearance of blue ribbon cockades, a symbolic rosette worn three decades previously in South Carolina to show support for nullification, “Carolinians are wearing Cockades on their hats.” The sense of uneasiness may have been exacerbated by the arrival of United States troops from Arkansas to occupy the arsenal (15 and 21 October 1860). A South Carolinian related to McLaws “that all of the members elected to the Legislature were unanimously in favor of Secession - the Minute men are daily increasing” (23 October 1860).

With the election approaching, McLaws was hopeful that the Southern states “will act with unanimity prudence and firmness. He advocated a convention in each state to be followed by a congress of all the states. He thought that the South had many friends in the North - “we should preserve their friendship and we can do so by acting discretely and wisely.” He noted that “Amongst the female portion of the community fears are apprehended of revolts amongst the slaves.” He did not share this sentiment for he held to the belief “that our slaves would never rise if let alone that insurrections are always caused by the whites” (25 October 1860).

On election day, 6 November 1860, authorities recorded 1,935 votes in the city. “This has been an eventful day for the Country,” McLaws observed, “the most important and eventful day since the foundation of the Government.” Rumors abounded concerning a report from Columbia County (Georgia) “of a contemplated insurrection there, which upon investigation had been traced to Augusta” (6 November 1860). Across the Savannah River in South Carolina, McLaws proclaimed, “The people of South Carolina are in earnest. The blue cockades are thickening in our streets and the value of the union is being calculated by every one” (7 November 1860).

In the days following the election, McLaws recorded news of local,
statewide, and national developments. He reported T.R.R. Cobb’s speech in Milledgeville advocating “immediate secession” and the unanimous passage of a bill in the Georgia legislature “appropriating one million of dollars for arming the State.” The South Carolina legislature had adjourned and “there is to be a Convention of the people pretty soon” (14 November 1860). He had read an article in the Constitutionalist by Judge A.B. Longstreet in which he supported the stance of South Carolina. He commented, “I read it twice with tearful eyes and thought better of myself for having been moved by such noble and patriotic sentiments expressed in each line” (24 November 1860).

McLaws confided to his journal on 4 December that South Carolina Governor Gist had received offers of assistance from all of the Southern states as well as “some of the Northern.” He continued, “They utterly repudiate any reconciliation with the free States, after they have seceded, all of the Candidates for the convention give it in their letters of acceptance as part of their political faith that they will never consent to any union with the non slaveholding states” (4 December 1860). He also made mention of a report that Lincoln was considering Alexander Stephens for a position in his Cabinet. He thought “this will tickle the vanity of the Statesman…. I have never yet been able to realize the greatness of ‘Little Alek’ - the remarkable conceit of the man has always been very offensive to me” (6 December 1860).

Recognizing the significance of the times in which he was living, McLaws committed himself to keep a record. “If a kind Providence grants me life and strength to keep a faithful record of the stirring events which are daily transpiring, I am in the midst of it and must not permit the opportunity to slip” (9 December 1860).

He turned his attention to South Carolina in December. He praised “the bold and resolute stand taken by that heroic little State over the river” as
opposed to the climate in Georgia - “we are divided and have many union Croakers.... as a general rule all of our sharp intellects are for disunion excepting Mr. Stephens” (12 December 1860). His attention was focused on the meeting of the convention in South Carolina, and he anticipated “the knell of the union will doubtless be sounded” (16 December 1860). Representatives from Mississippi and Alabama were to be observing the convention while “Georgia had no commissioner there to give that noble band his countenance” (18 December 1860). On 20 December he proclaimed, “South Carolina is now a free and independent state.”

With the question of secession determined in South Carolina, McLaws turned his attention to local and statewide developments. Talk of a serious proposal “to pull down the Chronicle & Sentinel office” in Augusta caused McLaws to suggest that “internal divisions are more to be dreaded than the threatened coercion from abroad…. once mob law assumes sway good by to peace and quiet or contentment with our own government” (27 December 1860).

Cannon thundered in Augusta on the second of January 1861 which was election day in Georgia for delegates to a convention “to determine by what mode & measure and at what time Georgia shall resist the encroachment of the North” (2 January 1861). Guns fired in the city on 10 January 1861 with the secession of Mississippi, and on the 11th guns fired again “in honor of the going out of Florida.” He expected Alabama to follow very soon and movement was afoot in Louisiana and Texas. He was amazed that the Chronicle & Sentinel “still harps upon Cooperation and Ratification which looks absurd when you take into consideration the fact that Georgia has gone for secession by a very large majority” (10-12 January 1861). On 19 January McLaws could document “a memorable day in the history of Georgia. She is now out of the union.” The following day he “hear[d] the Arsenal drum, the last drumming in Georgia under the Stars and Stripes. It
has made me melancholy though I am convinced that the action of Georgia is one of necessity” (20 January 1861).

McLaws was of the opinion that there was division in the North with the “Black Republicans… to a unit in favor of coercion,” the Douglas and Breckinridge Democrats opposed, and support for the South in the large cities. He surmised, “Their is a divided house whilst we shall present a united front should armies be raised and attempts be made to coerce us” (23 January 1861).

With Georgia having seceded, McLaws’s attention turned to his brother Lafayette. He sent him “a long letter advising his immediate resignation” as an officer in the United States Army (25 January 1861). On the last day of the journal before fighting began, McLaws discussed his efforts in behalf of his brother and his displeasure over the offer of Adjutant General Henry C. Wayne (31 January 1861).

The next segment of the journal begins with an entry for 25 October 1865. At this point McLaws had resumed an active legal practice. He recorded case notes and summaries of trials and cases involving divorce and alimony, assault and battery, larceny, and murder (25 October 1865-1869). McLaws also was concerned with the political climate in Augusta and the state. In the fall of 1872 he confided to his journal the issue of legal counsel for African Americans. In responding to a request from Colonel Milledge, he offered the opinion “that the Blacks should have some one to act as their attorney for they or a very large majority of them are unable to employ counsel” (11 October 1867).

McLaws kept up with national news by reading the New York Herald and other northern papers. He strongly opposed “the Heralds cry for Genl Grant for the presidency. I am heartily sick of all the northern military characters” (22 October 1867). Rather than “military characters,” he preferred “Civilians noted for their intellect and statesmanship” (27 October 1867).
Congressional Reconstruction in Georgia effectively came to an end with the election of commanding Democratic majorities in both houses of the legislature in the December 1870 election. The next session of the legislature convened in November 1871. McLaws's journal for October 1872 to April 1873 contains more information about his legal practice than his personal and family life. He continued to be interested in local politics. Recording reaction in Augusta to a tragic fire in Boston, he observed, “The northern people have by their conduct so embittered the Southern people against them that I hear a great many say that they are glad of it” (10 November 1872). With the re-election of Grant in November 1872, he noted, “The Negroes last night were hideous with the yells celebrating the triumph of Grant” (16 November 1872).

In his journal, 1 June-29 July 1880, McLaws acknowledged, as he occasionally did, reviewing some of his earlier journals. Reading in his 1859 journal, “well written and healthy in tone,” he recalled, “I was the Attorney General of the Middle Circuit and was successful in the discharge of my duties. I was a student of my profession reading not only criminal law, but Equity and Common law reports every day. I was also a student of literature and continually strived to improve myself. I was also much interested in the politics of the country and continued to take the deepest interest through the war and up to the year 1868 or 1870. Since which time I have been comparatively lukewarm caused by disgust” (4 June 1880). He also reminisced concerning instances of yellow fever in Augusta in 1839 and 1854 (2 June 1880). He did indicate interest in the presidential election in 1880 and followed closely the Georgia political triumvirate of John B. Gordon, Joseph E. Brown, and Alfred Colquitt. Observing that office holders indebted to Colquitt “are trying to move the people to nominate him or renominate for Governor,” he observed, “Before and during the war this would not have been done, but since we have become a conquered people
we show all the servility of a conquered race and a willingness to be led by office holders” (9 June 1880).

In several entries in his journal of 1 June-29 July 1880 McLaws recollected experiences earlier in life, including a Fourth of July celebration where he delivered an address as well as Washington’s birthday in 1840 (2 July 1880). Incidences of dizziness and fatigue may have influence his reminiscing at this time. The last entry in the journal dates from 14 August 1880. William R. McLaws died on 29 August 1880. Acquired through the University South Caroliniana Society Endowment.

RECORDS OF THE VALLEY RIVER MINING COMPANY,
1862-1887,
AND THE CHEROKEE IRON AND MINING COMPANY,
1887-1919

Two and one-half linear feet of the business records of the Valley River Mining Company (1862-1887) and its successor, the Cherokee Iron and Mining Company (1887-1919), were preserved by Edward McCrady Jr. (1833-1903), the Charleston attorney who served as counsel for the Valley River Mining Company as early as 1870. McCrady had rejoined his father, Edward McCrady Sr. (1802-1892), in the practice of law in 1865, after four years of distinguished service as a Confederate officer during the Civil War. Later his brother, Louis de Berniere McCrady (1851-1910), and his future brother-in-law, Thomas Wright Bacot (1849-1927), also joined the firm which was styled McCrady, Sons & Bacot until the elder McCrady’s death. All three of the younger members of the firm eventually became officers of the Cherokee Iron and Marble Company. Edward McCrady continued as the
company’s chief legal counsel and, from 1891 until his death, was president and chief promoter of the company. The company’s archive contains scattered correspondence from 1867 until 1887. After the company’s reorganization in 1887, incoming letters were consistently preserved; however, only a few copies of outgoing letters survive. With McCrady’s death in 1903, his brother, Louis de Berniere McCrady, was elected president of the company by the directors in 1904 and the quantity of preserved correspondence decreased dramatically. The latest letters in the collection are dated 1906, even though the company continued to exist as a corporation until 23 December 1919, when it was formally dissolved by the North Carolina Secretary of State. The companies’ archives also include financial records - accounts, pay rolls, invoices, and receipts - as well as deeds, leases, copies of land grants, minutes of meetings of the board of directors and of the stockholders, and legal documents that chronicle some of the frequent law suits involving the two companies.

Although the Valley River Mining Company and its successor, the Cherokee Iron and Marble Company, were chartered by the State of North Carolina and conducted mining operations in the western part of that state on property located near Murphy in Cherokee County (North Carolina), the principal investors and a majority of the directors and stockholders were South Carolinians. When the original company was organized in 1864, Moses Cohen Mordecai (1804-1888), wealthy Charleston shipper, importer and merchant was elected president; Theodore Augustus Wilbur (1830-1911), another Charleston merchant, was elected secretary and treasurer; and the board of directors included James Guignard Gibbes (1829-1903), a trained civil engineer and Columbia resident, John Henry Kinard (1828-1888), Columbia (South Carolina) dry goods merchant, and Arthur Grant Goodwin (1827-circa 1912), Connecticut-born Columbia merchant. The remaining three directors were residents of North Carolina at the time. Henry
Eudey (1829-1901), a mining engineer, originally from Cornwall, England, supervised a mining operation near Greensboro (North Carolina) in the early 1860s; William Warne (circa 1814-1876), an English-born physician resided near Fort Hembree in Cherokee County (North Carolina) and, along with his neighbor, William N. Bilbo (circa 1820-1867), speculated in mining properties. In 1860 Dr. Warne owned real estate valued at $86,350 and Bilbo owned property worth $88,500 in North Carolina, in addition to holdings in Mississippi and Tennessee. Both James G. Gibbes and T.A. Wilbur remained active in the company’s affairs for half a century and, along with Edward McCrady, Jr., and Charlestonian Allard Memminger, M.D. (1854-1936), supported the efforts of both mining companies, as officers, and directors, and with their financial resources, to develop the mineral-rich property the company owned.

One of the charter members of the Valley River Mining Company, Dr. William Warne recounted the company's early history in a deposition, taken in Charleston in July 1871, preparatory to a lawsuit that the company had brought before the Superior Court of Cherokee County, North Carolina, in an effort to perfect title to the company’s real estate holdings. Even though the company had received its corporate charter in 1861, it did not acquire title to mining property until 1864 when "the company purchased certain lands from Col. Wm. N. Bilbo, who purchased them from D.F. Ramsaur...for $15,000...." Warne took the original deed from Ramsaur to Bilbo and the deed from Bilbo to the company to Murphy, North Carolina, “sometime in the summer of 1864” where the Register of Deeds recorded them. Both deeds were then left with R.S. Duryea, a Charleston attorney “then residing in Columbia for examination.” Duryea “carefully examined [the deeds] and approved [them], and upon his approval the purchase from Bilbo by the company was concluded.” Theodore A. Wilbur, in a deposition also taken in July 1871, explained the fate of the original deeds. Wilbur had been forced to leave
Charleston early in the war when the city came under Federal fire. He had relocated to Columbia (South Carolina), opened a business there, and "had all the papers of the company in his possession" when, in February 1865, "upon the approach of Sherman’s army..., he took the papers out of the Iron Safe of the Company and handed them to A.G. Goodwin believing, as he was a Northern man, he would receive more protection than native citizens.” Goodwin, a director of the company, had moved to Columbia from New York in 1847, and was a prominent merchant during the Civil War. Wilbur remembered that the company’s "papers were put by Mr. Goodwin behind the clock upon the mantel piece... and that the House was burnt by Sherman’s Army the night of the day... he delivered the said papers...." The loss of the company’s papers compounded by the complex chain of title to the company’s property produced uncertainty about ownership of the land the company claimed, thwarted development of mining, and resulted in a number of costly lawsuits.

The most important person in the early development of the Valley River Mining Company was William Nicholas Bilbo, Nashville attorney and land speculator. In the early 1850s, he had acquired more than 17,000 acres on the Cumberland Plateau in south-eastern Tennessee. He quickly sold the property to a group of investors headed by Samuel Franklin Tracy, a New York merchant. Tracy and his associates organized the Sewanee Mining Company, built a railroad and began mining coal from the property, while Bilbo walked away with the purchase money, reportedly $50,000. When the sectional controversy pointed toward civil war, Bilbo supported the Southern cause, and even before South Carolina seceded, he toured the state, in November and December 1860, stopping in Anderson, Columbia, and Charleston where he urged the citizens of those towns to support secession and promised that Tennessee would secede within a month after South Carolina’s action. By 1860 he had moved his family to Cherokee County
(North Carolina), where he spent his time searching for new opportunities in mining property. In a letter to Georgia governor Joseph E. Brown, written from Walhalla (South Carolina), on 22 February 1864, Bilbo claimed to "have resided in Cherokee county, North Carolina... for the last five years...." His residency there, he asserted, had allowed him to know the people of the mountain of both North Carolina and Georgia and he warned the governor that he feared their loyalty was turning away from the Confederacy and urged Brown to send troops to the region. In May 1863 he had concluded an agreement with Daniel F. Ramsaur (1814-1880), local farmer and hotel keeper, to purchase about 1,500 acres of land near Murphy, and three town lots, upon one of which there was "a large Hotel with other improvements of value...." In addition to the land conveyed in fee simple, Ramsaur also transferred his title "to an undivided third interest in Tract Number Six," including all mineral rights. The purchase price was $15,000. Ramsaur's property included land granted to him by the state of North Carolina and land he had purchased from others, but all of which he claimed he owned free and clear of all encumbrances. After Bilbo paid the final installment of the purchase money to Ramsaur, sometime in the summer of 1864, he then sold the property to the President and Directors of the Valley River Mining Company for $40,000, Confederate currency. Moses C. Mordecai, the company's president, issued two stock certificates, one for 350 shares and the other for 210 shares, on 6 September 1864, to Bilbo, perhaps in partial payment for the sum due him. The company was capitalized for $1,000,000 and each share represented $500, again in Confederate currency.

Shortly after the land sale was concluded, Bilbo's own loyalty to the Confederacy wavered, and he slipped across Confederate lines, landed in Washington (D.C.), inveigled himself into the good graces of Secretary of State William H. Seward, and won the trust of Abraham Lincoln. He spent the early months of 1865 lobbying New York Democrat congressmen to
support the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment which formally abolished slavery in the United States, a role dramatized in the 2012 film *Lincoln*. When he returned to Tennessee after the Civil War, he continued to expound his new radical political philosophy. Surprisingly, when Mordecai moved to Baltimore in the summer of 1865, the directors elected Bilbo president in his place, in spite of Bilbo’s defection from the Confederate cause. He continued to serve as president until his death which occurred, according to a brief notice published in the *Anderson Intelligencer*, on 9 August 1867 in Nashville.

For a brief period following Bilbo’s death, Theodore A. Wilbur served as interim president until the company’s directors selected James G. Gibbes as Bilbo’s successor. Both men attempted to sort out the difficulties created by the destruction of the original deeds from Ramsaur to Bilbo and from Bilbo to the Valley River Mining Company. To complicate matters ever more, the recorded copies of the deeds in the Cherokee County (North Carolina) records had also been destroyed in a court house fire during the last days of the Civil War. Colonel Bilbo had attempted to recreate a written record of the previous transactions by signing a deed of release and quitclaim on 26 January 1867 which confirmed the lost deed of transfer to the Valley River Mining Company; however, Daniel F. Ramsaur refused to execute a similar document to replace his original conveyance to Bilbo. Edward McCrady later claimed, in a letter dated 7 August 1874 to a company stockholder, that the company had been offered $40,000 for the property in 1867, but “the loss of the deed” had “prevented the sale.” In an effort to perfect the chain of title, the directors of the company authorized Allen T. Davidson (1819-1905), a prominent Asheville attorney and former Confederate congressman, and his son Theodore Fulton Davidson (1845-1931) to pursue legal action against Ramsaur to force him to execute a new deed to Bilbo. Davidson, in a letter to the directors dated 20 October 1870, explained the difficulty he had
encountered in his efforts. Ramsaur had declared bankruptcy in 1867, but “has since been duly discharged.” Davidson had “filed a bill against Ramsaur & his assignees to compel a re-execution of the deeds.” However, due to a number of factors, “the suit has not been perfected.” Davidson was certain the company could “enforce a re-execution of the lost deeds.” “In fact,” Davidson continued, “Ramsaur does not deny the execution but insists that the conveyance was void because the consideration was Confederate money!” A suit against Ramsaur was filed in the Superior Court of Cherokee County in June 1871, but before the case was tried Ramsaur acquiesced to the plaintiff’s demand and, on 9 August 1871, signed a new release and quitclaim to the property that Bilbo had sold to the Valley River Mining Company. Edward McCrady was instrumental in concluding the agreement and, as he later claimed in his letter of 7 August 1874, the company gave him fifty shares of stock “for professional services in the settlement I made with Ramsaur.”

Although title to the company’s property was clarified by the two new deeds, other issues, especially those that arose from claims by other parties to an interest in the land claimed by the company, still persisted. Both Ramsaur and Bilbo had sold parcels of land, or partial ownership therein, to other individuals who later made claims against the Valley River Mining Company. For example, R.S. Duryea, the attorney who had charted the chain of title to Bilbo when the company purchased the Cherokee County (North Carolina) property from him in 1864, wrote Theodore A. Wilbur, on 20 September 1867, that he understood that “Bilbo had before that time... conveyed undivided portions or shares in these lands to various persons.” In fact, he still had in his possession a conveyance “of one fortieth (1/40) part to Mr. A.G. Goodwin dated Feb. 15th 1864....” And even before he sold the land to Bilbo, Ramsaur had conveyed some of the property to his brother, Alfred A. Ramsaur (1827-1863), whose death at Gettysburg brought about a
messy dispute over his estate, which later prompted a law suit against the Valley River Mining Company for recovery.

In fact, the directors of the Valley River Mining Company understood that Bilbo had transferred only his “right title and interest to an undivided third interest in Tract Number Six,” which was considered the most valuable portion of the purchase because it was known to contain deposits of iron ore and other minerals. Edward McCrady claimed, in a letter dated 22 January 1887, in which he described the company’s property, that during the Civil War “a quantity of ore was taken from this property and hauled to Columbia, S.C. and used for making cannon or other operations of the Government and was esteemed there of great value.” But in order to mine the minerals found on tract number six, the Valley River Mining Company would need the cooperation of the owners of the remaining undivided two-thirds interest in the land, or if cooperation failed, the company could either buy the interests of other claimants, or sell the company’s one third interest to someone else. On 30 March 1871, one of the company’s stockholders, G[eorge] F[rederick] Gerding of Louisville (Kentucky), wrote to Edward McCrady and enclosed letters and documents from “Mr. Le Noir, of Sweetwater (Tennessee), President of another mining company near Murphy whose Lands join the Lands of the Valley River Mining Co.” Gerding asked McCrady “to lay before your board” the letters and documents he had sent and also present for the boards’ consideration a proposal that the two companies cooperate in an effort to explore the potential of tract number six. Isaac Thomas Lenoir (1807-1875) was president of the American Mining and Manufacturing Company, incorporated in both North Carolina and Tennessee, and headquartered in Lenoir (Tennessee). Lenoir, along with three of his brothers – William Lenoir (1813-1878), Israel Pickens Lenoir (1824-1876), and Benjamin Ballard Lenoir, M.D. (1821-1905) - were directors of the company and were involved in various enterprises in Loudon County.
Gerding praised Lenoir as a member of one of the first families of east Tennessee “as regards wealth and integrity” and “is a man of great influence and discernment....” Gerding recommended that the two companies reorganize under the charter of the American Mining and Manufacturing Company, reduce the stock value of each company, and acquire total ownership of tract number six. Gerding also presented his proposition to Isaac T. Lenoir. On 11 April 1871, Lenoir wrote McCrady that he had received a letter from Mr. Gerding “requesting me to open a correspondence with you upon the subject of ‘Amalgamation’ [of] the properties at Murphy owned by the Valley River Mining Company of which, he informs me, you are a member, with the property of the American Mining & Manufacturing Company....“ Lenoir agreed with the idea and thought it “probable... that a company could be formed embracing the property owned by your company & mine....“ On 22 April 1871, McCrady wrote Gerding that “I have just seen Mr. Wilbur who you know controls 2/3 of the stock of the company - he is opposed to the plan of amalgamating ours with the Lenoir Co....“ Wilbur doubted the value of the Lenoir lands and also “he says he & those he represents prefer keeping our own lands distinct,” McCrady reported. “Mr. Wilbur’s opposition however puts an end to the scheme,” McCrady concluded.

After the passage of more than a year, McCrady received another letter from Lenoir who inquired about the willingness of the Valley River Mining Company to sell its one-third interest in tract number six. On 30 July 1872 McCrady responded by writing that because the president of the company, Benjamin Franklin Evans (1831-1873), a partner in the printing firm Walker, Evans, & Cogswell, was absent from Charleston, he had “consulted some of the gentlemen interested residents in this City and they wish to know what you would be disposed to offer for our interest in the No. 6 property.” When Lenoir responded to McCrady’s question on 10 August 1872, he asserted
that “my main purpose in writing to you was not to buy but to get the owners to work it, or to adopt some plan of proceeding so as to make it profitable to sell the whole to some person or company that would open it and... prove its value.” For the next two years, Lenoir and McCrady continued to correspond in an effort to find an arrangement satisfactory to both parties. George Gerding who was eager to either join with the Lenoir brothers to jointly develop the property, or to sell the stock he owned, also corresponded with both Lenoir and McCrady. McCrady, in a letter written 7 August 1874, acknowledged to George Gerding “that I am quite as anxious as you to realize [a return] upon our stock in the Valley River Mining Co.” He believed “the property very valuable and likely to increase in value” and suggested that he and Gerding attempt to sell the block of 295 shares they owned. “This I would be willing to sell at the rate of $70 per share - that is what we were offered for it in 1867,” he wrote. “I do not say I would not take less, but only that I will join you in any sale at that figure.” In a letter written 18 September 1874, Gerding strongly disagreed with McCrady’s proposal to sell their stock in the company. Instead, he wanted “to unite our interest with [the Lenoirs.]” “[They] are men not only of large means, but of integrity & high standing and I see no difficulty after Combination to sell either part of the property, or sell our stock, but as long as there is any litigation expected or going on, there is no trying to sell.” Although both companies consistently claimed ownership of tract number six, as joint tenants, only the Lenoirs’ company actively mined the property. Samuel Winslow Davidson (1822-1895), the Valley River Mining Company’s resident agent in Murphy, reported on the work of the Lenoirs in a letter to McCrady dated 15 October 1874. The Lenoirs, he wrote, “are making a pretty thorough test on No. 6. [They] have put up some first rate machinery... [and] have paid out 5 or 6 thousand dollars.” They had also “built a house on the property and have one of the hands working for them living in it.” Over the following two years,
however, two of the brothers died - Isaac Thomas Lenoir on 4 December 1875, and Israel Pickens Lenoir on 21 December 1876 - and eventually, as Samuel Davidson wrote in a letter to McCrady on 18 February 1878, the surviving brothers, William and Benjamin, “have leased No. 6 and the parties have been working for some time and are not very sanguine of success.”

Without the prospect of any immediate financial return from the Valley River Mining Company’s one-third interest in tract number six, the company’s stockholders voted in 1875 to reduce the value of the company’s stock, fixed at one million dollars by its 1861 charter and paid in Confederate money when the company was organized, to $50,000 in United States currency. The company’s president turned to the remaining property near Murphy (North Carolina) in order to realize sufficient income to pay taxes and other bills, and maintain the property. Samuel Davidson reported, in a letter written 30 March 1875, “it requires all the rents of the property at present to keep the taxes paid and the property repaired.” Even the hotel’s business had declined in part because of the competition from three other “Houses of entertainment in the place.” The only realistic expectation for income was from the sale of town lots, Davidson affirmed. “If your Company intend[s] to sell the lots laid off, they can be sold at present at a fair value at from 50 [dollars] to 100 [dollars] per acre,” he concluded. Davidson also suggested to McCrady that the company sell the “mill property.” He believed “this property could be sold for 1250 or 1500… dollars” and thought the “Mill property... among your most valuable property, and when the R[ail] R[oad] is completed will command a high price as there is sufficient water power to run any kind of machinery and at no distant day this country is destined to be a great Iron Manufacturing Country in all its branches....” At the moment, however, “Money matters are extremely hard,” Davidson averred. “I wrote you to send me $50 to pay on taxes...it is impossible for me to raise the
money at this time and the sheriff is pressing." The company could not complete the sale though without the consent and approval of Allen T. Davidson, Samuel’s brother, because Allen Davidson owned an undivided one-fourth interest in the fifteen-acre mill tract. Perhaps in an effort to force a sale, Allen Davidson filed a lawsuit for partition of the land against the Valley River Mining Company on 30 March 1877. More than four years later, the case was decided when Joseph C. Axley, the Cherokee County (North Carolina) Judge of Probate, ruled that the land must be sold and that one-fourth of the sale price would go to Allen T. Davidson.

On 19 August 1878 the officers and stockholders of the Valley River Mining Company, at a meeting convened at Murphy (North Carolina), authorized Samuel W. Davidson to sell “all the property, real and personal[,] with all the rights, privileges, minerals, improvements, legal & equitable[,] belonging to or claimed by said company in said county.” A few days later, on 26 August, Davidson signed a contract to convey all the company’s property, including the one-third interest in tract number six, to Thornton M. Cox for $20,000, with a payment of $10,000 due on 1 January 1879 and the reminder payable on 1 September 1879. The sale to Cox was never finalized and, a year later, on 30 July 1879, Davidson, again as agent for the company, agreed to sell the same property, 1,618 3/4 acres of land, plus the one-third interest in tract number six, to James Lamar, this time for $18,000. Once again, the sale fell through. Davidson, however, continued to actively pursue the sale of the company’s property and, in a letter dated 23 June 1882, he asked McCrady, “does the company wish to sell[,] if so at what price[?] [I]f they will give me the figures I might perhaps make money for them and some for myself.” In the same letter, he mentioned that the president of the “Marietta & N[orth] C[arolina] narrow gauge [railroad] wants the right of way over the property of Valley River.” He had told the president that “there would be no objection provided they run over on the same
ground granted to the Western North Carolina Railroad.”

The lack of a rail connection to the Valley River Mining Company’s property was obviously a serious impediment to the sale of the property. But by the early 1880s, a railroad to Murphy was a certainty with two companies, the Western North Carolina Railroad and the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad, both laying tracks toward the town. In 1884 the directors of the Valley River Mining Company made another attempt to sell their Cherokee County property and this time contracted with an experienced sales agent, Arthur Anderson Campbell (1833-circa 1905) of Atlanta (Georgia). Campbell visited Murphy in early May 1884 where he met with Samuel W. Davidson, the company’s former agent, and examined the company’s property. He outlined his plans for marketing the hotel, residential lots, and mining land in a letter to McCrady dated 9 May 1884. “I propose to be at all the expense of advertising and other incidental expenses and for my services charge you ten percent on the sales,” he suggested. He also planned to commission a “scientific report on the [mining] property and advertise it in the Scientific papers of the east & west... [so that] it can be brought to the attention of Capitalist[s] at once and a sale effected perhaps before the end of this year.” Campbell valued the hotel and two acres of land surrounding it for $5,000; twenty-two lots adjoining the town commons for $2,000; 130 acres adjacent town lots for $1,000; and the remaining 1,400 acres for $25,000. The stockholders agreed to Campbell’s terms at the annual meeting held at Murphy on 18 August 1884. At the same meeting, President Theodore A. Wilbur reported that a lawsuit brought against the company by Vivian Quarles Johnson (1830-1887) had been settled during the spring term of the Superior Court for Cherokee County (North Carolina). The judgment, Wilbur wrote, was “in favor of the Company, declaring and adjudging their right to the property, and against the claim of Johnson; however, the company was required to pay Johnson $1,000, “which amount was made by
the decree a lien on the property, and [had] to be paid within eighteen months from the date of the decree, May 10th, 1884." This settlement, Wilbur declared, meant that "title to the property is therefore now clear and undisputed." The company had incurred a debt of $3,850 in defending the lawsuit, paying taxes on the property, and providing for ordinary expenses in running the business. James G. Gibbes, stockholder and director, had advanced $1,300 for taxes, and Theodore A. Wilbur and Edward McCrady had loaned the company smaller sums. To repay those obligations and "some other unliquidated claims against the Company," Wilbur recommended that the corporation assess shareholders $1.50 for each share owned in order to raise the $4,500 needed to satisfy all debts. Even though the charter allowed such an assessment, there was, Wilbur noted, "no by-law on the subject of assessments...." James G. Gibbes proposed an appropriate by-law, the stockholders voted for its passage and, as a result, each stock owner was subsequently notified to pay the assessed amount by 1 October.

The company's immediate need for revenue complicated Campbell's efforts to sell the Murphy real estate. On 6 December, President Wilbur and directors Gibbes and McCrady modified the agreement previously made with Campbell. Henceforth, he would be permitted "to sell the town property at Murphy (North Carolina) in lots or divisions, as may be agreed upon, with the approval of Mr. Rolan...." John A. Rolen (1817-1888), a Murphy attorney, was also a director of the Valley River Mining Company. If Campbell succeeded in selling the town property before 1 May 1885 for a sum greater that the $8,000 value previously assigned to the land, he would be granted a commission of fifty per cent on the amount above that figure. The directors needed to expedite the process of selling the lots in order to pay the company's outstanding debts because, apparently, the stockholders had been reluctant to pay the assessments levied on their stock. Campbell also
focused on finding a purchaser for the mining property located on Marble Creek during the early months of 1885. On 28 January, he wrote McCrady that he had agents in New York City, Cleveland, and New Orleans “trying to effect a sale....” He had sent each agent a copy of a report he had commissioned from his friend, Dr. Nathaniel Alpheus Pratt (1834-1906), a prominent mining engineer and consulting chemist, from Atlanta, who had visited Murphy and wrote a report on the town, its location, and prospects for the future. Pratt’s report, dated 17 September 1884, surveyed the geographical features of the region around Murphy, the “abundant” mineral resources “in the immediate vicinity,” the town’s 400 “thrifty” inhabitants, and the churches, stores, and schools available to the citizens. “Two Rail Roads are now rapidly approaching Murphy, a broad gauge, the W.N.C.R.R. from the north and east..., is now running to the mouth of the Nantahala River 38 miles from the town; and a narrow gauge road, the M. & N. Ga. R.R., from the south is completed to Ellijay, Ga. 41 miles distant,” he reported. Most importantly, he asserted, “both roads are being pushed vigorously, and within the next few months are expected to meet at Murphy....“

Even though the railroads had not been finished to Murphy (North Carolina), Campbell was able to convince Abram H. Dailey (1831-1907), Brooklyn (New York) attorney and former judge, to purchase two tracts of land adjoining the town of Murphy. Campbell wrote McCrady on 21 March 1885 that he had closed the deal that day for $3,000, with $2,000 due by 1 June, and the remainder was to be paid by 1 November and would “meet the claim of V.Q. Johnson.” Campbell had also tried to interest Dailey in the Hotel property, “but the party with Daily thinks the price too high... [and] that they did not want to pay out so much money for property so far from the R[ail] Road.” The sale was completed and the deed signed on 27 May 1885. Dailey discovered the following year that the description of tract number one was incorrect and demanded a corrected deed of conveyance. The
company complied and signed an accurate conveyance in December 1886. Campbell had continued to market the company’s remaining property after the sale to Dailey, but with little success. He informed McCrady by a letter dated 21 September 1885 that “I have a pretty good pass at selling the Hotel property, [and] also am trying to make sale of the Marble Creek property to parties [I] was negotiating with last year, [however] they seriously object to the advance from 25 to 40 thousand dollars.” In a letter to McCrady written 26 April 1886, Campbell announced he had sold the hotel property for $3,000 “subject to your approval.” In order to close the deal, Campbell “had to agree to give half of the commission” to the purchaser. “I will lose money on this trade,” he lamented, “but hope to make it up in some way.”

By the end of 1886, President Wilbur and the directors of the Valley River Mining Company had apparently decided that rather than sell the Marble Creek property, they would explore options that would allow the company to reap the profits from mining the iron ore and marble that was known to be present in large quantities under the surface of the land. In fact, Arthur Campbell encouraged Edward McCrady, in a letter of 4 November 1886, to explore the minerals that lay beneath the surface. “There will be a diamond drill in Cherokee Co., N.C. within ten days,” he wrote, “[and] one of the parties concerned told me they would go down on the Marble Creek property from 100 to 200 feet at two dollars per foot.” He confessed “he would be highly gratified if your Co. would authorize me to have them bore down... and strike that lake of Silver that I have so hard believed was there.” He also argued, in a letter to McCrady dated 15 November 1886, “I have a high opinion of Marble Creek property but it never will sell for [even] twenty cents on the dollar of what it is worth without spending some money on it.”

In reality, the company did not have the financial resources to explore and develop their property. The company had managed to pay off the debts owed through the sale of property and the assessment levied on
stockholders, but needed additional capital to invest in development. On 15 January 1887 Edward McCrady traveled to New York, apparently to try to secure backing for his company’s plans to exploit the Marble Creek property. On 21 January 1887, he met with Alfred Sully (1841-1909), the president of the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Company, a Virginia holding company incorporated in 1880 in the interests of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company for the purpose of acquiring control of railroads not directly connecting it. (The Richmond & Danville was prohibited by its charter from owning the stock of non-connecting lines. The Terminal Company, named for the King William County community on the York River, was given authority to acquire the stocks and bonds of railroad companies in Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia, Kentucky, and Alabama). McCrady also met with Thomas Muldrow Logan (1840-1914), the vice-president of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, and sought a cooperative arrangement with the two companies that would provide financial assistance in developing the Valley River Mining Company’s property. The next day McCrady submitted a three and one-half page overview of the Valley River Mining Company and a description of its mining property to the officials of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company. He also acknowledged “the necessity to us of an early completion of the railroad through the property as well as the favorable rates and advantages which in various ways the railroad can secure for the development of the property....” The company’s property, about 1,500 acres, McCrady noted, was located “on the projected line of the Ducktown or Murphy branch of the Western North Carolina Railroad” and its course, when completed, “will be directly through the property.” McCrady also indicated that the directors of the company were of “the opinion that it would be desirable to obtain a new charter by a special act [of the North Carolina Legislature] and transfer the property to a new
company representing substantially the same interests." The old charter, which would expire in 1891, "had some objectionable features in it that should be corrected," McCrady asserted. During the discussions of the previous day, Logan had indicated that in order for the railroad company to assist in developing the Marble Creek property, it would have to own a controlling interest in the proposed new corporation. McCrady reluctantly agreed to Logan’s terms. And before any final agreement, Sully and Logan insisted on a thorough investigation of the potential value of the iron ore and marble on the property. Sully responded to McCrady’s proposal in a letter written on 25 January 1887 with the recommendation that the Valley River Mining Company “at once take the necessary steps to secure a suitable charter,” while the railroad company would “have an examination of the property made, as proposed.” If the survey “proves satisfactory, we will be in a better position to arrive at some definite understanding with you, as to the development of the property,” Sully concluded. General Logan in a letter to McCrady, also dated 25 January 1887, was more direct than Sully had been in offering financial support. "I have no hesitation in saying that if the examination prove[s] to be satisfactory, that you can, by our cooperation, get your Company the capital that may be necessary to develop the property," he promised.

McCrady was eager to secure the support of the officers of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company because that company had gained control of the Western North Carolina Railroad in July 1880. The company had finished the line to Asheville (North Carolina) in October and, in January 1882, completed the branch to Paint Rock (Tennessee). It also continued to work on the unfinished portion to Ducktown (Tennessee), by way of Murphy (North Carolina), although at a slower than anticipated pace because of the difficulty of traversing the mountainous terrain. Alfred Sully’s support was important because the Richmond Terminal Company had, by late
November, 1886, acquired a majority of the stock of the Richmond and Danville Railroad and controlled that railroad, along with a number of other important lines in the South. After his involvement in the initial discussions with McCrady, Sully assigned responsibility for negotiating the details of the agreement with the owners of the Valley River Mining Company to Thomas M. Logan, a vice-president of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company. Logan, a Charleston native, had known McCrady from his boyhood and, at the beginning of the Civil War, both men entered Confederate service and later fought in many of the same battles in northern Virginia, although not in the same command. At the end of the war, McCrady was a colonel, but Logan’s final few months of service was at the rank of brigadier general and, at age twenty-four, he was one of the youngest men to hold that rank. In addition to McCrady and Logan, Alexander Boyd Andrews (1841-1915), another ex-Confederate was also deeply involved in the formation of the successor to the Valley River Mining Company. Andrews began his railroad career in the late 1850s when he worked on the Blue Ridge Railroad in western South Carolina. Following his service as a Confederate cavalry captain, he again became involved with railroads, joined the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company in 1875 and, by the early 1880s, was in charge of all of that company’s lines in North Carolina. Andrews was also charged with completing the Western North Carolina Railroad to Murphy and Ducktown (Tennessee), after the Richmond and Danville Railroad gained control of that road.

During the first six months of 1887, McCrady corresponded frequently with Logan and Andrews in order to work out the details of the proposed sale of the stock and assets of the Valley River Mining Company to a newly-charted Cherokee Iron and Marble Company. The act of incorporation was ratified by the North Carolina General Assembly on 4 March 1887 and named the incorporators. “Edward McCrady, Theodore S. Wilen [Wilbur],
A.B. Andrews, Allard Memminger, James G. Gibbes, David Schenck and their associates, successors and assigns" were incorporated “for the purpose of working, mining, quarrying and exploring for iron, gold, copper, marble and all other metals and minerals....“ McCrady, Wilbur, Memminger, and Gibbes represented the interests of the Valley River Mining Company’s stockholders while Andrews and Schenck were associated with the railroad company. Prior to the organization of the new company, McCrady had informed some of the stockholders of the ongoing negotiations with the railroad company officials. Moses C. Mordecai wrote from Baltimore on 12 February 1887, after receiving McCrady’s letter of the 10th “relative to Valley River Mining Co.,” that “should the R.R. Co. take hold, it ought to turn out advantageous for the old stockholders.” He also returned a signed power of attorney for McCrady to use when the stockholders met to consider the sale of their property to the new company. Before the stockholders could vote on the proposal, the directors of the railroad company had to approve the project and that approval was contingent upon a favorable report on the property of the Valley River Mining Company. “The expert whom we had selected to make the examination,” General Logan reported to McCrady on 7 March 1887, “was taken sick, and has so far, been unable to” complete his work. Logan then engaged Dr. William Henry Ruffner (1824-1908), noted Lexington (Virginia), educator and professional geological surveyor to travel to Murphy (North Carolina), survey the Valley River Mining Company’s property, and submit a report. Dr. Ruffner spent a few days in early May with one of the directors of the company, Allard Memminger, M.D. (1854-1936). The son of Christopher G. Memminger, Confederate secretary of the treasury, he graduated from the University of Virginia in 1874, then studied chemistry there, after which he returned to Charleston (South Carolina) and established a business as an analytical chemist. In March 1880 he completed his medical training at the Medical College of South Carolina and
was later appointed professor of chemistry at the Medical College. His expertise as a chemist was invaluable to the company; he analyzed the ore from the Murphy property, wrote reports for the company, and his summer home at Flat Rock (North Carolina), was close to Murphy which allowed him to visit the company’s property when his presence was required.

General Logan received Dr. Ruffner’s report in early June and, on 13 June 1887, wrote McCrady: “I am ready to report to our Board recommending that we accept your proposition.” There was, however, one important issue that had to be resolved before an agreement could be finalized. From Ruffner’s report, Logan concluded that “the ore is unquestionably valuable...but the quantity is very limited, in fact not sufficient to run an ordinary furnace more than a year or two.” Logan proposed that the newly organized company acquire “by purchase or otherwise so as to control... adjoining properties of similar character” by granting stock to the property owners. The additional acreage thus acquired “would give the new company control of a large enough quantity of ore to justify a development on a large scale.” If McCrady agreed with the plan, “the new company can be organized and a large and successful development made,” Logan believed. President Wilbur had already held a special meeting of the stockholders of the Valley River Mining Company in Murphy on 4 June 1887 in order to facilitate the anticipated purchase of the company’s assets by the Cherokee Iron and Marble Company. After informing the attendees that the company had managed to eradicate its debt through the stock assessment and the sale of company real estate, Wilbur explained the negotiations with “certain gentlemen interested in the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company and the West Point Terminal Company” which he hoped would result in an agreement “to obtain an immediate completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad the tracks of which are now marked out on the lands of the company to Murphy, and to secure means for the working of the
Wilbur also explained how the actual transfer of ownership of the old company to the new one would be accomplished. The Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, or the West Point Terminal Company, would be allotted a controlling interest in the new company by the issuance of fifty percent of the stock plus one share, while “the shareholders of the Valley River Mining Company shall accept a proportionate number of shares in the new organization to those they now hold in the Valley River Mining Company in payment for the sale and conveyance of the mining lands to the said new organization....” The stockholders voted to approve a resolution that confirmed the transfer of stock.

When General Logan wrote McCrady on 25 June 1887, he was prepared to move forward with the reorganization plan. “My idea of proceeding now is to fix a price at which the old Company will sell to the Cherokee Iron & Mining Co. the property, free of debt, payable in stock of the latter Company, and proceed at once to complete the organization of this Company with President and Board of Directors satisfactory to your friends and our people,” Logan proposed. Logan also wanted Dr. Ruffner elected president of the new company because “I know of no man connected with Southern Mineral properties who could more readily draw capital around him.” His selection, Logan opined, “will insure the success of the enterprise.” Logan also disabused McCrady of his “idea that the quickest way of developing your property would be the speedy completion of the Western North Carolina [Railroad].” He knew that “no matter how it may be pushed, [it] will consume considerable time to complete.” His expectation, he explained to McCrady, was “an early completion of the Marietta & North Georgia road to the property as the quickest means of getting the ore into market” and he had “been working... with a view to this end.” Logan solicited McCrady’s “views” on the selection of Dr. Ruffner as president and setting the value of the stock of the Cherokee Iron and Marble Company at $500,000 “as soon
as practicable.” A few days later, in a letter dated 30 June 1887, Logan pressed McCrady to approve the $500,000 stock value and “act at once” to organize the new company. And again, in a letter of 8 July 1887, Logan urged McCrady to move forward with plans to organize the new company. One of the most important decisions, the selection of a president, was clarified when Dr. Ruffner, in a letter to General Logan, written 11 July 1887, agreed “to work a year for stock in the Co. provided the amount would suit, and the duties of the office not take a larger proportion of my time than I can afford to give.”

On 20 July 1887, McCrady, A.B. Andrews, David Schenck, Allard Memminger, and James G. Gibbes, the incorporators of the Cherokee Iron and Marble Company, met in Asheville (North Carolina) to elect officers and organize the company. Dr. Ruffner was elected president along with two new directors. General Thomas M. Logan was chosen along with Alexander Cheves Haskell (1839-1910), former Confederate colonel and president of both the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company and the Columbia and Greenville Railroad Company, and Logan’s classmate at South Carolina College, where Logan graduated first and Haskell second in the class of 1860. David Schenck (1835-1902), former North Carolina judge who served as legal counsel for the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, offered a resolution to approve the sale of the property of the Valley River Mining Company to the Cherokee Iron and Marble Company by deed dated 20 July 1887 and signed by the company’s president to be paid for with $500,000 in stock in the new company. The resolution also stipulated that the Valley River Mining Company shall “reconvey and assign to the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railroad and Warehouse Company... Two Thousand Five Hundred and One shares of said stock, so as to leave the control of The Cherokee Iron and Marble Company in the hands of said Terminal Company.” When General Logan read Judge
Schenck’s copy of the proceedings of the 20 July 1887 meeting, he was not pleased with the language in the resolution. “My trouble is that I do not like the resolution... to contain in it... a reference to the transfer of 51 per cent of the stock to the Terminal Company,” he informed McCrady in a letter of 25 July 1887. “In fact when the time comes to transfer this stock I do not want the record to show the Terminal Company’s name in it at all, for various reasons which it is hardly necessary to refer to now,” he insisted.

General Logan also made two other suggestions concerning company matters in a letter to McCrady dated 29 July 1887. First, he and Colonel Andrews had discussed changing the “principal office” of the company from Charlotte to Raleigh and also to hold the annual meeting there. In addition to its status as capital of the state, it was also the location of Colonel Andrews’ office and Logan reminded McCrady that since the colonel “will have to give a good deal of time to the development of the property for us... it will save paying a secretary, clerks, etc., by having the office there, where his own clerk can act in that capacity.” Secondly, Logan wanted McCrady to “make... Andrews] Vice President... so that in the absence of the President he will be on hand to take his place.” Logan’s requests were offered as resolutions at the 4 August 1887 meeting and adopted by the stockholders. David Schenck, in a letter to General Logan written the day after the meeting, enclosed a copy of the proceedings, and also recounted how the incorporators of the Cherokee Iron and Marble Company had managed to eliminate any reference in the recorded minutes to the Terminal Company. The minutes of the Asheville meeting were amended and “the Secretary shall omit the preamble and the resolution there passed... so that the name of the Terminal Company shall not appear on the record.” According to Andrews, in his 11 August 1887 letter to McCrady, General Logan “approves our action” at the Greensboro (North Carolina) meeting. As a result, Andrews was ready to issue the stock in the new company. He instructed
McCrady to provide him “advice as to how you desire the other certificate of 2499 shares cut up....” The remaining 2,501 shares would be entered in the name of A.J. Rauh, an agent of the Terminal Company.

In early September 1887, General McCrady sent Colonel Andrews a list of stockholders in the Valley River Mining Company with the number of shares of stock each one was entitled to receive. On 10 September 1887 Colonel Andrews sent the certificates to McCrady who then forwarded them to their respective owners. A majority of the 2,499 shares in the Cherokee Iron and Marble Company distributed to the former stockholders of the Valley River Mining Company was vested in four individuals: Theodore A. Wilbur was due 778 shares, Edward McCrady, 664 shares, James G. Gibbes, 308 shares, and Dr. Allard Memminger, 362 shares. The remaining 387 shares were distributed among twelve other individuals, including Moses C. Mordecai, John H. Kinard, Harvey Cogswell, John Rolen, Alexander C. Haskell, William H. Trescot, and others. In the months that followed the distribution of stock, A.B. Andrews, as vice president, took the leadership role in implementing company policy, but always with the approval of General Logan. Both McCrady and Dr. Memminger, however, continued to press both General Logan and Colonel Andrews for information about plans for developing the company’s property. When McCrady inquired about the annual stockholders’ meeting, scheduled for January 1888, Andrews replied in a letter of 22 December 1887, “as I will not... be able to be here at that time next month, I would suggest a postponement until some time in February....” In a 10 January 1888 letter, Andrews stated “it will be impossible for me to name a day when I can attend the annual meeting.” On 12 January 1888 General Logan replied to a letter from Allard Memminger, who had asked for details about the development of the mining property, with the remark, “the matter of the development of our Valley River Mining property now turns on our getting railroad facilities.” He then chronicled his
efforts to expedite the railroad connection with the company’s property. “Col. Andrews and myself have been negotiating with the Marietta and North Georgia people with the view of getting an early outlet over that property, and in connection with this Col. Andrews has been trying to arrange for transferring a part of the State convicts from the Red Marble Gap work and putting them on the part of the line between our property and Murphy,” he informed Memminger. In addition, Logan added, Colonel Andrews had been directed “to make a special report on the Red Marble Gap line with a view to deciding whether we can not abandon the tunnel and get a line over the mountain which will save a great deal of time in the completion of the road.” By 8 March the decision had been made “to suspend work on the proposed tunnel at Red Marble Gap and have a line run over the mountain so as to get into the valley at an early day.” Even so, McCrady and other stockholders continued to press General Logan to do something with the property. In a reply to one such request, Logan wrote McCrady on 4 October 1888: “In regard to an examination of the properties you refer to, with a view to the precious metal veins, I do not think that it would be advisable for our company to go to any expense for that purpose.” Logan insisted that “we know the character and value of our iron ore, and should look forward to develop it[,] the whole question of this property now turns on our getting the Railroad there at as early a day as practicable....” McCrady was not satisfied with Logan’s intransigence and, in a letter of 30 October 1888, suggested that he investigate the possibility of mining talc on the company’s property. This Logan agreed to do. Dr. Ruffner’s report had predicted that talc would be found on the property, Logan noted, so “I will follow up through Colonel Andrews and see what can be prudently done.” With that bit of encouragement, McCrady began to investigate the market value of talc by writing to users of the product, especially paint manufacturers. Logan, however, refused to consider any mining operations without a railroad
connection to provide access to markets. “It would be the height of folly to attempt opening either the talc or the iron ore beds prior to the Railroad reaching the property,” he informed McCrady in his 24 November 1888 letter. “There could be no possible profit made out of either if the product had to be hauled to Murphy and then transported across the river.”

General McCrady’s dissatisfaction with the financial support provided by General Logan and the Terminal Company to the Cherokee Iron and Marble Company for extracting marketable commodities - iron ore, talc, and marble - from the company’s Cherokee County property caused him, and other stockholders, to attempt to reacquire control of the company. As early as April 1890, General Logan and McCrady had discussed the sale of the Terminal Company’s block of stock. In his letter to McCrady, dated 24 April 1890, Logan remarked: “In regard to the other proposition, I am opposed to making the change suggested by Mr. Calhoun, and I think it better for the Terminal Company to retain its interest and develop the property.” On 19 November 1890, General McCrady wrote a letter to Colonel Andrews that reiterated McCrady’s previous criticisms of the Terminal Company’s inaction. He also questioned Andrews’ refusal to spend all of the $2,000 appropriated for developing the property. He blamed Andrews for not allotting sufficient funds to mine enough iron ore for an accurate test of the mineral’s value. “[B]ut we have only 25 tons mined, not enough for a test, and you would not authorize the mining of more which we could have done at $1 per ton.” McCrady traveled to New York in late April 1891 and, as he reported to a meeting of the stockholders of the Cherokee Iron and Marble Company, on 23 October 1891, he and Dr. Memminger met with John H. Inman (1844-1896), the president of the Terminal Company, “to urge a compliance with the agreement or a surrender of the stock.” Inman offered to transfer the 2,501 shares of stock owned by the Terminal Company if McCrady and Memminger “would pay at once... the amount which had been
advanced by that company....” McCrady and Memminger immediately agreed and used their own funds to pay back the $2,029.45 that had been expended by the Terminal Company. On 29 April 1891, A.J. Rauh, treasurer of The Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Company, informed General McCrady by letter that he had sent McCrady’s draft for deposit, “accompanied by certificate of the Cherokee Iron & Marble Company for 2501 shares of stock, endorsed to you.” McCrady explained to the stockholders that he will hold the shares “in trust first for the repayment to...[McCrady, Memminger and Theodore A. Wilbur] of all expenses heretofore incurred by them in securing the said shares and advances made by them on behalf of the company and then [in] trust for such use and purpose as the company shall declare.”

The directors of the Cherokee Iron and Marble Company held a meeting in Charleston on 30 October 1891 with General McCrady serving as chairman. He announced that Colonel Andrews, the acting president of the company, had resigned his position and “turned over all the books and papers of the office to the company....” The directors present then elected General McCrady president and replaced the three directors associated with the Terminal Company - A.B. Andrews, T. M. Logan, and David Shenck - with William Gregg and William Beal. The president of the company was also authorized to sell a tract of land owned by the company “which is disconnected with the Marble Creek property, and without any mineral deposits so far as is known” for $2,000. B[rodie] L[eonidas] Duke (1846-1919) of Durham, North Carolina, was interested in the 144 acre tract, he informed McCrady in a letter written 2 November 1891, and would buy it “if you could offer sufficient inducements.” Apparently, the price was agreeable, and Duke sent an exchange for $2,000 in January 1892. The infusion of cash was timely and allowed the company to pay some outstanding debts and also explore ways to profit from the Cherokee County mining property.
A few years later, McCrady decided to test the market to see if he could find a buyer for the company’s other property in Cherokee County (North Carolina). In early November 1895 *Manufacturers’ Record*, a weekly newspaper published in Baltimore that promoted southern industrial, financial, and railroad development, carried a small advertisement that McCrady had submitted: “For sale. - Mineral Lands in Western North Carolina on Southern Railway, containing iron, marble, talc and gold washings.” Interested parties, the ad informed, could address “CHEROKEE, 29 Broad street, Charleston, S.C.” Only one enquiry in response to the ad is in the correspondence file, which indicates little interest in undeveloped mineral property in the mountain South. McCrady apparently also sent letters to individuals in an effort to sell the property. He contacted Horace M. Engle, a Roanoke (Virginia), resident who had earlier expressed an interest in talc property. Engle explained to McCrady, in a letter dated 19 November 1895, the difficulty in finding buyers for property in “this N.C. talc belt.” The price of developed property, he claimed, was usually offered “at a well nigh prohibitive figure, while on other [undeveloped] lands there is little to be seen, or difficulty in getting proper time to make a careful examination, or endless complications in title.” In an effort to realize some income from the company’s property, McCrady authorized his agent in Murphy, R.L. Cooper, to sell timber from the land. On 11 December 1895, Cooper remitted a check for $14.03 for cross ties cut from the company’s trees. The income from occasional sales of timber, however, was insufficient to pay for the ordinary expenses of running the company. On 3 February 1896 Sheriff S.W. Davidson, the tax collector for Cherokee County (North Carolina), informed McCrady that the property tax on the company’s land was “long since due & nothing has been said about it.” He insisted that McCrady promptly remit $165.65 by money order. McCrady wrote J.W. Cooper, the company’s Murphy attorney, on 15 February 1896 with a request that he
speak with Sheriff Davidson about the tax bill. In his reply to McCrady on 21 February 1896, Cooper promised to see the sheriff and pay the tax bill himself, if necessary.

Shortly after this incident, McCrady decided to market the company’s land more aggressively and to employ an agent to sell the property. He turned to Archibald Edward Heighway (1859-1942), an Ohio-born physician who worked as a mining engineer in Murphy. When Heighway responded to McCrady’s letter of 6 March 1896 on 9 March, he offered “to negotiate a sale of” the Cherokee Iron and Marble Company’s property for a commission of ten percent. McCrady would set the sale price and Heighway promised to first make an effort “to produce an income and [second to] show the property at its best.” Heighway claimed that “[i]t is a fact much interest is now being taken in the mineral resources of this section; indeed I have had quite a little to do with the movement.” Heighway, in a letter to McCrady written 17 March 1896, suggested that the large property be divided, “[a]s the veins [of talc, marble, and iron] are all parallel[,] a sale of any one will not affect any other interest.” He also recommended to McCrady that “you might place your value of $50,000.00 on the iron interest... alone[,] $10,000.00 on limited area of marble[,] $10,000.00 on talc interest[,] [and] $5,000.00 on gold.” Although Heighway showed the property to a number of potential purchasers during the spring and summer of 1896, he was not able to make a sale. He also continued to work “hard on this talc question,” he informed McCrady in a letter dated 22 July 1896. “I went down 30 ft., but the formation was such as to give me great trouble....” Even so, he believed he could “sell a part of the talc interest...and not interfere with other interests,” but he needed to act quickly for he feared that “talc properties will not hold their own for much longer.” Before the market for talc property dried up, he wanted to try to “sell a tract of say 100 acres, at $5,000.00 less 10%.” “This I think I can do,” he informed McCrady. When he again wrote McCrady, on 1
October 1896, he stated, “I have a buyer for one of your tracts of land....” It
was not, however, the parcel that included the talc deposit. This was,
instead, a 125 acre strip “along the Valley River and the rough hill side to the
South East” that Heighway did “not deem... very valuable for any purpose.”
If McCrady placed a “reasonable price on the property” - Heighway
suggested $10 per acre - he believed he could make a sale “at once.”
McCrady hesitated to give Heighway permission to sell the property
because he wanted to retain the right to mine any iron ore found on the land.
In a letter dated 18 October 1896 Heighway made another attempt to
persuade McCrady to allow the sale to go through. The end of the
Heighway-McCrady correspondence at that point suggests that Heighway
abandoned his efforts to work with McCrady.

Without the money required for development, the Cherokee Iron and
Marble Company looked to other individuals or corporations with capital to
either lease or purchase the company’s Cherokee County property at a price
acceptable to McCrady. In early 1899, wealthy Virginia entrepreneur George
Lafayette Carter (1857-1936) organized the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke
Company for the purpose of consolidating and expanding his holdings in
mineral properties. On 27 July 1899, his company leased the Cherokee
County property of McCrady’s company with an option to purchase either
the land or the iron ore thereupon. Six weeks later, McCrady signed an
agreement to make another attempt to exploit the talc deposits found on its
property. Leverett Smith Ropes (1868-1953), an 1893 graduate of the
Michigan College of Mines and experienced in corundum mining in North
Carolina, signed a limited agreement on 13 September 1899 “to mine and
develop” talc deposits at two sites on company land. The arrangement was
for six weeks of work for which Ropes would receive $75 per week. Actually,
Ropes “prospected” for talc for ten weeks and, as documented by the
weekly time sheets he completed for his laborers, he spent $532.22 in labor
and associated costs. He was allowed to use the “hydraulic plant” on the property for mining “until the same shall be called for by the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company, to which has been granted... the right to mine upon the...property for iron, and for that purpose to use the water thereon.” Neither the lease to George L. Carter to mine the iron ore nor the agreement with L.S. Ropes to mine the talc on the property proved profitable to the company. Apparently Carter’s company sent a mining “expert” to examine the leased property. The agent reported that the iron ore was of inferior quality and McCrady shared that information with Allard Memminger. After Memminger had read the report, he complained to McCrady, in a letter dated 16 January 1900, “[t]he Report which you have shown me on the Cherokee Iron & Marble property not only much surprised and disappoints, but in an equal degree is a cause of just displeasure.” Memminger was highly critical of the “expert that remained but a few hours on a property of 1000 acres or more who had either given him or else hurriedly collected samples... [of ore.]” Other experts who had examined the property, Memminger pointed out, had arrived at much more positive conclusions about the quality and quantity of the company’s iron ore. The Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company did not mine the property leased and, in March 1901, the company defaulted and ceased to exist.

McCrady, however, continued to promote the potential of the property and by early 1900 had established contact with the officers of the United Mining and Manufacturing Company, a corporation headquartered in Baltimore (Maryland). George J. Records, the president, was a partner in the firm Records & Goldsborough, a wholesale liquor distiller and merchant. Apparently, the two companies worked out a temporary agreement for the mining of talc and marble sometime during the late spring. By 3 June 1900, the company’s general manager, Alfred S. Emerson, was in Murphy (North Carolina) where he wrote McCrady a quarrelsome letter in which he
objected to a payment McCrady had requested. “I beg to say that I do not see why we should pay you $150 unless we are allowed to deduct [that] amt. on future royalties.... We now have all drilling machinery ready to do business, but will not start until this matter is adjusted.” In a letter of 27 June 1900, Emerson complained to McCrady about $225 in property taxes that his company was expected to pay. Again he asked that the tax payment be considered an offset against future royalty payments. “I do not see any reason why you should expect us to pay something for nothing,” he groused. “I have the machinery all ready to start boring the marble, & expected to have done so the last of this week, but will not commence now until this matter is adjusted.” By 14 July 1900, the two companies had hammered out a contract, signed that day, which leased the property for a term of ninety-nine years to the United Mining and Manufacturing Company for the consideration of “the payment of the Royalties hereby reserved as rent.” Although the original lease is not present in the company’s archive, a twenty-page document written by McCrady, titled “In the matter of the Lease of the Cherokee Iron and Marble Company... to the United Mining and Manufacturing Company,” is extant. Probably written during the last months of 1902, the document is actually a legal brief that argued that the subsequent lessee of the original grantee of the rights and obligations of the contract, the National Marble Company, had violated the terms of the lease, thus forfeiting the lease. McCrady noted that the “United Mining and Manufacturing Company entered upon the property and spent a considerable sum in prospecting and developing the deposits, but did not otherwise comply with the terms of the lease[,] presumably from the want of capital....”

Apparently, the United Mining and Manufacturing Company had focused all of its resources on efforts to mine the marble deposits and had neglected the other minerals on the property. As a result of this neglect, McCrady’s
company did not receive any royalties from the mining of gold, iron ore, or
talc. On 14 May 1901 McCrady had written to George J. Records, the
president of United Mining and Manufacturing Company, “that after our
conference with Mr. Emerson and in view of the full explanation which he
gave us of the work which your Company has performed and of your
purposes and intentions, for the future...our Company agreed that you
should proceed under the Lease....” McCrady cautioned, however, that after
15 October 1901, Records’ company must “strictly” comply “with all of... [the]
provisions and restrictions....” of the lease. Evidently the company, after
failing to meet that requirement, assigned the lease to Alfred S. Emerson,
the man who had been in charge of the company’s operations in Cherokee
County (North Carolina). Emerson subsequently assigned the lease to the
National Marble Company, a North Carolina corporation that he and two
partners, Thomas M. Brady and John H. Burke, had organized. Thomas M.
Brady (1849-1907) was a Boston-born entrepreneur who established the
Georgia Marble Finishing Works in Canton (Georgia), in the early 1890s. He
enlisted the aid of his wife’s brother, Judge John H. Burke (1856-post-1910),
in forming a company, capitalized at $500,000, that could mine and supply
high-quality marble for his Canton business. In January 1903 Walker, Evans
& Cogswell printed one hundred copies of a ten-page pamphlet for
McCrady’s company titled Prospectus of the Cherokee Iron and Marble
Company. Apparently designed to attract other investors, or potential
purchasers of the property, the pamphlet stressed that the company’s
Murphy 1,200 acre property was “under lease to the National Marble
Company, which... is backed by Boston capital with T.M. Brady... as
President.” A “few borings from the quarry” had “carried off the gold medal”
at the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition in Charleston
in 1902. “Captain Brady says of the first consignment of 14 car loads of
Regal Blue [marble], ‘That it is the very best he has ever seen from the top
floor of any quarry....” The writer also described the recent flurry of activity on the company’s property: “There is at present erected on the site... a most modern and improved Talc Mill and Drying House, having a capacity of 20 tons a day; a stationary engine of 100 horse power; a blacksmith shop; a tool room; a manager’s house; and of course all the necessary machinery for cutting, gadding, hoisting and placing the blocks of Marble on the railroad cars, which stand on the company’s siding, which is in length 2,200 feet and connects...at the quarry with the main line of the Southern [Railway]...."

Relations between McCrady and the officers of the National Marble Company, especially with Alfred S. Emerson, had been contentious from the beginning. In a conciliatory letter to Emerson, dated 17 April 1902, McCrady professed that “In a long professional, and to a considerable extent public life, I have never before been written or spoken to so disrespectfully as you have repeatedly done. I am too old to quarrel, but I can assure you that threats [of suit] will have no effect upon my conduct.” McCrady, it appears, had written to Judge Burke, rather than to Emerson, about the disagreement over the terms of the lease to the National Marble Company. “This is my own private personal letter, written in the kindest spirit, in the hope of removing from your mind any false impression that we were going behind you in our correspondence with Judge Burke,” McCrady emphasized. The major point of contention between Emerson and McCrady appears to have been the failure of the National Marble Company to exploit the other mineral deposits on the company’s property. In an undated draft to an unnamed correspondent, but undoubtedly Alfred S. Emerson, McCrady expressed his impatience with the National Marble Company’s progress in developing mineral resources, in addition to the marble beds, on the company’s property. McCrady “understood that in the development of so large a property” the company’s officers “must be patient and not too rigid in enforcing a strict compliance of the terms of the lease.” McCrady insisted,
however, that the company had had a full year “to carry out the obligations of the contract, not only in part, but in the whole.” But, according to a document headed “Cherokee I. & M. Company Royalties received,” receipts during the three years from January 1903 until November 1905 totaled only $1,166.13, an indication that the National Marble Company was never able to develop the property’s mineral deposits. In the 1903 Prospectus of The Cherokee Iron and Marble Company, the writer projected a much more robust return for the company and its stockholders: “To sum up, then, we may safely say with what now is surely known about this property and its royalties, the mineral resources of this company will add up a total conservative valuation of one million dollars, which render at par the capital stock of $500,000, a very modest capitalization on all of these valuable and workable deposits...."

In the midst of the protracted and tedious dealings with Emerson, Brady, and Burke, the Cherokee Iron and Marble Company suffered the loss of its president, Edward McCrady. Seventy-year-old McCrady died on 1 November 1903 of a chronic heart condition from which he had suffered for seven years. As president of the company since 1891, he had been the person most responsible for the many attempts to produce revenue from the company’s mineral assets. Although he was not successful in achieving that objective, he did manage to preserve the company’s land holdings in the face of a multitude of law suits brought against the company to contest title to the land. His skill as a lawyer kept the company intact but, as a businessman, he failed to produce the results so long anticipated.

Two months after Edward McCrady’s death, the directors and stockholders met in Murphy (North Carolina), on 1 January 1904, and adopted a resolution “as to Genl. E. McC[rady],” approved the by-laws, and voted for directors. T.A Wilbur, Allard Memminger, Louis de Berniere McCrady, and J.T.E. Thornhill were re-elected, and Hunter Alston Gibbes
(1876-1956) replaced his father, James G. Gibbes, who had died in April 1903. Lawrence F. Beal (1854-1940), the son of former director William Beal, was named a director along with Thomas Wright Bacot (1849-1927), long-time law partner in the firm McCrady and Bacot, the brother-in-law of Edward and Louis McCrady. Louis de Berniere McCrady was elected president, Dr. Allard Memminger vice-president, and T.W. Bacot as secretary and treasurer at a meeting of the directors convened at Murphy on 13 September 1904, and those three men took charge of the company’s affairs. McCrady handled correspondence, Memminger frequently traveled to Murphy on company business, and Bacot took care of some of the legal work for the company. On 30 April 1905 Bacot wrote Louis McCrady, “I leave drafted lease and press copies... I think that it [is] in [the] right shape.”

The company’s new leadership continued to skirmish with Captain Brady and Judge Burke of the National Marble Company over the terms of the company’s lease. In a letter written 29 December 1905 to Brady, Louis McCrady insisted that “[h]aving patiently waited three years and nine months for your Company to carry out the terms of the lease, under which it went into possession of our property in April, 1902, we think it high time for us to come to a more definite and stable understanding with you for the future.” McCrady wanted to lease the right to mine minerals other than marble to other companies. He also hinted that any delay in cooperating in this effort “may frustrate the development of the iron, in which case we would be compelled to look to you and your Company for compensation in the way of damages....” That letter touched off a flurry of correspondence with Judge Burke that continued through January 1906. Burke suggested a meeting to thrash out the differences between the two companies; however, he was unable to travel to Charleston. McCrady wanted “to submit the question to the court upon an agreed case, that is upon an agreed statement of the facts.” Unable to solve the differences between the two companies, the
directors of the Cherokee Iron and Marble Company in a meeting later that year passed a resolution “declaring a forfeiture of the Lease given to the National Marble Company and repossessing the company of the property covered by the Lease...” The directors also leased the talc deposits on the land to the Pittsburg Talc and Soapstone Corporation, and also planned to lease the marble deposits to a company “hereafter to be organized and incorporated under the laws of North Carolina.”

The records of the company in this collection end at this point, and there is no evidence that, after a half-century of steady effort, the company was ever able to reap any financial benefits from the Cherokee County (North Carolina), property that it owned. With the deaths of Louis de B. McCrady in 1910 and Theodore A. Wilbur in 1911, the company lost two of the most dedicated and experienced members of the board of directors. The company struggled on until 23 December 1919 when the Cherokee Iron and Marble Company’s corporate charter was dissolved and the organization ceased to exist. Gift of Ms. Madge Hallett and Ms. Charlotte Williams.

*Manuscript volume*, circa 1943, World War II sketchbook titled “My Hitch,” was compiled by Kenneth Baldwin (1914-1999), a Black Mountain (North Carolina), native who attended Pickens High School and resided in Greenville (South Carolina), where he worked for the Southern Bleachery and Print Works as a sketch maker. Baldwin enlisted in the U.S. Army on 16 June 1943 and served as a camera technician in the China-Burma-India Theater for twenty-six months. The sketchbook contains nearly three hundred pencil and ink illustrations depicting Baldwin’s reaction when he received his draft notice, his progress through boot camp, and his technical
training. Also included are two sketches depicting soldiers in military training, a pastel drawing of an indigenous Burmese woman, and Baldwin’s U.S. Army Separation Record. Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. & Mrs. Franklin Beattie, Mr. Benjamin B. Boyd, Mrs. Sloan H. Brittain, Dr. Thomas J. Brown, Mrs. C.M. Cupp, Mr. & Mrs. Wilson W. Farrell, Mr. & Mrs. William F. Guerard, Jr., Dr. Marianne Holland, Dr. Charles Lesser, Mr. Nicholas G. Meriwether, Dr. & Mrs. Robert J. Moore, Mr. & Mrs. Edward E. Poliakoff, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Smith, and Dr. & Mrs. Edmund R. Taylor.

Seven letters, 1893-1902, added to the papers of Charleston artist, writer, and poet, John Bennett (1865-1956) are addressed to Bennett’s close friend Ellen R. Ward in Newark (New Jersey), and Salt Sulphur Springs (West Virginia). The earliest letter was written from Bennett’s hometown of Chillicothe (Ohio), on 28 December 1893 and briefly recounts Christmas activities, with Bennett joking that an unidentified mutual friend “ate so many ‘goodies’ that I think he must be suffering from dyspepsia” and assured Ward that he “would join me in compliments and regard, I know, were he not so sulky today.”

By early 1896, Bennett had moved to New York City to take classes at the Art Students League of New York and to continue work on a story he had begun the previous summer. A letter of 16 January 1896 begins with a report on the prospects of Bennett’s brother, Henry Holcomb Bennett (1863-1924), securing a position at Harper’s Magazine. With “H.H. having no sort of personal or local prestige, or previous acquaintance in the Harper circle,” John Bennett felt that the position would “be out of reach.” He claimed that “One must be known personally if unknown professionally...for that sort of opportunity.” Bennett predicted instead that Henry would “have a place offered him by the opposition paper in Chillicothe - and he will take that if it
is offered, so that one of us may be at home." Besides, with Henry’s already weakened health, his brother feared that “he could not stand the grind of a New York newspaper life,” as “it uses up the best of them in a few years.” John was more optimistic about his own work and related that “‘Skylark’ is going exceedingly well and I begin to get my head out of water. I shall be both glad and sorry when the little chap is done.” “Master Skylark: A Story of Shakespeare’s Time” would run as a serial in St. Nicholas Magazine from November 1896 to October 1897 and was published immediately afterward by the Century Company in New York. Bennett clearly did not spend all of his time in New York working for he also described spending the previous evening at the Waldorf, where he had gone to “see the Ladies’ Home Journal picture exhibit.” He lamented that the “Waldorf is my bete noire - for I… did not sleep at all all night - why I cannot imagine - so I am feeling pretty seedy this morning.”

By November 1899, Bennett had returned to Ohio and continued to work in earnest on his next literary project. In a letter written on the 27th of that month he reported that “I have made this story my best so far as I could, and it is good, very good in some places… but it has been a long and a tough pull, beside which the writing of ‘Skylark’ was play.” He was “working steadily, every day,” but admitted that he did not “at all plan or confidently expect, to finish the book in January.” The work was having an adverse effect on Bennett, and he confided that it was “hard to stay keyed-up for four years” and that he longed to “be free from the grind and able to turn to something by choice of inspiration and not from merely monetary considerations.” He closed the letter by asking Ward’s advice on a title and noted that “I think the best name is simply ‘The Fortunes of Barnaby Lee.’ Harry suggests ‘The Fortunes of Barnaby.’ ‘The Cabin-Boy of the Ragged Staff’ was thought over, but dismissed as too complex. I sometimes think of simply ‘Barnaby Lee.’” Writing six months later, on 19 May 1900, from
Charleston, Bennett reported that he had finally “completed the book at half-past three on the afternoon of May 15th,” though he “had hardly hoped to be done so soon.” He admitted that “it is not what I should like to make it; but it is all that I can make it under the circumstances; and I have done my best. I hope the public will like it.” *Barnaby Lee* would not be published until 1902, again by the Century Company.

Bennett’s poor health forced him to relocate to the South, and on the recommendation of Augustine Smythe (1842-1914), whom he had met at the springs in West Virginia, he moved to Charleston in 1898 but would frequently visit his family in Ohio. A letter of 29 December 1901 from his hometown describes Bennett’s growing interest in the South Carolina lowcountry and projects associated with the region. He first commented on a calendar that he had prepared with “Miss Susan.” They “collected and took the photographs for it,” and Bennett “re-painted the ones which needed retouching, for the engravers.” Even though the calendar “was a considerable undertaking,” they “had quite a delightful time interviewing old residents, rummaging old books and papers, and digging out our facts,” and he “was pleased to have it come out a success.” Though the calendar was printed by Lucas and Richardson, Bennett was flattered that the “opposition firm of Walker, Evans, & Cogswell personally congratulated the printers…upon the issue, as being the best piece of printing ever put out in Charleston.” After finishing the calendar he and “Miss Susan” turned their attention to compiling a collection of “negro sperrituals.” Susan had collected the songs and Bennett was “helping arrange, and… doing the comment upon the subject and its interesting particulars.” Bennett concluded by complaining of being the “same old slow worker of yore,” and bemoaned the fact that they still had “a year’s work, more, perhaps.” The “Miss Susan” mentioned in this letter was Augustine Smythe’s daughter, Susan (1878-1965), to whom Bennett was wed on 2 April 1902.
The final letter in this addition was written by Bennett from Charleston on 14 May 1902 and centers largely on his domestic situation. The newlyweds were living in her parents’ house while “endeavoring to set our own small house in order,” and he thanked Ward for playing her own part in this process. He noted that he had received her “charming corn-field,” and described it as hanging “on our parlor wall... over a little mahogany table from San Domingo, Spanish work, with brass vine inlaid.”

Bennett would live out the remainder of his life in Charleston and after helping found the Poetry Society of South Carolina in 1921 became a prominent figure in the literary and cultural revival of the city and state. He died on 28 December 1956 and is buried in Magnolia Cemetery. Acquired through the Orin F. Crow South Caroliniana Library Endowment.

Letter, 10 March 1843, from Willis Benson (1777-1865), of Greenville District (South Carolina), to his niece’s husband, John Ford Thompson (b. 1799) of Marion (Alabama), conveys news of crop conditions, family and friends, and hunting prospects in the South Carolina upcountry. Thompson married Mary E. Benson, the daughter of Dr. Elias Benson (1788-1843), Willis’s brother, after members of the Thompson and Benson families had moved to Perry County (Alabama), in the early 1820s.

Benson, in his missive, replied to several questions in a recent letter from Thompson. Benson wrote that “I have not Hunted for Several years [because] Deer was so [scarce]; however, Capt. Westly [Wesley] Brooks (1790-1872) “and his Company kild Ten Deer summer before last in Pendleton and Greenville.” In response to Thompson’s question about Waddy Thompson (1769-1845), Greenville jurist, Benson remarked, that the judge “is going fast.” “[H]e looks old and walks crippled up, but still take[s] his decanter in his [right] hand and his tumbler in his left,” Benson related. “I expect that the whole family is broke unless it is Waddy and Mrs. Earle.”
Waddy Thompson Jr. (1798-1868), United States Minister to Mexico, 1842-1844, and Mrs. Robinson M. Earle (circa 1795-1866) were two of the children of the elder Waddy Thompson and his wife Eliza Blackburn.

The letter also informs Thompson of the health of another prominent Greenvillian, Judge Baylis John Earle (1795-1844): “Judge Earle has the palsey and has lost the use of one side[.]” Benson also provided Thompson with details about the lives of other friends he had known in upstate South Carolina before he moved to Alabama. “David Westfield is gone to live at Greenville Courthouse,” he wrote, and “he has learnt the blacksmith trade and has got in company with Tom Cox in the carriage making business and he is courting your Neace Araminta Stokes and it is thought it will be a Match.”

His own situation, Benson related, had not improved in recent years. “[W]e have to work a great deal harder now than when you lived here. Our land is very much worn out and times... so hard that we have to make more to do us.” Even with the difficult economic conditions, Benson had been able to provide his three sons with an education. “I have three sons Nearly groan,” he remarked, and have “got them all three at the languages[,] [T]hey will be thorough by Christmas[,] that is the Latin and Greek.” Benson also described a recent violent encounter between one of his neighbors and the sheriff of Greenville District (South Carolina), William Goodlett. William Payne’s estranged wife “took out a peace warrant against her husband... and the Sheriff took his Debity and said they were a going out on a spree and went where Payne was roaling logs[,] [H]e told them to stand off[,] [T]hey drew a pistol and he drew his knife[,] Payne made a stroke with a handspike as he made the lick[,] Stone caught him and turn[ed] him, or the Sheriff... would have been laid out, then they clos[e]d[,] Payne cut both[,] one in the hand[,] [T]he other too of Richard Stones fingers [were] Nearly cut off.” Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. Robert F. Brabham,
Eight manuscripts, 28 February 1863-7 March 1864, relate to Milledge Luke Bonham (1813-1890) in his capacity as governor of South Carolina, an office he held from December 1862 until December 1864, and supplement the large collection of Bonham material in the South Caroliniana Library. Three letters, all written in June 1863, provide details about the preparation of a map of James Island (Charleston County, South Carolina) and its “works” for the governor’s use. On 13 June 1863, Lieutenant Colonel D[avid] B[ullock] Harris (1814-1864), Chief Engineer for the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, answered a letter, dated 11 June 1863, and apparently addressed to General P.G.T. Beauregard, the officer in charge of that department, in which the governor asked about “a map of Seabrook’s and John’s Islands” that he had sent to the General. Harris informed Bonham that Beauregard, who had just returned from Florida, had instructed him “to have a copy made of it, and to return you the original with his thanks.” Colonel Harris also promised that he would prepare, at the governor’s request, “a map of James Island and its works if you can wait patiently upon us for it”; however, if the governor wanted it “without delay,” Harris suggested that he “send a special Draughtsman for the purpose of copying our most approved military map of Charleston and its environs.” Governor Bonham delayed his response to Harris’ letter until 29 June because, as he wrote, “I intended sending down a draftsman to take a copy of your map of James Island & its works and had written you a letter to that effect but found he could not be spared at the present.” The governor then agreed to “wait patiently’ for the one that you kindly offered to have made for me.” He also congratulated Harris on his “deserved promotion so long
due,” and before making a copy from the draft he prepared, struck though “Major” in the address line, and wrote “Lt. Col.” Ten days earlier, W.M. Taylor, chief clerk in the “C.S. Engineer Office” in Charleston, informed B.F. Arthur, Governor Bonham’s private secretary, that the original map "of the Sea Islands adjacent" to Charleston that the governor had forwarded to General Beauregard “has been placed in charge of the Express Office and addressed to you.”

Zebulon B. Vance (1830-1894), North Carolina’s governor from September 1862 until May 1865, sent Bonham a telegram from Raleigh, North Carolina, on 22 December 1863, requesting a favor from his southern neighbor. “Can I possibly through your aid get my cotton transported from Augusta to Wilmington or Charlotte[?] Am importing Army supplies & cannot keep Steamers in cotton unless it comes from Augusta.” Bonham drafted a reply at 4:30 P.M. on the same day and informed Vance that he “would with pleasure aid you if I could.” But he explained, that “It is with the greatest difficulty that I have been able to get the smallest quantity transported for this state. I will make an effort however & will give you the results.” Bonham did as he promised and on the back of Vance’s telegram noted the nature of the request, “as to having cotton transported through this state for the state of N.C.” and also recorded that he had “made copy & sent to Mr. Mcgrath President of S.C.R.R. Co.” William Joy Magrath (1817-1902) was the president of the South Carolina Rail Road Company, 1862-1878, and the brother of Andrew Gordon Magrath (1813-1893), Bonham’s successor as governor.

Two printed documents complete this collection. A Confederate States of America Loan Certificate, authorized by the act of the Confederate Congress on 19 August 1861, dated 28 February 1863, issued in the sum of $100 and signed by Robert Tyler, Register of the Treasury, is present. A printed form used to list “all of the hogs... slaughtered since the 24 April
1863... and before the 1st day of March, 1864, in accordance with the provisions of section 12, of "an act to lay taxes for the common defense and carry on the government of the Confederate States," and signed by H.P. Pou, Planter of Orangeburg District on 7 March 1864, indicated that he slaughtered sixteen hogs and produced 1,850 pounds of pork. Of that quantity, he turned over to government agent, John D. Stocker, 111 pounds of bacon on 12 April 1864 at Depot No. 4 in Orangeburg (South Carolina).

Acquired with dues contributions of Dr. & Mrs. Donald L. Fowler and Mrs. Sarah Calhoun Gillespie.

**Fourteen letters**, 4 May 1858-19 February 1865 and 26 June 1896, were written by Joseph Woods Brunson (1839-1923), of Darlington District (South Carolina), while a student at Furman University in Greenville (South Carolina) from 1858 to 1860 and as a member of the Pee Dee Light Artillery from 1861 to 1865. He was the son of Peter Alexander Brunson (1817-1907) and his first wife, Susannah Woods Brunson (1809-1843). Joseph’s mother died when he was three years old, and he and his brother, William Alexander Brunson (1837-1911) were cared for by their mother’s sister, Rosannah Elizabeth Woods (1806-1870), a school teacher in the community. He was educated in the local schools of Darlington and Marion and in 1858 enrolled at Furman University. In a series of six letters written to his father during his three years in college, Joseph described his progress as a student, with detailed comments about his courses and professors, religious life in Greenville (South Carolina), local politics, and in 1859 and 1860 his sentiment about the possibility of secession.

In a letter dated 4 May 1858, Joseph commented on "a great revival of religion at this place... [that] commenced about three weeks ago." “Each denomination (the Episcopal excepted) had a share, but more have joined the Baptist than any other church. I saw about thirty Baptized at the Baptist
Church on Sunday night week ago, and twenty on last Sunday night.” “It was quite a novel sight to me to see Baptism administered at night, but the arrangement is such, at the new church, that it can be done as well at night as in day.” He was equally impressed with the harmony that existed among the denominations in Greenville. “There is very little of prejudice and bigotry among the churches here, a great deal less than I expected to find. All seem to be upon very friendly terms with each other. They all join in a union prayer meeting daily that is, for the past two or three weeks, and it is often the case that a Baptist minister preaches in the M.E. Church.” In the same letter, Joe mentioned that he had just returned from a visit with his aunt, Rosannah Woods, who apparently took a job teaching a class of girls in Greenville (South Carolina) in order to be close to her nephew. She boarded with Professor Peter C. Edwards in the village. Joe’s brother, William Alexander, who remained at home, “has not written his second letter yet,” Joe complained to his father. He had hoped, he wrote, that regular correspondence with Alex “would be a source of mutual improvement, as well as pleasure and satisfaction.” Later that month, on 23 May, Joe sent his father his April report with the explanation that the report was later than usual because the university had curtailed classes “so that students might attend church” during the revival services that coincided with the meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention in Greenville (South Carolina) earlier in the month. “The motive of the Faculty in curtailing the recitations was, doubtless, a very good one; but I think that the half-hour recitation & holidays did more harm than good.” Rather than attend services, “a crowd of the ‘wild ones’ got into a ‘spin,’ went out into the country, broke into a man’s house, no one being at home, and smashed up every thing they could find; and, to cap the climax, got into a row... when they returned to town, for which Seven have been suspended from the university....” One of those suspended, Joe continued, had been scheduled to deliver “the anniversary
oration of the Adelphian Society,” a literary organization Joe had joined upon entering Furman. He was, he added, “very much disappointed” that the anniversary celebration had been “knocked in the head.”

After Joe returned to Furman for his second year in the fall of 1858, he informed his father, in a letter dated 13 October, of his progress with his studies. “I am now studying Greek & Algebra & also a more advanced book in Latin,” he wrote. “I am very much pleased with Algebra... [and] find it quite as easy as I could wish.” Greek, however, presented a challenge. He found Greek “requires a greater effort on the part of memory to master it to any extent [because] it is so complex in its Structure.” He was confident in his ultimate success since his professor was “one who thoroughly understands it, and having his aid, do not anticipate any severe difficulty with it.” He was very surprised, he informed his father, to learn from a friend that his brother Alex “has gone to Wofford [College].” “I was not surprised at his going, for from what he told me I thought he would go, but at his not writing me with reference to it.” His aunt Rosannah, although “willing that he should be at Wofford... is very much hurt with him for not writing.” Joe also commented on the “very exciting election in this district for Congress & Legislature.” “B.F. Perry was one of the four representatives elected, but it was a pretty tight rub, he came out next to last of the four. That proves that he is not a very popular man.” A year later, on 12 October 1859, Joe wrote his father about the sudden illness of his brother Alex in Spartanburg (South Carolina) who had been sickened “by eating custard boiled in a brass kettle.” Thirteen other Wofford students were “similarly attacked, but not so severely as Bro.,” he noted. Joe and his aunt Rosannah had hurried to Spartanburg as soon as they had learned of Alex’s illness. When they arrived, Alex was “improving, able to be up, but still very weak, and emaciated.” Joe assured his father, however, that “he is certainly out of danger & if he takes care of himself, will be well in perhaps two or three days.” In fact, Joe’s concern was
that his brother would return to his studies too soon and he asked his father to write Alex and "command him to let it alone until he gets entirely well."

During the fall of 1860, the people of South Carolina faced the possibility of separation from the Union, especially if Abraham Lincoln, the Republican Party’s nominee, won the presidential election. When Joe wrote his father on 5 November 1860, the day before the national election, he devoted the entire letter to politics. First, he wanted his father to inform him of the "progress of political excitement" in his home district. He then described the Greenville scene: "There is the greatest excitement up her on the ‘minute men’ subject. Many of the prominent men of the place have connected themselves with the organization, among the number Dr. Jas. Furman and Prof. [Peter C.] Edwards. A number of students also have joined." Joe explained that he had not joined the local group, even though he "very much approve[d] the constitution of the club," because "I deem it my first duty to defend my own friends... at home...." He eagerly supported the purpose of the "minute men," which "is not, as some think, the foolish endeavor to prevent by force of arms the inauguration of Lincoln, but to secure to the South as many ready fighting men as possible." Joe acknowledged that the "election of Lincoln is very nearly certain..., so the question of trouble turns upon whether he and his train of blood thirsty fanatics will go boldly at their work of coercion, (assuming of course that the cotton states, or some of them at least, secede after his election) or some of the more sober-minded of the North see the suicidal tendency of their course and adjust affairs by compromise." As a resident of Greenville (South Carolina), Joe realized that Unionist sentiment was still alive in some corners of the state, but he hoped "that the South has had enough of compromise, though there are some who would cry ‘compromise’ with the foot of an abolitionist upon their breast, and would make paeans to the Union their death songs, such as Perry for instance." B.F. Perry, Joe remarked, "is politically dead now though... and
can injure the South no more." In another letter to his father written 17 November 1860, Joe's enthusiasm for secession still ran strong. "Nothing but politics is the go up here," he exclaimed. He recounted the events of the previous day when a "very large public meeting was held at this place...." After addresses to the crowd "by Dr. Jas. Furman & several others," five men, including Furman, were nominated "to represent Greenville in the coming state convention." Joe believed that the "spirit of Disunion and of Resistance to Northern aggression seemed to have scaled the rocky heights, and penetrated the mountain solitudes of Greenville. She seems to be waking from that political lethargy and inertia which has so long been her prime characteristic." Even so, he had heard that while the majority of Greenvillians had hailed the secessionist sentiment of the court house speakers, "a few of old Perry's supporters had rallied around the Union standard of their sinking leader at his law office, and there took it upon themselves to nominate five candidates for [the] convention, Perry and [James P.] Boyce among the number." The South Carolina Convention which Joe discussed met and enacted an Ordinance of Secession on 20 December 1860.

Although there are no other letters in the collection from Joe while a Furman student, he evidently left the school during his junior year and returned home to Darlington (South Carolina) where, on 2 September 1861, he enlisted in a local volunteer company, the Pee Dee Rifles, an organization that had formally entered Confederate service on 21 July 1861 as Company D of Colonel Maxcy Gregg's First Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers. Joe's brother, Alex, who had also left college to enter the army, enlisted in the same company, and they both joined their command in Virginia in the early fall of 1861. On 10 December, Joe wrote his sister Sissy, the daughter of his father and his second wife, Johannah Cummings (1822-1897), from Camp Huger, near Suffolk, Virginia, where his company
was wintering. Sissy, probably Maria Bacot Brunson (1848-1935), had enclosed a letter to Joe in one she had sent to Alex. Joe replied immediately with news of life in camp, speculation about the movements of Federal troops, and jocular references to his “sweethearts.” “I Haven’t heard from my Greenville sweethearts lately,” he teased, because “they are ‘busy sewing for the soldiers.’” His regiment had a little recent excitement, he recounted, when “Col. Gregg received an order from Gen. [Benjamin] Huger at Norfolk [to] hold his regt. in readiness to march at an hour’s notice. It seems that an attack is daily expected at Norfolk.” The men were affected by that expectation because, as Joe explained, “None of us are allowed to go out of hearing distance of the long roll should it be beaten.” Joe did not expect his regiment to go into battle “until the enemy land, which they will hardly be able to do, as strong [as] are our batteries.” In a letter to his father, also written from Camp Huger on 24 January 1862, Joe asked him to send a powder flask from Darlington (South Carolina) because none could be had in Suffolk (Virginia). “They are a great convenience in loading and the powder is better preserved than in cartridges,” he explained. “I find that the latter become broken in my cartouche box and waste much of their contents and I never want to be ‘out of powder’ while I am a soldier.” Joe also invited his father to visit the army in Suffolk and promised to give him “as many fine oysters as you can eat all the time.” While still at Suffolk in March 1862, Joe’s company was chosen to convert from an infantry company into an artillery company and thus became the Pee Dee Light Artillery which was then attached to General Maxcy Gregg’s brigade.

In his next letter to his father, written from Kilby’s Mills, in Hanover County (Virginia), on 28 May 1862, Joe described a forced march of some fifty miles that had taken his brigade from Camp Gregg, near Fredericksburg, to a point near Richmond to reinforce General Joseph E. Johnston’s army. Joe reported that “we find the Yankees are getting so saucy about 10 miles this
side [of Richmond], that we probably have to get at them. We are on the
look out for them and will whip them certain.” He also described an injury
that Alex had received while on the march: “I regret to say that Alex. met
with an accident on the first day of our march. Some cavalry were drawn up
on the side of the road and in order to avoid their heels when he passed he
stepped in between the wheel of his [artillery] piece and the wheel catching
his foot drew him down and ran over both his heels. His agony was great
and he could have fainted had not Jim Lide happened to have a little brandy
along which he gave him. He was for 24 hours as helpless as an infant, but
began then to get better. He was carried in an ambulance the second day of
our march and fared very comfortably.” When the company reached
Hanover Junction (Virginia), Alex, along with several other soldiers were
transported by railroad to the hospital in Richmond where, Joe hoped, they
“will be well cared for.” Joe hastily concluded his letter, noting that “we are to
remain here only two hours, long enough to get something cooked and feed
the horses.” When Joe compiled and then published a brief history of the
Pee Dee Light Artillery in 1905, he commented on his brother’s injury and its
impact on his military career. “On this march Corporal W.A. Brunson had the
misfortune to have one of his feet run over and crushed by the wheel of a
rifle piece, an accident which incapacitated him for actual service until the
spring of 1864.” During the time he was absent from his company, Alex was
assigned to the Confederate commissary department in Florence, South
Carolina, where he served as an assistant agent for purchasing corn for the
army.

The Pee Dee Light Artillery was active in the Virginia campaign during the
summer and fall of 1862 and was in the Seven Days battle in late June and
early July, was heavily engaged during Second Manassas in late August,
and fought at Sharpsburg in September. By early December, the company
was back in Fredericksburg, after a march of 175 miles. One of Joe’s letters,
written after the Battle of Fredericksburg (11-15 December 1862) survives in the collection. Headed “Camp nr. P[oint] Royal Va.,” dated 21 December, and addressed to his sister, the letter was carried by “Bob” who was planning to start for Darlington (South Carolina) the next day. Joe informed Sissy that “I sent you or rather Bro. on yesterday all about the fight &c so I need now only report the statement that all is apparently quiet.” Bob, however, when he delivered the note, “will give you a general history, except about the fight. He was unfortunately for his fame too far to the ‘rear’ to be able to tingle your ears much on that score.” Although he does not describe the part he played in the battle in this letter, when he chronicled the events of 13 December 1862, forty years later in his battery’s history, he wrote that “all former engagements in which the Battery had participated seemed as child’s play” when compared to that day at Fredericksburg. “Throughout that terrible day not one of the sixty-six men, rank and file, who were present for duty, fail[ed] to act,” he remembered. “The losses in this battle were heavy, nearly one-third of those present being killed or wounded.” He also injected a little humor into his note to his sister. “I have given... [Bob] instructions to go to our house and eat his length of sausages on my...[account],” he wrote.

The Pee Dee Light Artillery participated in the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia in 1863, beginning with Chancellorsville, in early May. By this time, Joe had been promoted to Third Sergeant, effective 20 April, and was detailed, after Thomas J. Jackson was wounded during the early evening of 2 May, to locate General Jeb Stuart and give him a dispatch from General A.P. Hill with that information. He searched, unsuccessfully, for Stuart for two hours before returning, accompanied by General Fitzhugh Lee, to General Hill, who then dismissed the messenger. Joe recorded in his history that he “returned to his blanket, but not to sleep, for he felt that the master-hand of Jackson would be wanting to guide his victorious columns the next day.”
The Pee Dee Light Artillery also participated in the Gettysburg campaign in June-July 1863, suffering two men killed and seven wounded. Lee’s army returned to Virginia and after three or four skirmishes, the Pee Dee light Artillery retired to winter quarters near Gordonsville (Virginia). In the spring of 1864, the battery was engaged in battles at Spotsylvania Court House, at Hanover, and on 3 June, in the battle at Cold Harbor on the Chickahominy River. “The command had long been greatly reduced in numbers,” Joe noted in his history of the battery and, as a result, the men were sent back to South Carolina, during the summer of 1864, “where it was thought recruits could be readily obtained.” Joe and his company served the remaining months of 1864 on James Island (Charleston County, South Carolina). In January 1865, the company was supplied with “light guns,” ordered to join Captain W.E. Earle’s battalion of light artillery, and on 3 February “participated in the action at River’s Bridge, on the Salkahatchie.”

Shortly after that engagement, Joe secured a furlough and used it to travel to Greenville (South Carolina), where he arrived on 9 February 1865. Two days later, as he related in a letter to Alex, dated 19 February 1865, he “was married... at the Episcopal Church.” His bride was Jane Malinda Carson (1842-1934), the daughter of Tench C. Carson (1810-1861) and Martha Adeline McBee (1816-1870). Joe and Janie must have known each other since Joe’s days at Furman. She had graduated in 1859 from Greenville Baptist Female College which was located near Furman University and had close ties with the all-male institution. After the wedding ceremony, Joe reported to Alex, “we returned to Mrs. Carson[,]s residence where we had a very pleasant little party.” The young couple planned to visit Joe’s family in Darlington (South Carolina) and began the journey by train on Monday, 13 February 1865; however, Joe discovered that he had lost his bride’s hatbox when the train reached Newberry (South Carolina), “which caused... [them] to take lodging at the Hotel until it could be found.” While
delayed in Newberry, Joe explained to Alex, “I heard of the excitement & confusion consequent upon the advance [by Sherman’s army] on Columbia [South Carolina] and as I had promised faithfully to bring Janie back before I returned to the army[,] I feared that even if we got to Florence we might not get back & therefore concluded not to go any farther & returned to G[reenville] where I will spend the remainder of my furlough.” Joe was “most uneasy about you all,” he wrote Alex, and was “fearful... that the enemy will get to Florence.” He was especially concerned about his father who was away from home on active duty serving as a lieutenant in command of Company A of Ward’s Battalion of State Reserves. Joe asked Alex to tell their step-mother “that she must go to Chesterfield or York if the Yankees come.” Even though he “fear[ed] that Columbia will fall,” he believed that “Soon though must come the day of Retribution with the Invader [and] Before spring fairly opens he will be driven howling to the coast.” Although the events of the war created anxiety for everyone, Joe informed his brother, “I am a happy man.” “Oh Alex, my wife is the sweetest creature in the world, the noblest woman, the tenderest wife.... All call me fortunate & I feel myself that I am most fortunate.” Two other family letters are in the collection. One letter, written by Joe’s aunt Rosannah Woods, 7 November 1859 and addressed to “My Dear Sister,” probably Edith M.A. Woods Bachus (circa1808-1870?), a widow who lived in Marion District (South Carolina) with her only son John A. Bachus (circa 1846-1865), described her life in Greenville as a school teacher and her uncertain future. She planned to visit her sister and nephew during the Christmas holiday, she wrote, but could not come earlier because “I cannot close my school without considerable loss before the 22nd Decr.” She was so busy she felt “that life has become a perfect treadmill with me. On, on, on! No rest at all.” Next year, she informed her sister, she did not know where she would teach, but did not plan to remain in Greenville. “Mrs. Coleman is anxious to board Joe,” she
continued, “& I make too great a sacrifice to pay out of my hard earnings twenty dollars a month to be here with him, though I will be greatly deprived of a high privilege when I part with him. He is a source of great comfort to me, & the only one whose face under existing circumstances... I can look at as my own.” Rosannah also mentioned that when she saw “Mr. & Mrs. R[ichard] Furman [they] always desire a kind remembrance to you. They are very friendly all the time.” The Reverend Richard Furman (1816-1886) and his wife Mary McIver Furman (1820-1892) probably knew Edith Bachus because of Mrs. Furman’s family connections to Darlington District where she was born. Joe added a short note to “My dear Aunty” on the last page of the letter in which he warned her “to be very careful of yourself. You know your constitution is now weak, and a severe cough might lead to something much more serious.” He also asked his aunt to “Give my love to Johnny & tell him to persevere.”

The final letter in the collection was written by Peter Alexander Brunson (1877-1951), the son of Joseph Woods Brunson and Jane Carson Brunson, to his sister Malinda McBee Brunson (1874-1962), on 26 June 1896 from Florence (South Carolina), and includes information about various family members, as well as a summary of Alex’s recent activities. After a late night, he wrote, “We are beginning to stir about now.” He explained the reason for their reluctance to rise that morning: “Cousin Annie Hepburn spent the night with Susie and we made the table walk. We made it perform the most astonishing feats. It stood up on two legs[,] walked out of the dining room to Pa’s door knocked, then walked in after the door was opened.” Anna Brunson Hepburn (1873-1960) was visiting Alex’s sister Susannah Woods Brunson (1872-1958). Alex also informed his sister of the health of their grandfather, Peter Alexander Brunson (1817-1907). “Grand Pa has been pretty sick but Pa was over there today and reports him a great deal better.” He also described his recent reading. “Lee has all of [William Gilmore]
Simms’ works and I am reading them. I just finished ‘Guy Rivers’ today and think it one of his best.” Alex then closed his letter with some local gossip. “Miss Nettie Evans has jilted Mr. Chisohm and is engaged to a Mr. Riley of Richmond. Mr. Chisohm also is engaged to a Miss McColl of Mars Bluff.”

Acquired through the South Caroliniana Library Endowment Fund.

Letter, 8 July 1846, written from Charleston (South Carolina) by Thomas Shivers Budd (1800-1884) to Iveson Lewis Brookes (1793-1865) in Woodville, near Hamburg (Aiken County, S.C.), relates some news of the writer’s family while declining Brookes’ offer of employment for Budd’s eldest daughter, Caroline Budd (1830-1871).

Budd begins by thanking Brookes and “our good Brother ‘Estes’” for “recommending our Daughter to so good a situation” and admits that “her general health would be better, by residing a short season in your healthy Region.” However, due to her young age and the “present state of things” in Budd’s household, he informed Brookes that he must decline his offer. The writer went on to explain that because her “mother is quite a delicate woman & is often too unwell to attend to her domestic concerns… Caroline takes charge until she is well.” Budd closes his letter by thanking “you for the honour you do us in selecting our Daughter,” and hopes that he “will be able to obtain a suitable teacher for your children.”

Thomas Shivers Budd is identified as a merchant in Charleston in the 1860 federal census. Iveson L. Brookes, a native of Rockingham (North Carolina), was a planter, teacher, and Baptist minister who had been living at Woodville since the early 1830s. Gift of Mr. Henry G. Fulmer.

Thirteen printed manuscripts, 5 December 1865 - 9 December 1867, added to the records of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands relay orders regarding the organization of the bureau
and its activities to assist newly freed African Americans in the state of South Carolina. The majority of the orders concern the organizational structure of the Bureau and its day-to-day operations - including the proper submission of orders, receipts, disbursement forms, rosters, and personal reports. However three items, General Orders, No. 22, dated 8 December 1865, and circular letters dated 21 May and 9 December 1867, all issued from the headquarters of the Bureau’s assistant commissioner in Charleston speak to specific interactions between the Bureau and freedpeople.

General Orders, No. 22, issued by order of General Rufus Saxton, forwards a recent circular letter issued by Major General Oliver O. Howard, the Bureau’s commissioner, from Washington, D.C., in which Howard called attention to the fact “that in some cases, upon the restoration of lands and tenements, under orders from this Bureau, refugees and freedmen have been summarily excluded from their homes by the owners of the land.” The circular goes on to note that “officers and agents of the Bureau will prevent everything of this kind” and that the authorization for the “restoration of lands and buildings” will not be given “before complete and careful provision is made for the resident refugees and freedmen.”

The circular letter dated 21 May 1867, issued by order of General Robert Kingston Scott, republishes a recent circular from Howard in Washington (D.C.), regarding information suggesting that “intemperance among the freedmen is on the increase.” Because “the ‘Sons of Temperance’ in their Grand Divisions retain the old bigotry and decline to extend their order to save men of dark skins from drunkenness except it done upon condition that there shall be complete and enforced segregation,” Howard suggested that the Bureau “take immediate measures to organize associations of colored people never excluding the white, under the name of the ‘Lincoln Temperance Society’.” This name was chosen both for “the well known character of Mr. Lincoln” and “from the love the freedmen bear him.” Scott
added a small paragraph following Howard’s circular in which he enjoined “upon the freedpeople of this State the necessity of guarding against becoming victims of intemperance” as it vitally interfered “with their success as free citizens” and rendered “them unworthy of the respect and confidence of the people.”

The circular letter dated 9 December 1867, also issued by order of Scott, calls attention to the officers and agents of the Bureau to General Orders, No. 139 from the headquarters of the Second Military District - particularly sections four and six. Section four stipulates that a “capitation tax of one dollar shall be paid by every male person between the ages of twenty-one and sixty…on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.” Section six ordered that “all individual taxes will be assessed directly upon and collected directly from the individuals from whom they are due.”

Acquired with dues contributions of Brig. Gen. George D. Fields, Jr., Ret., Mrs. Sarah Calhoun Gillespie, Mr. Harlan M. Greene, Mr. & Mrs. David G. Hodges, Mr. E. Crosby Lewis, and Dr. Ann & Mr. Brad Russell.

**Letter, 3 January [1842]**, written from Washington (D.C.) by Patrick Calhoun Caldwell (1801-1855) to Henry Summer (1809-1869) in Newberry (South Carolina), largely inquires about social activities in Newberry but also conveys some information regarding legislative actions in the nation’s capital.

The writer begins by complaining that Summer’s was only “the second letter I have had since I left the precincts of Newberry” and that he had “come to the conclusion to write no more, until I get an answer from some one of my numerous correspondence.” Calhoun surmises that the reason for the lack of correspondence is that because “there has been such a rage for matrimony… male friends are submerged into female friends, and hence I
being absent, am entirely forgotten.” However, he vows that upon his return
“I will… make some of them recollect me, especially the females, for I begin
to get hell in my neck and sorter feel ‘wolfish’ about the head and
shoulders.”

Caldwell provides a brief description of the legislative session, which he
reports has been dominated by discussion of the tariff, and predicts “then I
presume will come up again the abolition question which will likely carry us
through this month.” He closes by noting that he had received a “letter from
your brother in relation to West Point” and vowed to make enquiries
regarding it soon.

Patrick Calhoun Caldwell was a native of Newberry County (South
Carolina), the son of William Thomas Caldwell (1748-1814). He graduated
from South Carolina College in 1820 and was admitted to the bar in 1822.
He represented Newberry in the South Carolina House of Representatives
from 1836 to 1839 and in the South Carolina Senate from 1848 to 1851. He
was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1840 and
served in the Twenty-seventh Congress (1841-1843). Acquired with dues
contribution of Dr. Michael P. Johnson.

One hundred twenty manuscripts and three photographs, 1892-1925
and undated, added to the holdings of the South Caroliniana Library
document the daily activities and business affairs of Talley Marcus Drafts
(1891-1968) and his father, Jefferson Franklin Drafts (1862-1924). Father
and son farmed together in Lexington County (South Carolina), and while
Talley served in World War I in Company F, Third Corps, Artillery Park, AEF,
his letters home chiefly reflect his agricultural interests. On 27 July 1918,
while the younger man was in basic training at Camp Wadsworth, near
Spartanburg (South Carolina), he wrote: “I suppose you are about done
hauling watermelon and cantalopes by this time guess fodder will soon be
ripe.” And while en route to Europe he mentioned cotton in the fields at home. By 21 September 1918, Talley was “somewhere in France” and wrote: “this is a beautiful country. I have seen some of the best truck farms I ever saw over here.” His letters also express concern for his father, widowed since 1915, and caution the older man to take good care of himself. He also asked after his dog Bowser. Talley’s letter of 26 November 1918 describes a small town in France formerly occupied by Germans as having “not a house left standing without being wrecked” and adds, “We have not done much since the armistice has been signed but clean up.” Present alongside the other collection materials is a copy of the commemorative letter, dated 18 April 1918 and signed by George V of England, given to American troops as an expression of the sovereign’s appreciation for their efforts in the Allies’ cause.

Tax receipts, sales invoices for peach trees, fertilizer, and furniture, construction receipts for a dwelling house built at 3195 Leaphart Road, West Columbia (South Carolina), and other transactions by Jefferson Franklin and Talley Marcus Drafts round out the collection of papers. With them also is a tinted photograph of Talley Marcus Drafts in uniform and two panoramas of Company F, Third Corps, Artillery Park (Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina), taken by McCanless Bros. Photographers, and Company F, Third Corps, Artillery Park, AEF, captured by Snow & McDermott, Fitchburg, Massachusetts. Gift of Mr. Marc Shull.

Letter, 9 June 1809, added to the papers of James Robert Ervin (1788-1836) provides evidence of this young lawyer’s practice shortly after his admittance to the bar. Writing from Darlington Court House (South Carolina) to Stafford Smith in Vermont, Ervin offers explanations as to why he had “collected only two hundred and five dollars of your money.” Ervin blames this largely on the poor price of cotton, which he reports is “again on the
decline,” but assures Smith that he had executed judgments “on all the papers which were put into my hands” and “lodged them with the Sheriffs of the several districts…with instructions to make the money as soon as possible.” To date he had only been able to collect money from Hugh Lide and John Hunter, but “flatter myself with a tolerable collection by November next.”

Ervin was admitted to the bar in 1809 and established his practice in Marlboro District. He resettled in Cheraw in 1830 and lived there until his death. He represented Marlboro District in the South Carolina House of Representatives from 1810 to 1812 and in the state Senate from 1826 to 1829. Following his move to Chesterfield District (South Carolina) he served as a member of the House again from 1832 to 1833 and in the Senate from 1834 to 1835. Gift of Mr. Henry G. Fulmer.

Printed document, 23 September 1790, signed by George Abbott Hall (1737-1791), collector of the port of Charleston and Isaac Motte (1738-1795), naval officer of the port, grants permission to Isaac Isaacs “to proceed from the Port of Charleston to the Port of New York… with the Goods, Wares and Merchandizes mentioned in the annexed Manifest, on Board the Sloop called the Maria.” It further states that Isaacs has “Sworn that the same is a true Manifest of the Goods, Wares and Merchandizes on Board, and that he doth not know, and hath no Reason to believe, that the Revenue of the United States hath been defrauded of any Part of the Duties imposed by Law upon the Importations of any of the goods, Wares and Merchandizes, contained in the said Manifest.” A postscript at the bottom of the document notes that it has not been endorsed as “Capt. Elliott died this Morning” and “the Vessel proceeds to the port she belongs to.”

George Abbott Hall was a merchant and native of England who settled in South Carolina around 1760. He held various governmental posts in colonial
and revolutionary Charleston including tax inquirer and collector, representative in the Second Provincial Congress (1775-1776) and First and Second General Assemblies (1776-1778), a member of the Board of Naval Commissioners, and a captain in the Charleston militia. Hall was jailed aboard the prison ship Sandwich following the fall of Charleston to British forces in 1780. He was appointed as the first collector of the port of Charleston in 1789 and served in that capacity until his death. Isaac Motte, a native of Charleston and rice planter in St. John Berkeley Parish, served in the British army during the Seven Years' War and as a member of the Continental army during the American Revolution. He represented St. John’s Berkeley Parish (South Carolina) in the Royal Assembly (1772-1774), in the First and Second Provincial Congresses (1775-1776), and in the First General Assembly (1776). He served as a member of the Second and Third General Assemblies (1776-1780) from St Philip and St. Michael’s Parish (Charleston, South Carolina) and of the Continental Congress from 1780 to 1782. Motte was appointed Naval Officer for the Port of Charleston in 1789, a post he maintained until his death. **Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. & Mrs. Marion E. Duncan and Mrs. Mary E. Ivester.**

**Letter,** 4 February 1841, written from Columbia (South Carolina) by **Francis Lieber (1798-1872),** longtime professor of history and political economy at South Carolina College, to Justice Joseph Story of the United States Supreme Court, relays an inquiry from Carl Joseph Anton Mittermaier (1787-1867) regarding books that Story had promised he would loan Mittermaier and their whereabouts, discusses Lieber’s opinions on recent correspondence with John Jacob Astor (1763-1848), and provides Story with updates regarding Lieber’s own writing.

Lieber began his missive by informing that “the books, which, as you wrote him [Mittermaier], you sent, have never come to hand” and asked
Story to “trace their fate.” Lieber reminded that they were needed for “a work on the present state of Criminal Science” and that because “there is no man who has a more candid desire for the furtherance of all international knowledge in the great and mighty cause of Law,” books sent to Mittermaier “are not destined for the shelf or the catalogue, but received like waters into a living stream.” Lieber’s writings on jurisprudence garnered attention from Mittermaier, a professor of law at the University of Heidelberg in the early 1830s, and it was also Lieber who helped Mittermaier develop a scholarly relationship with United States Supreme Court Justice Joseph Story - with Lieber sometimes serving as a conduit between the Prussian scholar and the American jurist. Mittermaier published his most celebrated work, a complete manual of criminal law, *Das deutsche Strafverfahren in der Fortbildung durch Gerichtsgebrauch und Landesgesetzbücher*, in 1845.

Regarding Astor, Lieber wrote that “nearly six years ago I told him that it would be worth his while to consider… establishing some professorship… in N.Y. for the furtherance of German Knowledge, science, &c… to serve as one of the bridges for international exchange of knowledge.” Lieber then expressed surprise that after not hearing from Astor again on the subject he had lately “received suddenly a letter, informing me that upon inquiry he had found that Columbia College, N. York, had ample means of its own to establish a chair of the kind we had spoken of.” Lieber confided, in what he declared must stay “strictly between ourselves,” that he thought Astor’s “whole attention is directed to the establishment of a Library, and that those who aid him in this, mean to exclude all other foundations.” In his will Astor bequeathed four hundred thousand dollars to build a free public library known as the Astor Library. In 1895 it was consolidated with other libraries to form the New York Public Library.

Lieber closed his letter by lamenting that although his “penology,” a work that “would do much good in Europe,” could not be finished because “here I
cannot write it... there would be no public here for it.” He continued that he had “two or three works, which I ardently desire to write, but it would be absolutely necessary to go to Europe” to complete them. Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. Henry G. Fulmer, Mrs. Cornelia N. Hane, Dr. & Mrs. Charles W. Joyner, Mr. & Mrs. John Lowery, Mrs. Suzanne Collins Matson, The Honorable & Mrs. J.R. Russell, and Dr. Allen H. Stokes.

Letter, April 1861, from Charles Macbeth, Mayor’s Office, Charleston (South Carolina), to Governor Francis W. Pickens requests that thirty-five muskets and their accouterments as well as ammunition be supplied to the Washington Fire Company in consequence of them having been assigned by the General Assembly to help patrol and guard the city. Docketing on the verso, 8 April 1861, indicates that the governor complied with the mayor’s requisition with muskets, bayonets, ammunition, and accouterments. Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. Thomas C. Deas, Jr., Dr. & Mrs. Francis H. Neuffer, and Mr. & Mrs. James J. Wheeler III.

One quarter linear foot, 1910-1932, of letters and business records document the early career of Charleston (South Carolina), civil engineer John McCrady (1884-1955). The son and grandson of Charleston attorneys Louis de Berniere McCrady (1855-1910) and Edward McCrady, Sr. (1802-1891), respectively, John attended Clemson College, served as an apprentice draftsman with the Erie Railway, eventually becoming chief draftsman in the Erie Railway shop in Hornell, New York. Back in Charleston by 1910, the year his father died, he worked as a draftsman with the city’s sewer department for two years before he and his brother, William Shackelford McCrady (1887-1967), also a trained civil engineer, established McCrady Bros. in 1913. In 1914, the company was incorporated as McCrady
Bros. & Cheves and included John McCrady, president, W. Shackelford McCrady, vice-president, and Henry Charles Cheves, Jr. (1889-1978), secretary-treasurer. A third brother, Edward McCrady (1891-1968), also joined the firm and, for a brief period in 1914, supervised the company’s office in Laurens, South Carolina. Louis de Berniere McCrady, Jr. (1885-1965), a Clemson graduate, class of 1909, also an engineer, worked for the Dupont Powder Works in Washington state after college and, apparently, never joined his brothers in their Charleston enterprise. McCrady Bros. & Cheves continued to operate until 1921, but without two of the McCrady brothers. W. Shackelford and Edward had left the company by 1918, and Henry C. Cheves took over McCrady Cheves Construction Company, an affiliated operation, in 1922. John McCrady, however, continued to work in Charleston as a consulting engineer and general contractor. By 1930, he had established The John McCrady Company. He continued to serve as president of that company until his death.

Although much of the correspondence in the collection relates to routine banking and insurance issues, one letter, with attachments, documents McCrady association with the Riverview Cemetery located in North Charleston. In 1914, McCrady Bros. & Cheves won a contract for $25,000 to provide “waterworks, sewerage, a residence for the superintendent and offices” for the cemetery. Later, McCrady briefly served as president of the company that owned the cemetery. In a letter written 22 August 1922, J.A. Johnston, vice president of the South Carolina Loan and Trust Company in Charleston, proposed to John McCrady and H.C. Cheves, Jr., that the proceeds from the sale of property, apparently owned by the cemetery corporation and deeded to the Durham Corporation, would be used to reduce “the present liabilities...of John McCrady and H.C. Cheves, Jr....”

An agreement in the collection demonstrates John McCrady’s involvement with a local professional engineering organization. On 30
December 1918, the members of the Charleston Engineering Society agreed to “abide by” a list of twenty-one work-related rules. The members agreed that “For both engineering and surveying, eight (8) hours shall be considered a days work.” They also set minimum charges for both surveying work and engineering. “For the further benefit of all the members..., it is also agreed that each of us will keep the Secretary of the Society fully informed as to the reliability of our clients,” and will “report to the Secretary the names of all those who, in our experience, are slow in paying or who do not pay for engineering or surveying work,” the members promised. Earlier, in August 1914, John McCrady had been elected secretary of a newly formed statewide group, The Engineers and Surveyors’ Association of South Carolina.

Other documents in the collection include bills and receipts for John McCrady and Company’s purchase of blueprint paper and engineering supplies; insurance policies issued to John McCrady; and contracts for the purchase of McCrady’s automobiles. Gift of Ms. Madge Hallett and Ms. Charlotte Williams.

Broadside, postmarked 23 September [1822], titled “To the Public,” and signed in print by George McDuffie (1790-1851) contains a “brief exposition of the facts and circumstances” of an affair of honor between McDuffie and William Cumming (1788-1863) of Georgia. The controversy apparently arose over a political disagreement between the two men over the doctrine of states’ rights, and other sources suggest that one duel between the two men had been fought prior to the printing of this broadside.

McDuffie began this account by noting that he had “received an invitation from Col. Cumming, early in July, and that I was to inform him when the state of my health would enable me to comply with it.” McDuffie’s compromised health presumably stemmed from the earlier duel contested between the two men in June 1822 during which he was shot by Cumming.
with the ball remaining lodged near his spine. After being informed that the
arranged duel “could not take place in Georgia,” it was “stipulated that we
should meet on Monday, 2d September, in North-Carolina, near the spot
where the Saluda Turnpike road crosses the line, separating that State from
South-Carolina.” However, on the “Friday preceding the day of meeting, Col.
Cumming was arrested by virtue of a warrant, issued without any oath,
information, or evidence.”

After pledging on his honor, Cumming was released and on the “1st
September my friend made the three following propositions in writing, giving
Col. C. his choice. 1. To meet at some other point in North-Carolina. 2. To
meet in Tennessee; or 3. To meet in Georgia, ‘with the utmost dispatch and
secrecy.’” Cumming’s own second responded by “declining to select either
place because…he was not ‘sufficiently acquainted with the localities of
Tennessee or the other parts of North-Carolina’ and proposing to ‘devise
means of obtaining the necessary intelligence.’” An exchange of letters
followed during which McDuffie’s “friend urged Col. Cumming’s to make his
selection promptly” as he believed that “ten paces of level ground in a
straight line could be obtained without a topographical survey” and were
“indisposed to spend time unnecessarily in ‘obtaining intelligence.’” This was
“declined by an evasive letter,” from Cumming’s second, but “in the mean
time, we had received unquestionable information that no efforts would be
made to prevent the meeting at the place originally designated.” It was then
decided by McDuffie’s second that the meeting would take place on the
following Wednesday, but Cumming again delayed, as he had “been
exposed to continual interruptions since his arrival near the line, while his
antagonist has been at rest, he requires one more day to be prepared.”

According to McDuffie, once the day finally arrived, “we remained… until
two hours after the time appointed, and Col. Cumming did not make his
appearance.” McDuffie then declared, “I deem it scarcely necessary to

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anticipate the public voice, by pronouncing Col. Cumming a coward. He has shrunk from a contest of his own seeking, upon grounds that in themselves disprove his title to be considered a man of firmness and courage.” McDuffie and Cumming would eventually meet again on the field on 30 November 1822. McDuffie was shot through the left arm and both parties declared themselves satisfied. The broadside had been mailed from Edgefield Court House to the Honorable Thomas H[ill] Hubbard (1781-1857) in Hamilton (New York).

A lifelong politician, George McDuffie served in the South Carolina House of Representatives from 1818 to 1820, in the United States House of Representatives from 1821 to 1834, as governor of South Carolina from 1834 to 1836, and in the United States Senate from 1842 to 1846. He died at his home in Sumter County in 1851 from effects of the wound he sustained in his first duel with Cumming. Acquired with dues contribution of Mr. Thomas C. Deas, Jr.

**Letter,** 24 December 1862, from John R. Milling (1836-1864), a native of Fairfield District (South Carolina), was written to his brother, Dr. James Smythe Milling (1831-1895), of Bossier Parish (Louisiana). Though the family moved west before the war, John R. Milling served in the Sixth South Carolina Infantry as Second Lieutenant, Company D, along with his younger brother, William A. Milling (1841-1888).

John R. Milling’s Christmas Eve letter from Virginia offers a poignant account of the Battle of Fredericksburg as he witnessed it. "God helping us our troops have gained another glorious victory; last Thursday week we were aroused by the booming of the cannon about two hours before daylight and ordered to prepare for action immediately; our brigade was not actively engaged, being held in reserve, we were up and down the line to the different points where it was thought our aid would be necessary.... The
enemy were repulsed with great loss; our right wing was commanded by Jackson & our left by Longstreet. Genl. Gregg was killed on the right and Genl. Cobb on our left; our entire loss is put down by Genl. Lee at eighteen hundred; the Yankees admit a loss of fifteen thousand...the slaughter was terrible." Owing to the casualties, Milling explained, "our troops were strongly posted behind entrenchments & the Yankees were allowed to cross the river before they fight commenced."

Milling’s letter closes with sad reflection of the holiday amid the war and his hopes to celebrate future holidays with his family in better times: “tomorrow is Christmas and the prospect is very dull for a merry Christmas [or] even a respectable dinner.... But I hope it will not always be so, and that I may eat many a good dinner in old Bossier yet.” John R. Milling was died at Fort Harrison (Virginia), from wounds sustained on 30 September 1864.

Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. Thomas C. Deas, Jr., Dr. & Mrs. Francis H. Neuffer, and Mr. & Mrs. James J. Wheeler III.

Letter, 3 July 1817, addressed from Roderick Murchison (Orangeburg, South Carolina), to John W. Francis, M.D., Vesey Street, New York, has been added to the papers of the Bruce, Jones, and Murchison families first accessioned by the South Caroliniana Library in 1964. Murchison (died, 1820) was a New York-educated physician who married Eliza Jones of Orangeburg (South Carolina) and set up a local medical practice.

John Wakefield Francis (1789-1861) was a prominent physician and professor of medicine at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons and Columbia College (present-day Columbia University). His circle of friends included many of the era's celebrities, such as James Fenimore Cooper and Daniel Webster. His medical partner was Dr. David Hosack, to whom Murchison sends his respects in the letter.
Murchison’s letter concerns the status of his thesis on the absorbent system which he had recently submitted to Dr. Francis in completion of his degree requirements. He notes that he has anxiously been awaiting receipt of his diploma. The remainder of his letter discusses the intermittent fever rampant in the Orangeburg vicinity due to the wet climate. Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. & Mrs. Stephen Hoffius and Mrs. Brenda B. Remmes.

One hundred eighty-one manuscripts, 1883-1919 and undated, consisting in large part of letters exchanged, 1884-1888, between Theodore McFadden Nelson (1863-1911) and Catherine “Kate” Kinsler Davis (1864-1934) chiefly document their years of courtship. During this period Nelson lived in Columbia and worked in a store as a clerk, while Davis resided with her parents and siblings in the Sandy Run community of present-day Calhoun County (South Carolina). The couple, who became engaged in 1884, devoted their letters to expressing their affection, planning visits, and describing family happenings and local social events. Davis often sent her letters to Columbia via her father or her brother, referred to as “Bubber.” Both Davis’s and Nelson’s letters occasionally mention enclosed photographs, and while the images are no longer extant with the correspondence, some of the letters still contain pressed dried flowers. Nelson also sent Davis various gifts throughout their courtship, including poetry, sheet music, and a lamp.

Several times a year Davis stayed with her aunt and her cousin Mary Anne in Columbia (South Carolina). When Davis visited Columbia, Nelson often invited her to such outings as shows at the Opera House, including the “Minstrels” and an “Irish Comedie”, visits to the ice cream saloon, evening rides, and the circus. However, Davis turned down these offers a number of times, citing opposition from her cousin Mary Anne. On 7 December 1886
Davis wrote that her cousin “deemed it very imprudent to go out tonight after having been so sick only a few days ago,” and again, on 13 December 1886, Davis could not go with Nelson to see a play because she had “promised cousin M.A. not to go out at night.” Nelson frequently rode to Sandy Run to visit Davis at her family home and attend church with her. On 10 June 1887 Nelson wrote of leaving Davis’s home early in the morning to ride back to Columbia. “Did you wake when I left,” the young man quizzed her, noting that he had “tried to make all the noise that one man can make with the hope that you would come to the window and greet me with one of those sweet smiles that you give me sometimes.”

Letters exchanged between Davis and Nelson describe a number of social events that they attended. On 16 January 1884 Nelson mentioned a dance “to be given at Mr. Marshall’s next Thursday night….” Later that year Nelson wrote that both he and Davis were invited to a dance given by “the family that Miss McKenzie is boarding with” on a Thursday night. On 28 November 1884 Nelson described his attendance at a party “out home” with Beauregard Rucker and “six or eight boys,” and his sister Annie expressed her disappointment that Davis had not attended. Nelson’s letters give news of similar events. On 22 September 1888 she wrote that she had been up nearly all night at a “Sociable” and that it was “by far too highly colored to be described with pen and ink…. You can imagine what it was when whiskey, guns, pistols, and knives predominated anyway no one was hurt. I do not know the cause.” The couple’s letters tell of playing whist at more restrained social gatherings.

Beauregard Rucker, mutual friend of Davis and Nelson, also delivered letters between the couple, as his family owned the farm that adjoined the Davises’. Davis invited Nelson and Rucker to stay with her family during Christmas 1884, and in February 1885 Nelson and Rucker moved into the Columbia (South Carolina) home of their friend Mr. Roof and his new wife.
On 3 January 1886 Davis commented that Rucker had returned from a trip “up north” and brought her back a souvenir from Mount Vernon, George Washington’s home in Virginia. Rucker wrote on 15 January 1886 to tell Davis that Nelson was forced to abandon his plans to see her because he was suffering from a carbuncle on his neck. And, he added, “I so often congratulate him for having such a magnificent young lady to visit such as you are.” In May 1887 Rucker and Nelson invited Davis and her sister Ellen to travel with them by train to Washington (D.C.), but the sisters declined due to the illnesses of their mother and grandfather.

Other letters refer to Kate Davis’s work in support of her family. A letter of 20 January 1885 notes that Davis was teaching “Father’s children and a few others, who insisted on me instructing them until they got a teacher,” and on 14 January 1887, she shared with Nelson that she had “done a great deal of business writing tonight - that is business transactions” since “most of Father’s and Bubber’s writing devolves on me.” Davis noted in a 22 June 1887 letter that she could not visit Nelson in Columbia (South Carolina) because she was helping her mother sew. She sometimes accompanied her father to Columbia when he went to the city to attend to business and on 10 October 1888 wrote that she intended to go up to Columbia with her father in a few days when “he carries up more cotton.” In spring 1886 Davis’s grandfather suffered an illness that would affect him throughout the next year. Kate’s letter to Nelson penned on 15 September 1887 reported that her grandfather had been “dying for several hours” and was breathing his last.

In a letter dated 14 February but lacking a year, Davis described an incident in which the family home caught on fire: “We had considerable excitement here yesterday - the house caught fire - it originated in the garret. You can imagine our feelings when we discovered where it was and there wasn’t a ladder in the place. It was by mere chance we found it out. Ellen
happened to go upstairs and by some means or other opened mother’s room door and found the room filled with a dense smoke. Bubber and Father succeeded in getting in the garret by placing a table and a chair on it and then climbing. After they got up, it did not take long to extinguish the fire."

On 1 September 1886 Davis wrote of the aftermath of the earthquake that had damaged much of Charleston and outlying regions the previous day. "We expected every minute for the house to fall," she recalled. "It shook so violently that the window panes were broken out and a large lamp was thrown from the bureau. We hurried Grand-pa into the yard as quickly as possible, where he remained till midnight. As we considered the basement safer than the upper stories a portion of the family occupied the basement room and the others took refuge in the kitchen for the remainder of the night.... We haven’t as yet heard the particulars in regard to the injuries of any kind. Several houses in the neighborhood have received considerable damages.... The highest excitement prevails in our entire community, especially among the negroes, they were singing and praying all night. We felt the first shock about 9 ½ clock and they continued in rapid succession - fifteen in number - ‘til daylight."

Nelson also kept Davis informed about his travel throughout the South and business offers extended to him. In May 1885 he was in Mobile (Alabama), to participate in an “inter-State drill” with both members of the volunteer militia and the army and navy. His 5 May 1885 letter describes Mobile as the “filthiest city I ever saw with sand and shells ankle deep, and dust.” From Mobile he traveled to New Orleans (Louisiana) before returning home on the fifteenth of May. On 11 June 1886 Nelson reported that he was offered a position as a traveling agent for his uncle Rufus. "If I except it will throw me on the road a great deal of the time and then if we marry in the fall that wont suit (and of course we must if possible) for I would not be satisfied
to leave you for any length of time.” It appears that Nelson did not accept the offer.

Other letters refer to various events happening throughout South Carolina. On 22 August 1884 Nelson mentioned that the “district conference is now in session” and expressed his desire that Davis could attend the meetings. He also spoke of going to Charleston “to witness the grand torch light procession” later in the year, and Davis mentioned the end of “the Fair” in a 16 November 1884 letter. Davis wrote on 6 October 1886 that she and her sister Ellen were headed “thirty miles over the country” to a camp meeting. On 12 February 1887, Nelson wrote that “the ‘Salvation Army’ arrived this afternoon and will begin work immediately. I think they intend staying here for a year as they have rented ‘Clark Hall’ for that length of time.” Davis wrote on the 24th of February 1887 about “the ‘Steamer’ which seems to be an object of considerable interest to most of the folks. It is now five miles down the river (from here) on its way to Kingsville [an extinct town in Lower Richland County, South Carolina]. All of last week it was at Grandpa’s Landing. We rode down there Sunday evening to see it.”

Nelson, in turn, noted in his letter of 18 June 1887 that commencements for “both of the colleges” were next week and that he might attend the one for South Carolina College. He again expressed regrets to Davis on 16 July 1887 that she had not been able to be in Columbia on Tuesday and Wednesday nights to “attend a festival at the Preston Mansion, which was the last opportunity the public had for seeing the grounds and I know you like to take a stroll through the garden and admire the delicate little plants which I know you like so much.”

During the years of their courtship, Nelson repeatedly asked Davis to promise to tell her parents of their engagement, but Davis wished to keep it a secret. On 21 July 1884 Nelson asked Davis to tell him “what your Mother, and Father said about the ring and did you tell them who gave it to you.” He
then begged her “to wear it on the finger that I put it on….“ Again, on 19 August 1887, Nelson urged Davis to tell her mother of their engagement and said it was doing her mother “a great injustice” not to inform her. Davis replied on the 26th that “in the course of two weeks I hope the much dreaded task will be accomplished and they will know all.” She also expressed some trepidation about making their engagement public. “I am just now beginning to realize the position I occupy. It has indeed been very pleasant to anticipate and discuss the coming event, but when you come face to face with ‘stern reality’ it inspires me with a feeling of serious timidity which I suppose is the cause of me dreading so much to have it known. I can’t account for it any other way, but I am making a desperate effort to overcome it, and I know I will succeed.”

On 15 September 1887 Davis wrote about not wishing to have her ring cut and wanting instead to delay engraving the dates on it. The next day, Nelson wrote of seeing Davis’s cousin Mary Anne in Columbia (South Carolina) while buying housekeeping items, and, he added, “If she is a close observer no doubt she will suspect something.” By early 1888, Davis’s parents were informed of the engagement and plans for the wedding were underway. Davis wrote on 30 January 1888 that she was constantly sewing in preparation for their wedding. Nelson wished to go on a trip in June after they married, but in a 29 May 1888 letter Davis expressed her desire to delay any trip until the fall. On 22 September 1888 she wrote that she wanted a “quiet event” and asked Nelson not to tell anyone about it. She also opposed Nelson’s suggestion to go to the Subtropical Exposition in Jacksonville (Florida), due to the outbreak of fever there. On 10 October 1888 Davis apprised her soon to be husband that her mother wanted to postpone the wedding a little while longer, asking Nelson to find out more about the Richmond Exposition and saying that she thought it would be “a most delightful trip.”
Theodore McFadden Nelson and Catherine Kinsler Davis were married on 7 November 1888. They would go on to have seven sons before Theodore’s death in a sawmill accident in 1911. Catherine died in 1934. Gift of Mrs. Cornelia Nelson Hane.

Letter, 7 January 1839, written by South Carolina jurist John Belton O’Neall (1793-1863) and addressed to Samuel Maudlin (1810-1856), Greenville (South Carolina), reports details of a sale of African-American slaves from the estate of Maudlin’s mother-in-law, Mrs. Caroline Williams McHardy (died 1822). Members of the McHardy family were planters in St. Augustine (Florida), and Caroline Williams McHardy was reported to have maintained her own property, separate and independent from that of her husband, Robert McHardy. At the time of her death, some of Mrs. McHardy’s property was still separate from her husband’s estate, and these slaves, sold nearly twenty years after her death, were represented as part of her estate rather than her husband’s property. O’Neall reported that the twenty enslaved persons sold for $11,621, “which is a good sale where there were 3 old ones and 7 children.” Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. & Mrs. Thomas A. Bettendorf and Dr. & Mrs. Marcus A. Fields.

Printed manuscript, titled “The Republican Bulletin No. 7: Tyranny of the Slave Power,” was produced by the Republican Party during the presidential election of 1856 and intended to influence voters in support of their candidate, John C. Fremont. In the wake of South Carolina Congressman Preston Brooks’ attack on abolitionist Senator Charles Sumner, the piece suggests that the Democratic Party’s candidate, James Buchanan, would only accuse Brooks for being “inconsiderate.” It also lists southern newspapers that supported Buchanan and commended Brooks for having attacked Sumner. This rare and important broadside represents the
growing resentment among some Northerners for the “tyranny of the slave power.” Acquired through the Allen Stokes Manuscript Development Fund.

**Seventy-four items**, 1941-1974 and undated, consist of awards, news clippings, magazines, and photographs documenting the career with distinction of George Holland Ropp, Jr. (1922-1994), a Columbia (South Carolina), native whose association with the U.S. Air Force began in 1942. Ropp worked briefly for the Columbia Record newspaper before enlisting for military service in World War II. His career with the military spanned the years from the Second World War to Vietnam, and Ropp ultimately achieved the rank of colonel. He was instrumental in organizing the South Carolina Air National Guard and held the position of Director of Operations at McEntire Air National Guard Base in Richland County.

Ropp’s flight record and log book, detailing his flights from May 1942 to December 1944, provides a glimpse of World War II pilot training and air combat. The earliest entry, from 11 August 1942, when Ropp was still an aviation cadet, states that he “practiced banks and turns away from flight pattern.” On 24 August 1942, Ropp recorded in the log book, his instructor remarked that his landings were “lousy” and his “spins & stalls” were “OK.” On 4 September 1942 the airman proudly proclaimed, “solo all the way!” As his training continued, Ropp noted when he passed various flight tests and gained new skills as a fighter pilot.

On 19 May 1944 Ropp flew from Page Field in Florida to England. The following month, on 14 June 1944, he noted, “dive bombing - first combat mission” over France. From that point until the end of the log, most entries contain such notations as “dive bombing,” “strafing,” or “administrative,” and his missions took him eastward into Germany. The last entry, dated 30 December 1944, states that he flew a P-47D-30 fighter plane from airfield A-
96 in northeastern France and performed a dive bombing mission over Pirmasens (Germany).

The collection also contains twenty-four photographs depicting Ropp with various colleagues as well as different aircraft with which he was familiar. Numerous newspaper clippings, certificates, and other awards document his record of service both during and after World War II. Gift of Mrs. Lydia T. Ropp.

**Nineteen manuscripts and nineteen published titles, 1810-1883,** owned by members of the Rutledge and Rose families have been added to the South Caroliniana Library’s collection of Rutledge family material. These manuscripts and books were owned by descendants of South Carolina’s Revolutionary War governor John Rutledge (1739-1800) and his wife, Elizabeth Grimke (1742-1792). One of their ten children, John Rutledge, Jr. (1766-1819), married, on 26 December 1792, Sarah Motte Smith (1777-1852), and later served in the South Carolina House of Representatives and as a member of the United States Congress from 1797 to 1803.

A pamphlet and two manuscript items in the collection relate to John Rutledge, Jr. In the pamphlet, *Speech of the Honorable John Rutledge, Delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, February 24th and 25th, 1802, on the bill, entitled, “An Act to repeal certain Acts of the Courts of the United States,” Rutledge argued that “the judiciary is the fabric of the constitution...it is...one of the three foundation pillars, formed not by Congress, but by the people themselves....” He believed that the effort to weaken the federal judiciary would endanger the “constitutional checks” then in place.

After the end of Rutledge’s political career, he devoted his attention to his planting and business interests in South Carolina. The earliest manuscript in
the collection is a receipt for the payment of a debt due as a result of a lawsuit, John Bouton Senr. v. John Rutledge Esq. On 10 April 1810, Jacob Ford, the plaintiff's attorney, acknowledged that Rutledge had paid "one Thousand Dollars in part of the Debt in this case & thirty four 70/100 Dollars in full of the Costs of Suit." Three days later, Rutledge paid another $1,000 to Ford. Another manuscript, a letter, also relates to John Rutledge Jr. On 28 October 1816, a member of the English firm Simpson Davison & Company wrote from Liverpool with the news that the merchandise Rutledge ordered had been shipped to Savannah, Georgia. The writer also reported that "Rice was lately a favorite article of Speculation..." and "sea Island cotton has been greatly depressed, but will improve we are very Sure early in the Spring...."

The largest component in the collection consists of nine manuscripts that relate to the service of Hugh Rose Rutledge, M.D. (1823-1915) in the Mexican-American War. Dr. Rutledge was the son of John Rutledge (1792-1864) and his wife, Maria Rose (1801-1881). The daughter of Hugh Rose (1758-1841) and his wife, Susanna Read (1759-1815), Maria married John Rutledge on 19 February 1819 in Charleston. Hugh Rose Rutledge, the third of ten children, graduated from the Medical College of the State of South Carolina in Charleston in 1846. That same year the American War with Mexico began and, during the late summer of 1847, Dr. Rutledge volunteered his services as a surgeon in the United States Army. On 17 September 1847, James Gadsden (1788-1858), the president of the South Carolina Railroad Company, penned a letter of introduction for Dr. Rutledge to Major General Zachary Taylor who was, at the time, the commander of the American army in Mexico. Dr. Rutledge, Gadsden wrote, had been commissioned as an assistant surgeon in the recently-organized regiment of volunteers. "He is one of the descendants of a name familiar to you and which has been alike distinguished in the civil and Revolutionary history of
So[uth] Carolina.” Gadsden also congratulated Taylor “on those brilliant achievements in Texas and Mexico which has recorded your name among the great captains in War.”

Eight additional documents chronicle Rutledge’s work as surgeon attached to the Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, from January through July 1848. Headquartered in San Angel (Mexico), a rural area six miles southwest of Mexico City’s center, Rutledge was responsible for the sick and wounded of his regiment. His monthly report for January 1848 indicated that during the month he had cared for forty-eight men, twenty of whom suffered from “Dysentary and Diarrhoea.” A printed form, headed “Medicines, Instruments, Hospital Stores, Bedding, &c.,” and dated 31 March 1848, listed the supplies that had been issued to Rutledge by fellow South Carolinian James Simons (1816-1885), also an assistant surgeon in the army and Medical Purveyor for Mexico City. In addition to medicine, medical instruments and bedding, Rutledge had received twelve bottles of brandy and one and one-half gallons of sherry, both listed under the heading “Hospital Stores.” By 19 July 1848, Rutledge was back in the United States. On that day, he delivered the hospital supplies remaining in his possession to Charles McCormick, assistant U.S. Amy surgeon in New Orleans.

The remaining documents in the collection focus on financial matters. Three Confederate bonds, each for $1,000 and dated 6 January 1863, are present, although there is no indication of which family member owned them. The bonds, however, may relate to three certificates for bonds, each for $1,000, issued to W.C. Bee as president of The Importing and Exporting Company of South Carolina on 31 March 1864. The certificates were assigned to James Rose, and signed by both Bee and Rose on 1 September 1864. Charlestonian James Rose (1793-1869) who served as president of the South Western Railroad Bank from 1840 until 1865,
represented a second Rose connection to the Rutledge family. Rose, Maria Rose's older brother, married Julia Rutledge (1801-1873), the daughter of John Rutledge (1766-1819) and Sarah Motte Smith Rutledge (1777-1852) and the sister of John Rutledge (1792-1864) on 11 June 1819. These Rose documents, along with several books inscribed for members of the Rose family, probably came into the Rutledge family after Julia Rose died in 1873.

Brothers John Rutledge (1820-1894) and James Rose Rutledge (1827-1899) as trustees of the estate of John Rutledge, their father, who had died in Burke County (Georgia), in 1864, paid fifty dollars on 11 December 1866 to The Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company to insure the house "on the North Side of Calhoun Street, next West to corner of Ashley St." for one year. The "2 1/2 Story Frame shingle roof Dwelling House" and "Brick Building...occupied as a Kitchen and Stable" were insured for $5,000.

Evidently, the property covered against "Damage by Fire" was the family home at 160 Calhoun Street. It continued to serve as the residence of Mrs. Maria Rutledge and her four unmarried daughters until her death in 1881.

Also present in the collection is a printed postal note issued in Augusta, Georgia, signed by the postmaster on 3 September 1883, for the sum of three cents, payable at Charleston (South Carolina). Acquired with dues contributions of Dr. & Mrs. Roger L. Amidon, Mr. Milen Ellis, Mr. Steve Griffith, Mr. Jerry A. Kay, Mr. Larry Edward Pursley, Colonel & Mrs. Lanning P. Risher, and Dr. & Mrs. Selden K. Smith.

Letter, 30 December 1842, written from New York by editor and author Epes Sargent (1813-1880) to William Campbell Preston (1794-1860) chiefly discusses the writer’s views on hypnotism, described as “Animal Magnetism,” but also updates Preston on Sargent’s recent literary pursuits.

Sargent began his letter by informing Preston that he had “embarked in a new literary enterprise,” described as a “monthly magazine... calculated
rather to catch the eye of the mass than to minister to a highly refined literary taste." He continued by asking Preston to contribute since "your present state of 'absolute retirement' must be propitious to literary pursuits" and "your name would be of great service to my periodical at the South."

Sargent dedicated the remainder of his letter to a discussion of his views on "Animal Magnetism, or (more properly, as I think) artificially-induced somnambulism." He admitted that he "was not a believer, until convinced by my own experience" and allowed that he could "hardly conceive of any one's being converted except through the same means." However, over the past eighteen months he had repeated an experiment "hundreds of times" through which "by the silent operation of my will (unmanifested by looks or gestures)... put a sensitive subject in a somnambulic state, where she had the power of clairvoyance or of seeing through intervening material objects."

Having satisfied himself of the "impossibility of any thing like deception," Sargent was convinced of the "truth and reality of its phenomena" - which he claimed "are of a character wholly to revolutionize the prevailing psychological and metaphysical systems of philosophy." He concluded his letter by urging Preston to "look into the deeply interesting subject" as "Mrs. P. would be extremely susceptible of the magnetic influence."

A native of Massachusetts, Sargent began work as a newspaper editor by 1831 and spent the remainder of his life as an editor, poet, playwright, novelist, and school book writer. The magazine referenced in the letter described above was the short-lived Sargent's New Monthly Magazine. William Campbell Preston was born in Philadelphia, graduated from South Carolina College in 1812, and settled permanently in South Carolina in 1822. He served as a representative in the South Carolina House of Representatives from 1828 to 1834, when he began his term as a United States Senator. He was reelected to the Senate in 1837 and served until his resignation in November 1842. After returning to Columbia (South Carolina),
he practiced law and held the position of president of South Carolina College from 1845 to 1851. Acquired with dues contributions of Mrs. Catherine P. Tillman and Mr. & Mrs. John L. McCants.

**Thirty-four manuscripts**, 1832-1892, consisting of land papers, receipts, correspondence, and poetry, document the lives of the Sawyer family of Lexington County (South Carolina). Most of the correspondence centers on Winfield Scott Sawyer (1830-1893) and Susannah E. Creed (1834-1924) who married in 1856. Letters addressed to Creed at Sawyer’s Mill (Lexington District, South Carolina) from various family members in Thomas County (Georgia), date from 1854 through 1858 and consist largely of updates regarding family and social events. One extant Civil War-era letter, written from W.L. Creed to his uncle, Winfield Scott Sawyer, on 14 June 1864 describes the events leading up to the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain on 27 June. Creed notes that his unit was stationed "still in the line of battle… and have been for the past six weeks" and were stationed “20 miles from Atlanta and… about 75 miles from the South Carolina line.” He concluded his letter by reporting that “the Enemy will not come up square to us… they still continue trying to flank.”

The Sawyer family’s land holdings in Lexington District (South Carolina) adjoined Boggy Gully Creek at the south end of the Edisto River. The earliest records describing the acquisition of land extant in this collection are deeds, recorded 4 February and 28 December 1839, showing the purchase of seven hundred acres by William E. Sawyer (1814-1888) and three hundred acres purchased by George V. Sawyer, respectively. Eleven years later Sawyer expanded his holdings through the purchase of twelve hundred additional acres which were surveyed by W.F. Arthur on 4 February 1848. By 1857, William E. Sawyer owned over fifteen hundred acres on Boggy Gully Creek, and a survey dated 26 September 1848 of that year recorded
the property as having been an original land grant belonging to William Cato, John Troublefield, William Jones, and E. Jones. The plat lists place names such as Boggy Gully, Sawyer’s Mill, and “96 Road,” and also shows the location of a one acre plot surrounding the grave of Henry Sawyer (1767-1850).

Later documents include a receipt, 1879, from Aiken County (South Carolina) issued for taxes paid on seven hundred acres of land by Winfield Scott Sawyer. Gift of Mr. & Mrs. Tom Sawyer.

Five letters, 1860-1864, of J. Henry Sellman (1837-1892), a slave holder from Maryland serving aboard Union Navy ironclads on the James River in Virginia and off the coast of South Carolina during the siege of Charleston, are addressed primarily to his mother, Lucinda Harwood Sellman (1812-1866), in Davidsonville (Maryland).

Poignant and descriptive, these letters provide a rare glimpse of Civil War naval life from a unique perspective - that of a soldier fighting for the Union and expressing great passion for protecting the Union while yet a member of a slave owning family. The letters describe Sellman’s early experiences with the Union Navy, naval combat, his disdain for secessionists, and some of the day-to-day experiences on board a combat vessel. His letter of 15 June 1862, written from the U.S.S. Galena, recounts coming under fire near City Point, Virginia, and returning the next day with “imitations of men & officers” placed on the deck to draw enemy fire, while the real crew returned fire from below deck.

The sailor’s letters to his mother encouraged her not to worry unduly about him in his duties, and a letter dated 21 August 1862 expresses his disappointment in her “poor opinion of Mr. Lincoln.” Sellman took this opportunity to remind his mother that Lincoln did not want to seize slaves, but that he favored a gradual emancipation. Further, he warned her against
those criticizing Lincoln: “I beg you not to listen to the crack brained fanatics who dwell in your midst rendered reckless by the failure of their diabolical schemes and now [begin] to chatter with fear when they perceive their doings working inconvenience to themselves.” A few months later, on 1 November 1862, Sellman reflected to his mother that he was perhaps the only member of their family to bear arms for the Union. “It will be something for our posterity to remember with a little pride, that I was engaged in the war for the restoration of the Union as we now remember that our grandfather fought to secure its independence.”

In another letter to his mother, penned on 15 August 1863, Sellman described his anxiety aboard the U.S.S. Montauk while awaiting an assault on Charleston which he believed would be “the grandest bombardment the world ever saw.” When their foray was delayed until a Sunday morning, he confessed, “I am unfortunately not much of a Christian, but would not commence a fight on that day if I could avoid it. Last night I slept amid the booming of cannon and bursting of shell. Continual flashes showed how constant was our fire whilst the light in the air would mark the course of the shell.”

The last letter in the collection, dated 1 September 1864, reflects on Sellman’s desire to conclude the war and return home. “I believe if we but manfully perservere we will...overcome the hoarde of traitors & rascals who have sought to overturn this Government. I hope I will see all of you soon. I cannot expect it, for I do not know what to expect.”

The collection also includes seven envelopes that once contained the letters and two grade report notices from St. John’s College (Annapolis, Maryland), to J. Henry Sellman’s parents for his performance in 1853 and 1857. Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. Henry G. Fulmer, Mrs. Cornelia N. Hane, Dr. & Mrs. Charles W. Joyner, Mr. & Mrs. John
Lowery, Mrs. Suzanne Collins Matson, The Honorable & Mrs. J.R. Russell, and Dr. Allen H. Stokes.

*Letter*, 20 February 1835, from Samuel G. Starr (1816-1870) of Danbury (Connecticut), to his mother, Elizabeth “Betsey” Andrews Starr (1785-1870), was written during the time Samuel worked in a Charleston (South Carolina), haberdashery in that his family owned interests in.

The letter expresses Starr’s thanks for a package of pie, cakes, and apples but notes his regrets that the provisions had spoiled during their long delivery. Starr also relates news of the recent Charleston fire, the first major fire of 1835, which “burned up between fifty and a hundred houses and one of the largest churches in the city,” St. Phillip’s Episcopal. The fire, reported by the *Mercury* on 17 February, originated in Cornel June’s boarding house, a brothel “of the very lowest and degraded character.”

*Acquired with dues contributions of Ms. Dianne T. Culbertson and Mr. Jerry A. Kay.*

*Printed manuscript*, 28 July 1863, was created at the headquarters of the United States Army on Morris Island (South Carolina) and relays instructions for submitting morning reports since the “great want of uniformity” was “rendering it almost impossible to form an accurate estimate of the available force of this command.”

Among the instructions for officers are the following orders: all “soldiers within the limits of this Post, will be accounted for as ‘present’”; “all officers and enlisted men reported by the Surgeon as sick…will be included in the column of sick upon the morning report, which must coincide with the report of the Surgeon”; all men “absent without authority for a longer period than twenty-four hours, shall be reported as a deserter”; and “men taken prisoner…will not be dropped from the morning reports, but will be placed at
the foot of the Regimental Reports… and included in the footing of aggregate absent.”

The circular was issued by order of Brigadier General Alfred H. Terry and signed in print by Adrian Terry, Assistant Adjutant General. Acquired with dues contributions of Brigadier General George D. Fields, Jr., Ret., Mrs. Sarah Calhoun Gillespie, and Dr. Ann & Mr. Brad Russell.

Three printed manuscripts, 29 July and 7 and 9 September 1865, added to the records of the United States Army, Department of South Carolina, were created at the department headquarters in Hilton Head (South Carolina) and relay post-war orders from Major General Quincy A. Gillmore.

General Orders, No. 9, dated 29 July 1865, confirms Benjamin F. Perry (1805-1886) as provisional governor of South Carolina and instructs him to prescribe “rules and regulations… for convening a Convention, composed of delegates… who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of amending the Constitution… and with authority to exercise… all the powers necessary… to restore said State to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government.”

General Orders, No. 28 and 32, dated 7 and 9 September respectively, describe courts-martial convened for trying Surgeon George C. Hubbard, Captain William R. French, and Lieutenant N.S. Putnam - all members of the 165th Regiment, New York Infantry. Charges against the three men stemmed from their actions following a violent confrontation in the city of Charleston in July 1865 between members of the 165th and members of the 54th Regiment, Massachusetts Infantry, and the 21st Regiment, United States Colored Troops - both African-American units. The 165th was subsequently removed to Morris Island and eventually had their regimental colors taken by General Gillmore. The orders report that Surgeon George C.
Hubbard was found guilty of “contempt and disrespect towards his superior officer” for conducting “himself by words and actions in such a contemptuous, disrespectful and insubordinate manner toward his Commanding Officer Brevet Maj.-General Hatch, as to encourage the other Officers, in insubordination” while Hatch “was ordering that the colors of the Regiment be delivered up, and... explaining to the Officers... the consequence of their mediated refusal to deliver up the colors.” Hubbard was “reprimanded for his insolent language and insubordinate conduct,” but was “released from arrest and returned to duty.” Captain William R. French was found not guilty of a charge of “conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.” After “being ordered... to deliver up the colors of his Regiment,” French replied “he would rather be placed in arrest first,” and after warning that his action constituted Mutiny or Conspiracy, reluctantly and in an unofficer like manner transmit[ed] the order to his Adjutant.” Putnam was likewise found not guilty, though to charges of “disobedience of orders” and “gross disrespect to his superior Officer.” After being commanded by French “to form the color guard of the Regiment, place himself in command of it, and escort the colors from Camp to the Dock near Fort Putnam, Morris Island,” Putnam “did not obey said order, and failed to bring said colors to said Dock.” Instead he showed “gross disrespect... in that he brought to the said dock only the bare staffs of the Colors, and did cause such to be delivered into the hand of Lieut. Jansen, 21st U.S.C.T.”

Men from the 165th were recruited largely from New York City and the surrounding areas and were mustered out of service on 1 September 1865 in Charleston. Acquired with dues contributions of Brigadier General George D. Fields, Jr., Ret., Mrs. Sarah Calhoun Gillespie, Mr. Harlan M. Greene, Mr. & Mrs. David G. Hodges, Mr. E. Crosby Lewis, and Dr. Ann & Mr. Brad Russell.
Two printed manuscripts, 17 December 1863 and 23 January 1865, added to the records of the United States Army, Department of the South, were created at department headquarters in Hilton Head and headquarters in the field on Folly Island (South Carolina) and relay orders issued by Federal authorities.

General Orders, No. 112, dated 17 December 1863, issued from Folly Island by the command of Major General Quincy A. Gillmore concerns the prevention of “all commercial intercourse with insurrectionary States, except such as shall be authorized in pursuance of law.”

The order calls particular attention to General Orders, No. 88, bearing date of 31 March 1863, which stated that “all persons employed in or with the military forces of the United States are forbidden to authorize, prohibit, or interfere with the purchase, or sale in, or transportation into, or from insurrectionary States, of goods, wares, or merchandise… unless under some imperative military necessity, or unless requested by an authorized officer of the Treasury Department.” In addition to reprinting General Orders, No. 88, this document specifies that the “entire sea-coast of this Department… except the port of Port Royal” (South Carolina) was under blockade and 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.”

General Orders, No. 9, dated 23 January, issued from Hilton Head by the command of Major General John G. Foster, republishes paragraphs eight and seventy-six of Special Orders, No. 10, from the Adjutant General’s office. Paragraph eight informs that Robert L. Orr, a captain and assistant commissary of musters in the Sixty-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, was dishonorably discharged for “violating the mustering regulations, by mustering into an advanced grade, an officer physically unfit for duty with this regiment, thereby creating a vacancy in the grade of Major, into which
he, the said Orr, caused and permitted himself to be mustered." Paragraph seventy-six reports that the pay of Major General George Crook and his assistant adjutant general, Robert P. Kennedy, was suspended "until the proper returns of the Department of West Virginia... are filed in the office of the Adjutant General of the Army." This order bears the signature of William L.M. Burgher, Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the South.

Acquired with dues contributions of Brigadier General George D. Fields, Jr., Ret., Mrs. Sarah Calhoun Gillespie, Mr. Harlan M. Greene, Mr. & Mrs. David G. Hodges, Mr. E. Crosby Lewis, and Dr. Ann & Mr. Brad Russell.

Letterpress copybook, 1866-1867, 1875-1891, and printed pamphlet, 1866, from the United States Cotton Company, a Reconstruction-era company formed from the Sea Island Cotton and Hilton Head Cotton companies. The company cultivated Sea Island Cotton in the Port Royal and Hilton Head region of the South Carolina lowcountry. This letterpress book includes twenty-six letters, most from William Guy Markham, trustee, and Charles Chenery Puffer, company treasurer and a South Carolina carpet-bagger who was active in the Republican party, notably supporting gubernatorial candidate Daniel Henry Chamberlain. These letters regard the company’s investor solicitations, the need for capital to support lands under contract, and the company’s financial health in the wake of a poor crop during its first year.

Recipients included Charleston attorney James Butler Campbell, a Massachusetts native who arrived in Charleston in 1826 and eventually served in both houses of the South Carolina General Assembly and as a United States Senator from the Palmetto State. Other correspondents included Union General Milton Smith Littlefield, whose scandals earned him

The company’s 1866 “Prospectus” for investors assured profitability in the wake of the Civil War. “TheLatecivilwarhathedetheffectofdestroyingtheinterestsofintermediaries, by breaking up their relations with planters. New middlemen are taking their places in the reconstructing commerce of the cotton states. The field is free, and open to this Company. It proposes to occupy the ground, as far as it may be able, resting its claims upon its timely advances to a deserving class of our fellow citizens of the cotton states.” The pamphlet concluded that the United States Cotton Company “contains the elements of a very safe and remunerative investment of capital.” Nevertheless, the company was bankrupt by 1896.

Complementing the Sea Island Cotton Company’s account book for the years 1866 to 1869 already in the South Caroliniana Library’s holdings, these United States Cotton Company manuscripts document an important chapter in South Carolina’s Reconstruction-era history. Acquired with dues contributions of Mrs. L. Arlen Cotter, Dr. Beverly Fowler, Dr. & Mrs. Jack A. Meyer, Judge & Mrs. Rodney A. Peeples, Ms. Robin Waites, and the Winthrop College Library.

**Letter, 15 July 1861,** written from Lowndesville in Abbeville County (South Carolina) by A[bram] Walker (born circa 1812) to an unidentified daughter recounts his trip home from Reidville and gives some news of friends and family around Lowndesville.

Walker began his letter with a listing of friends with whom he stayed after leaving Reidville (Spartanburg County, South Carolina), including “Capt. D.L. Donnal, uncle of the blind girl I spoke to at Cedar springs” near Spartanburg. The following day he “went to Hane Mulikins” and “worked on Mrs. M’s teeth” before arriving in Lowndesville. After updating his daughter
on marital rumors involving her friend Georgia, who evidently was in Reidville, Walker concluded his letter by providing details of local companies being raised for service in the Civil War. He notes that “Col [Henry Holcombe] Harper is forming another Volunteer Company” which William White, John H. Power, and Juett Huckabee had joined, while George Speer and Nat Bell had enlisted with James M. Perrin’s company in Abbeville. Walker reported that both companies “will join Col Orrs Regiment, will go into camp next Saturday for drill, and in a few weeks will go to Virginia.”

Census records from 1860 indicate that Abram Walker, a dentist, was living in the town of Lowndesville in the household of Stephen Charping with Julia (born circa 1843) and Elizabeth (born circa 1851) Walker, presumably his daughters. Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. Harlan M. Greene, Mr. & Mrs. David G. Hodges, and Mr. E. Crosby Lewis.

**Two letters**, 4 November 1861 and 3 January 1862, were written by Amasa Bemis White (1836-1921) to his wife, Henrietta Titus White, while he served as a musician with the 48th New York Infantry. At the time, the regiment was assigned to the coastal expeditionary forces along the South Carolina and Georgia coastline, and both letters appear to have originated from near Port Royal (South Carolina). After witnessing Federal forces capture a coastal battery and raise their flag, White remarked to his wife: “the Stars and Stripes once more wave in South Carolina.”

Other observations of White recount attempts by African-American slaves from the coastal plantations to escape to the Union military. He noted they were “willing to do what they can to help the cause of the U.S. which shows that they do not love their masters as well as I love you by a good deal. Or else they would go along with them willingly. I was talking with one & he said that they could not be used any worse than they had been and they were willing to try us and see how we used them.” Acquired with dues
contributions of Mr. Thomas C. Deas, Jr., Dr. & Mrs. Francis H. Neuffer, and Mr. & Mrs. James J. Wheeler III.

*Letter*, 27 May-2 June 1847, added to the papers of Elipha White (1794-1849), was written from Legareville, on John’s Island (South Carolina), and conveys educational advice to his thirteen-year-old nephew William Henry Fenn (1834-1916), a student at Phillips Academy in Andover, (Massachusetts).

White began by praising Fenn for “studying 6 hours and also leading your class,” which led him to “conclude that you are some great genius.” He warned him, however, of the “Rev. Mr. Williams of Providence [who] used to say when I was in college that any man who did not study 22 hours out of 35 was unworthy of the name student.” Williams, he continued, “went crazy and so have some others who have pursued a similar course.” Instead, White explains that it is “hard study and unyielding perseverance that make men in this world” and “these will do the thing in time.” White concluded his discussion of Fenn’s education with a warning that he not compete too sharply with James Holmes for “first,” lest they come to “envy and hate each other.” The remainder of White’s letter is dedicated to news of friends and family on John’s Island, including the death of Fenn’s cousin Thomas Marchant Legare (1829-1847), and the cotton crop which, he reported, “are nearly destroyed with rain, cold, and breezes.” Fenn’s mother, Mary Burden Legare Fenn (1806-1887), added a note, at the bottom of the letter, urging her son “to have your likeness taken & sent to us by the first safe opportunity” and adding that he should “dress in black” when he sat “for it always looks best in the Daguerreotype for it gives the lightest effect to the face.”

Elipha White was a native of Norfolk County (Massachusetts), and received a Master of Arts degree from Brown University in 1817. After
preparatory training at Phillips, William Henry Fenn graduated from Yale in 1854. He went on to graduate from Andover Theological Seminary in 1858 and was ordained into the Congregational ministry in 1859. The remainder of his life was spent serving congregations in Manchester (New Hampshire), and Portland (Maine). Fenn died in Daytona (Florida), in 1916. Gift of Mr. Henry G. Fulmer.
SELECTED LIST OF PRINTED SOUTH CAROLINIANA

Milton Ager (music) and Jack Yellen (lyrics), *Lay Me Down to Sleep in Carolina* (New York, 1926). Acquired through the University South Caroliniana Society Endowment.

Bradley & Company, *North & South Carolina* (Philadelphia, 1895?). Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. & Mrs. William L. Pope.


George C. Guerard, *A History and Genealogy of the Guerard Family of South Carolina from 1679-1900* by George C. Guerard, a Lineal Descendant (Savannah, [1900]). Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. & Mrs. Stewart Clare.

Mieth Hansel, *Birth Control: South Carolina Uses it for Public Health* ([Chicago, 1940]). Acquired through the University South Caroliniana Society Endowment.

Eliza Crawley Murden, *March, Composed and Dedicated to the U.S. Marine Corps, by a Lady of Charleston, S.C.* (Philadelphia, [circa 1858]). Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. Robert F. Brabham, Jr., Mrs. Mickey S. Cassidy, Dr. & Mrs. David Cowart, Mrs. Frances H. LaBorde, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph D. Lojewski, Dr. & Mrs. David Rison, and York County Library.


Archibald Rutledge, *Claws* (Columbia, 2014, number 18 of 200). **Acquired with dues contributions of Dr. Fred Klutzow & Mrs. Merlene H. Byars.**

United States Army Corps of Engineers, *Improving the Harbor at Charleston, S.C.: Sheet 1 Showing the Jetties and Latest Soundings to June 30, 1890* ([Charleston, 1890]). **Acquired through the University South Caroliniana Society Endowment.**

United States Coast Survey, *Bull’s Bay Harbor of Refuge Coast of South Carolina* (Washington, 1851). **Acquired through the University South Caroliniana Endowment.**

Washington Light Infantry, *Proceedings of the Annual Reunion of the Washington Light Infantry Veterans, April 9th, 1888* (Charleston, 1888). **Acquired with dues contributions of Mr. & Mrs. Wilburn W. Campbell.**

PICTORIAL SOUTH CAROLINIANA

_Carte-de-visite_, circa 1870, of an unidentified bearded man by Miss Georgia C. Parks, Photographer, Greenwood (South Carolina). The oval photograph is centered in a printed frame on a rectangular mount, and the cheeks and bow tie are hand tinted. Miss Parks worked in Greenwood from about 1870 to 1880. There are few known specimens of her work, and this is the only one in the South Caroliniana Library’s holdings. Gift of Mr. Harvey S. Teal.

_Photograph_, 1862, of slaves on Fish Haul plantation, Hilton Head Island (South Carolina), gathered outside during cotton ginning season. Of the forty-four African-American men, women, and children, most of the men are standing behind the women and children, who are seated on tarps covered with cotton bolls. Two young men are seated atop a large box, a young man carries a bucket on his head, and a young woman has a basket of cotton on her head. A Union soldier or overseer stands at the front. Among the men stands a white man who could be the photographer, Henry P. Moore.

The slaves were those of Confederate general Thomas F. Drayton, who used Fish Haul, a property belonging to his wife’s family, as his headquarters during 1861. Following the Union victory in November 1861, the Port Royal area was occupied by troops from the Third New Hampshire Volunteers. Moore was on Hilton Head Island to photographically document the troops’ time there. Acquired through the Rebecca R. Hollingsworth South Caroliniana Library Endowment Fund.

_Photograph_, circa 1879, of “Best Friend” and “DeWitt” locomotives. Abraham Bogardus of New York photographed drawings of each and adhered them to a cabinet card mount. Descriptions of the drawings are on the front and information about the locomotives is on the reverse. F.S.
Pease, Manufacturer of Oil in Buffalo (New York), used the cards as advertising souvenirs.

“Best Friend of Charleston” was the first American-made locomotive to provide service on a U.S. railroad with its trial trip in August 1830. The boiler exploded in June 1831 and, after repairs, the locomotive was renamed “Phoenix.” “DeWit Clinton” was the third locomotive built in the United States and the first locomotive to run in New York State, making its debut in August 1831. Horatio Allen, chief engineer of the South Carolina Canal and Rail Road, assembled the “Stourbridge Lion,” built in England for the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, for its 1829 trip as the first locomotive to run in America.

Francis Stebens Pease established his company around 1848, and it became the largest and most important manufacturer of lubricating oils, winning prizes at both international and national expositions. Gift of Mr. Harvey S. Teal.

Nine photographs, 1902, of President Theodore Roosevelt during his visit to the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition in Charleston, by Underwood & Underwood of New York City. Images include President Roosevelt reviewing the troops, giving a speech, visiting the old Spanish forst at Dorchester, and stopping at Summerville’s Pine Forest Inn. Some are file copy prints kept by the firm. Acquired with dues contributions of Dr. W.L. Burke, Dr. & Mrs. W.M. Davis, and Mr. & Mrs. Austin M. Sheheen.

Photograph, circa 1905, of Brotherhood of Rail-road Trainmen, Carolina Lodge 251, parade float picturing a group of twelve men kneeling in front of a horse-drawn caboose with the lodge name and symbol on its side and trimmed with floral garland. The horse is festooned with garland as well. The
float is parked in front of the Irish Volunteers Armory on Vanderhorst Street in Charleston (South Carolina). The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen was founded in 1883 as a labor organization for railroad workers. In 1969 it merged with other unions to form the United Transportation Union. **Acquired with dues contributions of Dr. & Mrs. Roger L. Amidon, Mr. Millen Ellis, Mr. Steve Griffith, Mr. Jerry A. Kay, Mr. Larry Edward Pursley, Colonel & Mrs. Lanning F. Risher, and Dr. & Mrs. Selden K. Smith.**

**Photograph,** 1913-1914, of the Erskine College Class of 1916 pictures students gathered on the steps of the recently built Euphemian Hall. The photograph was taken for the 1913-1914 Annual Catalog. Of the thirty-one class members present, four are co-eds. **Acquired with dues contributions of Mrs. Brenda B. Remmes and Mr. & Mrs. Stephen Hoffius.**

**Postcard,** circa 1945, of “Twin Pines, opposite Horse Shoe Pond, West Columbia, S.C.,” showing the front of the restaurant in a two-storey brick building. The caption on the reverse indicates the establishment was located on U.S. Route 1 and open until 2:00 a.m. **Gift of Mr. W. Brad Mobley.**

**Drawing,** circa 1865, of “The old Prison at Beaufort, showing the remains of stocks, whipping post &c” by Alfred Rudolph Waud. The small pencil sketch shows a two-storey building with tall flag pole in front flying the U.S. flag and two men and a pig in the yard. Alfred Waud (1828-1891) was an artist and illustrator who started as an artist correspondent for the *New York Illustrated News* in 1860. In late 1861 Waud moved to *Harper’s Weekly*, where he was joined by his brother William Waud in 1861. He is well-known for his battle depictions, especially Pickett’s Charge, which he drew on the
spot. **Acquired through the University South Caroliniana Society Endowment.**

**Engraving,** 1707, of *George Monck, Duc d'Albemarle*, engraved by Benoit Audran after Adriaen van der Werff. Monck (1608-1670) was an English general and chief architect of the Restoration in 1660. In appreciation of his services in restoring the Stuart monarchy, King Charles II named Monck the Duke of Albemarle and a Lord Proprietor of the Province of Carolina. **Acquired with dues contributions of Ms. Felicia De Saussure Furman and Dr. & Mrs. William Weston III.**

**Woodcut,** 28 April 1860, of “The National Democratic Nominating Convention in Session at Charleston, South Carolina, on April 23, 1860,” from *Harper’s Weekly*. The image shows the delegates seated on the floor and visitors in the balconies of the South Carolina Institute Hall in Charleston. The Hall’s name was changed after the Ordinance of Secession was signed on 20 December 1860. Located on Meeting Street, the building burned in the fire that ravaged downtown Charleston on 11 December 1861. **Acquired with dues contributions of The Honorable & Mrs. Peden B. McLeod.**

**Lithograph,** circa 1861, *The Union Victory at Port Royal, Nov. 7th 1861* by Shearman & Hart of New York and published by William Schaus of New York. The hand-colored print shows a battery in the foreground with the U.S. flag raised and Union soldiers cheering the fleet. **Acquired through the University South Caroliniana Society Endowment.**

**Engraving,** 1862, *Arms of ye Confederacie*, drawn and engraved by H.H. Tilley and published by G.H. Heap. This card is a caustic criticism of the
Confederacy and the institution of slavery. A large shield is flanked by a white planter and an African-American man in manacles. The shield bears symbols of the South: mint julep, Old Rye, blade and pistol, manacles and whip, cotton, tobacco, sugar, and slaves hoeing. Above the shield are the Confederate flag, a skull and cross bones flag with the numerals “290,” a crowing rooster, and a streamer emblazoned with the words “servitude esto perpetua.” Below the shield are a slave auction picturing a woman being separated from her children, men dueling by a palmetto tree, and men playing cards at a table.

The numerals “290” on the flag probably refer to the C.S.S. Alabama, built in secrecy in 1862 as hull number 290, a legendary raider which boarded almost 450 vessels, captured or burned 65 Union merchant ships, and took over 2,000 prisoners. She was sunk by the U.S.S. Kearsarge at Cherbourg, France, in June 1864. Acquired with dues contributions of Dr. W.L. Burke, Dr. & Mrs. W.M. Davis, and Mr. & Mrs. Austin M. Sheheen.

*Engraving*, circa 1861, *The Privateer’s Fate*, published by Geo. K. Snow & Hapgood, Boston. This miniature booklet contains seven wood-engravings telling the story of the first and last cruise of the Confederate privateer Petrel sunk by the U.S.S. St. Lawrence off the coast of South Carolina on 28 July 1861. The Petrel, commanded by Captain William Perry, was the former U.S. Revenue Cutter Service ship *William Aiken* before her capture by the Confederates. Four men went down with the ship, and the rest of the crew was sent to Philadelphia to stand trial as pirates. The charges were not justified, so the sailors spent the remainder of the war in prison. The final panel of the four-flap booklet, however, shows several sailors hanging from the yardarm. Acquired with dues contributions of Dr. W.L. Burke, Dr. & Mrs. W.M. Davis, and Mr. & Mrs. Austin M. Sheheen.
Lithograph, 1863, Appearance of Fort Sumter on Sunday Afternoon August 23d 1863, sketched from the “Beacon House” on Morris Island. Drawn by W.T. Crane, the image captures the demolished gorge wall and cannon riddled sea face after the Union bombardments. The print was issued through the Headquarters, Department of the South, Brigadier General Quincy A. Gillmore, Commander. Acquired with dues contributions of Ms. Felicia De Saussure Furman and Dr. & Mrs. William Weston III.

Other gifts of South Caroliniana were made to the Library by the following members: Mr. Sigmund Abeles, Mrs. Cordelia Apicella, Mr. & Mrs. James Ardrey, Dr. George F. Bass, Mrs. Joyce M. Bowden, Mr. Brent Breedin, Dr. Ronald E. Bridwell, Mrs. Jane Gilland McCutchen Brown, Dr. Rose Marie Cooper, Mr. E. Walker Covin, Jr., Mr. Tom Moore Craig, Jr., Dr. Tom Crosby, Mr. Henry G. Fulmer, Ms. Rebecca S. Gramling, Mr. Harlan M. Greene, Mrs. Cornelia N. Hane, Mr. Brent H. Holcomb, Ms. Maxine Jacobson, Dr. Thomas L. Johnson, Mr. C. Robert Jones, Dr. James E. Kibler, Jr., Dr. S. Robert Lathan, Jr., Lista’s Studio of Photography, Mrs. Harriet S. Little, Mrs. Sarah Graydon McCrory, Mrs. Patricia G. McNeely, Mr. M. Hayes Mizell, Mr. Jesse Hogan Motes III, Mrs. Margaret Peckham Motes, Dr. Robert L. Oakman, Ms. Ruth Parris, Dr. Eric Plaag, Ms. Elizabeth Revelise, Mr. Hemrick N. Salley, Jr., Dr. William C. Schmidt, Jr., Dr. Patrick Scott, Mr. Charles W. Smith, Mr. Michael S. Swindell, Dr. Allen H. Stokes, Jr., Mr. Harvey S. Teal, Dr. Michael Trinkley, Ms. Nancy H. Washington, and Mr. James R. Whitmire.

Life Memberships and other contributions to the Society’s Endowment Fund were received from Mr. & Mrs. James Ardrey, Ms. Florence Helen Ashby, Mrs. Ann B. Bowen, Dr. & Mrs. William Walker Burns, Mrs. George E. Chapin, The Reverend Peter Clarke, Mr. & Mrs. Thomas C. Deas, Jr.,
Mrs. Jean S. Doster, Mr. Marshall Doswell, Dr. William E. Dufford, Mr. Millen Ellis, Mr. Henry G. Fulmer, Ms. Felicia De Saussure Furman, Mrs. Sarah Calhoun Gillespie, Mr. & Mrs. Flynn T. Harrell, Dr. & Mrs. Charles W. Joyner, Mr. Jerry A. Kay, Lucy Hampton Bostick Residuary Trust, Mrs. Andrew B. Marion, Mr. M. Hayes Mizell, Dr. & Mrs. Robert J. Moore, Dr. Patricia Causey Nelson, Dr. William C. Schmidt, Jr., The Reverend William M. Shand III, Mr. Miles James Smith IV, Dr. Allen H. Stokes, Jr., Dr. & Mrs. Edmund R. Taylor, and Mr. Homer J. Walton, Jr.
Endowments and Funds to Benefit The South Caroliniana Library

The Robert and May Ackerman Library Endowment 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 Assistant at South Caroliniana Library Fund 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 at the South Caroliniana Library provides support to be expended at the Library Director’s discretion.

The Orin F. Crow South Caroliniana Library 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 Preservation Endowment for South Caroliniana Library 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 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 Research Fellowship Endowment Fund 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 Endowment 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 Lanny and Sidney Palmer Endowment Fund at the South Caroliniana Library provides support for the Lanny and Sidney Palmer Cultural Arts Collection and related collections. Funds can be used for processing, preservation, programming, and publications as well as for materials and staff to support increased use of and access to the collections.

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

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

The War Years Library Acquisition Endowment Fund is used to purchase regional and state materials from the World War II era, individual unit histories, and other materials related to World War II.
The Louise Irwin Woods Fund provides for internships, fellowships, graduate assistantships, stipends, program support, preservation and/or acquisitions at the South Caroliniana Library.
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Members of the Carolina Guardian Society share a commitment to the future of the University of South Carolina, demonstrating their dedication and support by including the University in their estate plans. Through their gifts and commitment, they provide an opportunity for a future even greater than Carolina’s founders envisioned two hundred years ago. Membership is offered to all who have made a planned or deferred gift commitment to the University.
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